
SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Senator Blakespear, Chair

2025 - 2026 Regular

Bill No: AB 762
Author: Irwin and Wilson
Version: 1/26/2026
Urgency: No
Consultant: Taylor McKie

Hearing Date: 6/17/2026
Fiscal: Yes

SUBJECT: Disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device: prohibition

DIGEST: This bill prohibits the manufacture, import, sale, distribution, or offering for sale disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation devices containing nicotine.

ANALYSIS:

Existing federal law:

- 1) Establishes the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) to authorize the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) to manage hazardous and non-hazardous wastes throughout the wastes' life cycle. (42 United States Code (USC) § 6901 et seq.)

Existing state law:

- 1) Establishes the Hazardous Waste Control Law (HWCL) and provides DTSC with responsibility for overseeing the management of hazardous waste in California. (Health and Safety Code (HSC) §§ 25100 et seq.)
- 2) Enacts the Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006, which requires every retailer to have a system in place, on or before July 1, 2006, for the acceptance and collection of used rechargeable batteries for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal. (Public Resources Code (PRC) §§ 42451 et seq.)
- 3) Enacts the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 (EWRA), which established a program for consumers to return, recycle, and ensure the safe and environmentally sound disposal of video display devices, such as televisions and computer monitors that are hazardous wastes when discarded. (PRC §§ 42460 et seq.)
- 4) Adds battery-embedded products to the EWRA. (PRC § 42463)

- 5) Creates the Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022, which requires producers of covered batteries, as defined, to establish a stewardship program for the collection and recycling of covered batteries. (PRC § 42420)
- 6) Prohibits a tobacco retailer from selling, offering for sale, or possessing the intent to sell or offer for sale, a flavored tobacco product or a tobacco product flavor enhancer. (HSC § 104559.5(b))

This bill:

- 1) Defines “disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device” to mean a vaporization device that contains nicotine but *not* cannabis or a cannabis product, as defined, and that is not designed or intended to be reused, and includes any vaporization device that meets either, or both, of the following requirements:
 - a) The vaporization device is not refillable, as specified; and
 - b) The vaporization device is not rechargeable, as specified.
- 2) Provides that a “disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device” does not include a device, as defined in Section 321(h) of Title 21 of the United States Code, if either of the following applies:
 - a) It is a class I device as defined in subsection (a) of Section 360(c) of Title 21 of the United States Code, and either of the following applies:
 - i) It is a device described in Section 414.202 of Title 42 of the Code of Federal Regulations; or
 - ii) Either of the following applies:
 - I. The device is predominantly used in a health care setting by a provider; or
 - II. The device is predominantly prescribed by a health care provider; or
 - b) It is a class II or class III device as defined in subsection (a) of Section 360c of Title 21 of the United States Code.
- 3) Prohibits a person from importing or manufacturing for sale a new or refurbished disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device on and after January 1, 2027.
- 4) Prohibits a person from selling, distributing, or offering for sale a new or refurbished disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device on and after January 1, 2028.

- 5) Authorizes a city, county, or the state to enforce these provisions and impose civil liability on a person or entity in violation of these provisions in the amount of \$500 for the first violation, \$1,000 for the second violation, and \$2,000 for the third and any subsequent violation.
- 6) Requires any civil penalties collected to be paid to the office that brought an action, including the city attorney, city prosecutor, district attorney, or Attorney General (AG).
- 7) Authorizes the penalties collected by the AG to be expended by the AG to enforce these provisions, upon appropriation by the Legislature.
- 8) Requires any person in violation of these provisions to be guilty of an infraction punishable by a fine of not more than \$500.
- 9) Authorizes the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration (CDTFA) to revoke or suspend a license of any person that engages in the sale of cigarettes or tobacco products who is in violation of these provisions for a disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device containing a tobacco product, as described.
- 10) Makes any penalty described in these provisions in addition to the other penalties authorized by these provisions.
- 11) Requires the costs incurred by a state agency in carrying out these provisions to be recoverable by the AG upon the request of the agency, from the liable persons.
- 12) Makes these provisions severable.

Background

- 1) *California's regulation of batteries.* Many types of batteries, regardless of size, exhibit hazardous characteristics and are considered universal and/or hazardous waste when they are discarded. Both single-use and rechargeable batteries can contain corrosive chemicals and toxic metals, so they must be handled appropriately.¹ These include single use alkaline and lithium batteries and rechargeable lithium metal, nickel cadmium, and nickel metal hydride batteries of various sizes (AAA, AA, C, D, button cell, 9-Volt, and small sealed lead-acid batteries). The state Hazardous Waste Control Law (HWCL) prohibits the disposal of batteries in the trash or household recycling collection bins intended to receive other non-hazardous waste and/or recyclable materials.

¹ Department of Toxic Substances Control. (2026). [Universal Waste – Batteries](#).

If batteries end up in the trash or a recycling bin, owners/operators of solid waste transfer stations, municipal landfills, and recycling centers who discover the batteries are required to remove and manage the batteries separately. The facility then becomes a generator of hazardous waste batteries and must comply with the applicable regulations. Facilities that do not properly manage hazardous waste may be subject to regulatory enforcement and liabilities.

Depending on the type of battery and applicable management requirements, batteries must be sent to a facility permitted to accept hazardous waste batteries, universal waste, or spent lead acid batteries. Only facilities that have a DTSC permit or other type of authorization to treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes may accept hazardous waste batteries. Entities that do not have a DTSC permit may accept and store universal waste batteries and spent lead acid batteries if they operate according to the regulations specifically tailored for those types of batteries.²

Outside of the HWCL, there are additional statutory frameworks that implicate the responsible management of batteries:

- a) *The Electronic Waste Recycling Act (EWRA)*. SB 20 (Sher, Chapter 526, Statutes of 2003) enacted EWRA, which established a funding system for the collection and recycling of specified electronic waste (e-waste), such as unwanted televisions, monitors, and computers.^{3,4} Manufacturers of covered products are required to track the number of products, and their associated hazardous materials, purchased in the state and establish a collection system for consumers to dispose of unwanted covered products. At the time of purchase, consumers pay an electronic waste recycling fee for a covered product. The collected fee funds various management activities conducted by manufacturers, recyclers, and collectors of covered products. In 2022, SB 1215 (Newman, Chapter 370, Statutes of 2022) amended EWRA to include certain battery-embedded products beginning January 1, 2026. These include products that contain a battery that is not designed to be easily removed by the user with common household tools.⁵
- b) *Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006*. AB 1125 (Pavley, Chapter 572, Statutes of 2005) enacted the Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act, which prohibits retailers from selling rechargeable batteries unless they

² Department of Toxic Substances Control. (2025). [Discarded Battery Management at Facilities Handling Solid Waste and Recyclable Materials Fact Sheet](#).

³ CalRecycle. (2026). [Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003](#).

⁴ CalRecycle. (2026). [Covered Electronic Waste \(CEW\) Recycling Program](#).

⁵ CalRecycle. (2026). [SB 1215 Covered Battery-Embedded Products](#).

have a system for collecting used rechargeable batteries from consumers through take back programs and advertising recycling opportunities.⁶ This Act applies to small, non-vehicular, rechargeable nickel-cadmium, nickel metal hydride, lithium-ion, or sealed lead-acid batteries, or packs containing these battery types. The Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act will be repealed January 1, 2027, and replaced by the Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022, described below, to govern the responsible management of specified batteries, including certain rechargeable batteries.

- c) *The Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022*. AB 2440 (Irwin, Chapter 351, Statutes of 2022) created an extended producer responsibility (EPR) program for batteries that are either sold separately from a product or are designed to be easily removed from a product by the user of the product with no more than common household tools. Producers of the covered batteries are to establish stewardship organizations and programs that allow for the collection and recycling of certain batteries. The producers or stewardship organizations are required to submit a stewardship plan to CalRecycle and DTSC that outlines how covered batteries will be safely collected, transported, recycled, and managed. After the stewardship plan is approved, the producers or stewardship organizations have 12 months to fully implement their programs. The proposed regulations implementing this Act are currently undergoing public review.
- 2) *The dangers of improper vape disposal*. Vapes are handheld battery powered electronic devices that vaporize a liquid containing nicotine or cannabis products. Vapes may be single-use and “disposable”, or rechargeable with refillable cartridges. Consumers may find single-use vapes appealing for their simplicity and lower upfront cost, however since they cannot be reused once the liquid or battery has depleted, they increase the amount of waste generated. Because of their popularity, single-use vapes are expected to experience a compound annual growth rate of 27.1% until 2035.⁷ In California, hundreds of thousands of single-use vapes containing nicotine have been sold monthly, although a drastic reduction in sales followed the prohibition on flavored tobacco products, which took effect in 2022 (SB 793, Hill, Chapter 34, Statutes

⁶ Department of Toxic Substances Control. (2007). [DTSC AB 1125: Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act Fact Sheet](#).

⁷ Gandhi, K. (2026). [United States E-Cigarette and Vape Market Size and Share – Growth Analysis Report and Forecast Trends \(2026-2035\)](#).

of 2020).^{8,9,10} Researchers estimate that nearly half a million single-use vapes are disposed of daily in the United States in recent years.¹¹

Vapes are known to carry and emit a variety of harmful substances, including polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), heavy metals, aldehydes, carbon monoxide, and per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).¹² In the liquid cartridges alone, studies have found 421 distinct chemicals, with over 75 chemicals deemed harmful or hazardous by the federal government. Each component of a vape may generate pollution if improperly disposed of as the plastic components are not biodegradable and are challenging to recycle; liquid containers may release residual substances; and electronic components, including lithium-ion batteries, can deteriorate, releasing toxic substances or pose a fire risk if mismanaged.¹²

Not only can the improper disposal of vapes be harmful to the environment, but it can also be incredibly wasteful. Single-use vapes typically contain a lithium-ion battery because the battery can store high amounts of energy in a small space and are well suited to efficiently vaporize the contained liquid.¹³ Disposed vapes waste this critical mineral, and the batteries may even retain the majority of their capacity.^{11,14} The lithium disposed of in vapes annually is equivalent to the lithium needed to create batteries for over 3,000 electric vehicles.¹¹ A 2021 survey conducted on disposal practices of adult vape users in the United States concluded that over 80% typically disposed of vape devices and empty cartridges improperly in landfills.¹⁵

Most notably, single-use vape devices are considered hazardous waste under RCRA at their end-of-life due to both the corrosive properties of the embedded lithium-ion battery and the residual substances in the cartridge if filled with liquid nicotine.¹⁶ Liquid nicotine is also considered to be acutely hazardous, thus more stringent requirements for management apply. The processes associated with solid waste collection, recycling and disposal during transport and at facilities can apply various stressors to lithium-ion batteries, increasing

⁸ Monitoring Tobacco Product Use. (2026). [California E-Cigarette Unit Sales by Product Type and Flavor](#).

⁹ LegalClarity California. (2026). [California Vape Ban: What's Banned and What's Still Legal](#).

¹⁰ Ali, F. R. M., et. al., (2025). [Changes in E-Cigarette and Cigarette Sales in California and Neighboring States Following a Law Prohibiting Flavored Tobacco Product Sales](#).

¹¹ Gutterman, L. and Park, F. (2025). [Vape Waste 2: The environmental, financial, and security cases for banning disposable vapes](#).

¹² Constantin, A. and Mihăițan, F. (2025). [E-Cigarette and Environment](#).

¹³ Power, J. (2024). [The breathtaking waste of batteries in disposable vapes](#).

¹⁴ Reid, H., et. al. (2023). [Up in smoke: Considerations for lithium-ion batteries in disposable e-cigarettes](#).

¹⁵ Sharma, E., et. al. (2025). [Disposal practices of cigarettes and electronic nicotine products among adults, finding Wave 6 \(2021\) of the PATH Study](#).

¹⁶ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (2026). [How to Safely Dispose of E-Cigarettes: Information for Schools and Small Businesses](#).

the risk of damage and potential subsequent fires or explosions.¹⁷ When these incidents occur, they put workers at risk and are extremely costly to local governments and waste management facilities. The California Product Stewardship Council conducted a survey on fires at waste management facilities in 2018 and found that 40% of reported fires were caused by lithium-ion batteries.¹⁸ While evidence that lithium-ion batteries in single-use vapes directly cause the fires experienced by refuse trucks and waste management facilities is difficult to come by, it is generally recognized that lithium-ion batteries have been responsible for some of these incidents and that vapes have the potential to ignite or explode.^{18,19,20}

In recognition of wide-spread improper disposal of single-use vapes and the potential for these vapes to lead to fires in waste management infrastructure, this bill bans “disposable”, single-use battery-embedded vapes containing nicotine.

- 3) *Regulatory gaps in managing waste vapes.* Although single-use vapes are considered hazardous waste at the end-of-life, they are largely unregulated under existing statutory frameworks and the frameworks that apply are difficult to enforce. State law requires vapes, containing cannabis in particular, to be disposed of at a household hazardous waste collection facility, or other authorized hazardous waste facility, however the onus falls on the consumer to manage their waste vapes properly. Although state law also prohibits the advertisement of vapes as disposable, and despite devices coming with clear instructions on where to dispose of them, millions of vapes still end up in landfills.

California has established robust frameworks for the collection and recycling of batteries, however single-use vapes has continued to evade them. Single-use vapes are exempted from the definition of "covered battery-embedded products" under the EWRA, so they are exempt from any required tracking, fees, and associated collection activities. Additionally, vapes are not covered under the Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022, as the EPR program only covers batteries that are designed to be easily removed from the product with common household tools.

¹⁷ Gausden, A. and Cerik, BC. (2024). [Single-Use Vape Batteries: Investigating Their Potential as Ignition Sources in Waste and Recycling Streams.](#)

¹⁸ California Product Stewardship Council. (2018). [Fire Incident Survey Results 4/9/18.](#)

¹⁹ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (2021). [An Analysis of Lithium-ion Battery Fires in Waste Management and Recycling.](#)

²⁰ U.S. Fire Administration. (2017). [Electronic Cigarette Fires and Explosions in the United States 2009-2016.](#)

The U.S. EPA has issued guidance for schools and businesses on how to safely dispose of e-cigarettes (vapes containing nicotine), and depending on the amount of vapes collected, designates the hazardous waste generator categories. While this information can serve as a resource for entities that may inevitably possess vapes, state-wide collection systems and resources for single-use vapes are inadequate. This is, in part, why regulatory bodies have moved towards banning these products.

- 4) *Battle of the bans*. In 2020, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) banned flavored nicotine cartridges for reusable vapes to address substance use by adolescents, but this led to an increase in sales of single-use nicotine vapes.^{21,22} In a reverse decision, the FDA more recently authorized flavored non-tobacco vapes,²³ which may have implications for increased sales of single-use non-tobacco vapes. While these decisions addressed policy questions related to substance use, both decisions have and may continue to exacerbate the volume of disposable vapes improperly entering the waste stream.

To address the waste issue, and the associated public health impacts (particularly with adolescents), other bans have been implemented at the local and state levels. As previously mentioned, SB 793 prohibited flavored tobacco products, which has reduced the sales of single-use vapes containing tobacco products.¹⁰ Additionally, various cities and counties within California have banned either single-use vapes or tobacco products, which includes vapes.^{24,25,26,27}

It is worth noting that with each ban, the market responds. Federal regulations on refillable vapes shifted the market towards disposable vapes. State prohibitions on flavored tobacco products, while effective in reducing single-use vapes, encouraged the production of non-tobacco products, including single-use vapes. Even with a ban, retailer education and enforcement is paramount. Following the prohibition on flavored tobacco products, a 2024

²¹ Lovelace Jr., B. (2020). [The FDA bans most fruit- and mint-flavored nicotine vaping products to curb teen use.](#)

²² Gutteman, L.R. (2025). [Vape Waste 2: The environmental, financial, and security case for banning disposable vapes.](#)

²³ U.S. Food and Drug Administration. (2026). [FDA Expands Market Access, Authorizes New ENDS Products.](#)

²⁴ Mukand, N. H., et. al. (2025). [Effect of tobacco sales bans on retail sales in Beverly Hills and Manhattan Beach, California, USA.](#)

²⁵ Dusseault, R. (2025). [Marin supervisors approve price hike for cigarettes, ban on selling vapes in county.](#)

²⁶ Moore, M. (2022). [San Benito County bans flavored tobacco products.](#)

²⁷ City of Monterey. (2022). [Flavored Tobacco and E-Cigarette Products.](#)

study observed over half of vape shops in violation of the ban, with hundreds of thousands of prohibited flavored vapes sold per month to date.^{8,28}

Opponents of the bill express concern that a ban on single-use nicotine vapes will lead to increased activity within the illicit market with the potential to circulate untested and dangerous substances, despite the fact that the market for refillable and rechargeable nicotine vapes will remain available. Proponents of the bill believe that these claims may be exaggerated considering research on previous prohibitions, and the benefits from the bans would outweigh any potential risk of an increased illicit market.²⁹

Any ban ought to consider the behaviors of the market in its policy design and enforcement mechanism. This bill prohibits a segment of the single-use vape market, and includes enforcement mechanisms including civil liability, infractions punishable by fines, and revocation or suspension of retailers' licenses.

Comments

- 1) *Purpose of Bill.* According to the author, "Single-use vapes pose a significant threat to California's environment as well as to our public health. These devices contain highly flammable lithium-ion batteries that cannot be removed, and are designed to be thrown away after just a week or two of use. Without a standardized way to recycle single-use vapes, they are sent to material recovery facilities and landfills, where they can ignite dangerous and costly fires. Not only is this dangerous, it is unsafe for workers and costly to local governments to clean up. Long after these devices have been used and discarded, both the battery and the residual nicotine liquid can continue to pose a toxic threat to our marine and terrestrial environments."
- 2) *Prohibiting a piece of the pie.* There are various types of single-use vapes, including, but not limited to, vapes containing tobacco, cannabis, and other non-tobacco products. Originally, this bill addressed all single-use vapes, however, the most recent amendments removed the prohibition on cannabis products and specified that the ban applied to vapes containing nicotine.

The Department of Cannabis Control has reported that millions of single-use and refillable/rechargeable vapes containing cannabis are sold in California

²⁸ Alam, A., et. al. (2025). [Early assessment of compliance with California's flavoured tobacco sales prohibition: evidence from vape shops.](#)

²⁹ Public Health Law Center and American Lung Association California. (2023). [Accelerating Endgame Policies: Debunking the Industry's Illicit Trade Arguments.](#)

every month. As an example, in 2025, an average of nearly 5.2 million cannabis vapes were sold every month, totaling over 62 million vapes sold that year.³⁰ While the data does not differentiate between the amount of single-use vapes and refillable/rechargeable vapes sold, retail tracking has indicated that sales of single-use vapes containing cannabis represent 25-30% of cannabis vape sales in the United States.³¹ Using this percentage as a proxy, committee staff estimates that at least 15 million single-use cannabis vapes may have been sold in California in 2025. Based on these estimations, and of the tracked single-use nicotine, tobacco-flavored, and cannabis vapes sold in California in 2025, cannabis vapes would have made up nearly 90% of sales that year.^{8,30} The consumption of single-use vapes containing cannabis has increased in recent years, and is anticipated to grow.³²

Although single-use vapes containing cannabis are excluded in the proposed prohibition, this bill does still address approximately 10% of the problem by banning single-use vapes containing nicotine. The sale of these types of vapes is already in decline because of the 2022 ban on flavored tobacco products, and the proposed prohibition would impact non-flavored single-use vapes containing nicotine.^{10,11} This does, however, call into question the magnitude of flavored, non-tobacco single-use vapes that have emerged in response to the 2022 ban, which are not captured by the prohibition in this bill. Though the proposed prohibition may only impact a sliver of the pie, this bill would set a precedent for a state-wide position and policy that would further reduce the risk and the waste associated with single-use vapes.

- 3) *So, what is banned?* The most recent amendments that removed vapes containing cannabis from the prohibition also specified that vapes containing nicotine would be banned. Other provisions of the bill specified that vapes containing tobacco products would be implicated by enforcement mechanisms, as described. It should also be noted that not all vapes that contain nicotine may include vapes that contain tobacco products, as other synthetic products may get left out. These two provisions may be inconsistent, as enforcement mechanisms may apply to products that are not banned. To maintain consistency and align with the author's intent, ***the author and committee may wish to consider specifying that the prohibition applies to vapes that contain tobacco products.***
- 4) *Committee amendments. Staff recommends the committee adopt the bolded amendment contained in comment 3 above.*

³⁰ CA Department of Cannabis Control. (2026). Monthly Sales Summary Report.

³¹ Avapetech (2025). Disposable THC Vapes are Winning: What's Driving 2025 Growth.

³² BDSA. (n.d.). Rising Cannabis Categories: Disposable Vapes.

DOUBLE REFERRAL:

If this measure is approved by the Senate Environmental Quality Committee, the do pass motion must include the action to re-refer the bill to the Senate Committee on Revenue and Taxation.

Related/Prior Legislation

AB 2667 (Hadwick, 2026) authorizes permanent household hazardous waste collection facilities to mechanically disassemble vape pens and prohibits vape products that appeal to minors. This bill is currently pending in the Senate Environmental Quality Committee.

AB 2240 (Irwin, Chapter 351, Statutes of 2022) created the Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022, which requires producers of covered batteries, as defined, to establish a stewardship program for the collection and recycling of covered batteries.

SB 1215 (Newman, Chapter 370, Statutes of 2022) expanded EWRA to include battery embedded products.

AB 1894 (Rivas, Chapter 390, Statutes of 2022) established packaging and labeling requirements for cannabis products, including disposal requirements for integrated cannabis vaporizers.

SB 289 (Newman, 2021) would have enacted the Battery and Battery-Embedded Product Recycling and Fire Risk Reduction Act of 2021, which would have required the producers of batteries and battery-embedded products to establish a stewardship program for those products, with full implementation on or before June 30, 2025. This bill was held on the suspense file in the Senate Appropriations Committee.

SB 793 (Hill, Chapter 34, Statutes of 2020) prohibited a tobacco retailer from selling, offering for sale, or possessing the intent to sell or offer for sale, a flavored tobacco product or a tobacco product flavor enhancer.

AB 1509 (Mullin, 2019) would have established, within CalRecycle, the Lithium-Ion Battery Recycling Program, which would have required manufacturers of lithium-ion batteries to provide convenient collection, transportation, and disposal of lithium-ion batteries. This bill was held in the Senate Environmental Quality Committee.

AB 2832 (Dahle, Chapter 822, Statutes of 2018) required the Secretary for the California Environmental Protection Agency to convene a research group to review and advise the Legislature on policies pertaining to the recovery and recycling of lithium-ion vehicle batteries sold with motor vehicles in the state.

AB 1125 (Pavley, Chapter 572, Statutes of 2005) enacted the Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006, and requires retailers of rechargeable batteries, by July 1, 2006, to establish a system for accepting rechargeable batteries for reuse, recycling, or proper disposal.

SB 20 (Sher, Chapter 526, Statutes of 2003) enacted EWRA to provide for the convenient recycling of covered electronic devices in California.

SOURCE: Californians Against Waste
California Product Stewardship Council
CALPIRG
ReThinkWaste

SUPPORT:

350 Bay Area Action
350 Contra Costa Action
350 Contra Costa Action (350 Cca)
350 Sacramento
350 Ventura County Climate Hub
7th Generation Advisors
ACR Solar
Action on Smoking and Health
Active San Gabriel Valley
Alameda County Tobacco Control Coalition
Alameda; County of
Algalita Marine Research and Education
Alliance of Nurses for Healthy Environments
American Bird Conservancy
American Nurses Association - California
American Nurses Association/california
American Sustainable Business Network
Americans for Nonsmokers' Rights
Anti-vaping Champions of UCLA
Association of California Healthcare Districts
Association of California Healthcare Districts (ACHD)
Atlas Disposal

Azul
Ban Single Use Plastic (SUP)
Bay Area Pollution Prevention Group
Bay Area Student Activists
Blue Ocean Warriors
Board of Supervisors for the City and County of San Francisco
Breast Cancer Prevention Partners
Breathe California Sacramento Region
Breathe Sacramento Region
Breathe Southern California
CA League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC)
Cal Poly Center for Health Research
California Chapters of the Solid Waste Association of North America's Legislative Task Force
California Communities Against Toxics
California Electronic Asset Recovery (CEAR)
California Health Coalition Advocacy
California League of United Latin American Citizens (ca Lulac)
California Nurses for Environmental Health and Justice
California Optometric Association
California Product Stewardship Council
California Professional Firefighters
California Resource Recovery Association
California State Association of Counties (CSAC)
California State Pta
Californians Against Waste
Calpirg, California Public Interest Research Group
Castro Valley Sanitary District
Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Stockton
Catholic Charities, Diocese of Stockton
Central Contra Costa Sanitary District
Central Contra Costa Solid Waste Authority
Chico Bag
Children Now
City and County of San Francisco
City of Alameda
City of Arcadia
City of Live Oak
City of Long Beach
City of Marysville
City of Oxnard
City of Petaluma

City of Sacramento
City of San Jose
City of Santa Clara
City of Thousand Oaks
Clean Air Orange County Coalition
Clean Earth 4 Kids
Clean Water Action
Climate Action Now
Community Environmental Council
Contra Costa County
County of Alameda
County of Humboldt
County of Monterey
County of Sacramento
County of San Mateo Board of Supervisors
County of Santa Barbara
County of Santa Clara
County of Sutter
Courage California
Cr&r, INC.
Daniel Sauter District 3 Supervisor, San Francisco
David Newman, Mayor of Thousand Oaks
Defend Our Health
Defend Our Health (formerly Environmental Health Strategy Center)
Del Norte Solid Waste Management Authority
Delta Diablo
Eco-catalyst INC
Ecology Center
Elder's Climate Action Norcal
Elders Climate Action: Northern California
Elders Climate Action: Southern California
Endangered Habitats League
Environmental Action Committee of West Marin
Environmental Protection Information Center
Environmental Protection Information Center (EPIC)
Equity and Wellness Institute
Facts: Families Advocating for Chemical & Toxics Safety
Faith in Action East Bay
Friends Committee on Legislation of California
Glendale Environmental Coalition
Global Alliance for Incinerator Alternatives (GAIA)
Green Science Policy Institute

Heal the Bay
Ivan's Recycling
Jab Sabriskie, Mayor of Truckee
James Tucker, Mayor of Imperial
Jan Sabriskie, Mayor of Truckee
Jeff Schmidt, Councilmember of Menlo Park
Just Zero
Kavita Tankha, Mayor, City of Los Altos Hills
Kevin Mcdonnell, Mayor, Petaluma
LA Sanitation and Environment
League of California Cities
Lisa Gillmor, Mayor, City of Santa Clara
Little Kamper, Lp
Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts
Los Angeles Waterkeeper
Margaret Clark, Mayor of Rosemead
Marin County Board of Supervisors
Marin Residents for Public Health Cannabis Policies
Marin Sanitary Service
Marin Sanitary Services
Mayor Adam Loraine, City of San Mateo
Mayor Alma Beltran, Parlier
Mayor Betsy Nash, City of Menlo Park
Mayor Bobbie Singh-allen, City of Elk Grove
Mayor Cheryl Kelly, City of Trinidad
Mayor Chris Herrod, City of Healdsburg
Mayor Christine Boles, City of Pacifica
Mayor Dale Byrne, City of Carmel by the Sea
Mayor Debbie Ruddock, City of Half Moon Bay
Mayor Frank J. Navarro, City of Colton
Mayor Jim Light, City of Redondo Beach
Mayor Lesa Heebner, City of Solana Beach
Mayor Michael K. Hannon, City of Newark
Mayor of Rex Richardson, City of Long Beach
Mayor Robert Serrato, City of Oxnard
Mayor Sally Meadows, City of Los Altos
Mayor Sue Zwahlen, City of Modesto
Merced County Regional Waste Management Authority
Mill Valley Refuse Service
Mojave Desert and Mountain Recycling Authority
Monterey Waterkeeper
Monterey; County of

Napa Recycling and Waste Services
National Association of Environmental Medicine
National Association of Environmental Medicine (NAEM)
National Stewardship Action Council
Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC)
Nicol Jones, Mayor of Villa Park
Non-toxic Neighborhoods
Northern California Recycling Association
Oakland Public Works
Oakland Recycles
Oceanic Preservation Society (OPS)
Office of Long Beach Mayor Rex Richardson
Pacific Beach Coalition
Pacoima Beautiful
Parents Against Vaping
Parents Against Vaping E-cigarettes
Penny Sylvester, Mayor of Agoura Hills
Physicians for Social Responsibility - Los Angeles
Physicians for Social Responsibility - Sacramento Chapter
Physicians for Social Responsibility - San Francisco Bay Area Chapter
Plastic Free Future
Plastic Pollution Coalition
Plastic Pollution Coalition, a Project of Earth Island Institute
Plastic Soup Foundation
Plasticfreemarin
Product Stewardship Institute
Project Ropa
Recology
Recycle1234
Recyclesmart
Regen Monterey
Republic Services
Republic Services INC.
Resource Recovery Coalition of California
Rethink Disposable
Rethinkwaste
Rural Counties Environmental Services Joint Powers Authority (ESJPA)
Rural County Representatives of California
Rural County Representatives of California (RCRC)
Salinas Valley Solid Waste Authority
San Diego Bird Alliance
San Diego Pediatricians for Clean Air

San Francisco Board of Supervisors
San Francisco County Supervisor Danny Sauter
San Francisco Department of the Environment
San Luis Obispo County Integrated Waste Management Authority
San Luis Obispo County Tobacco Control Coalition
Santa Barbara County Resource Recovery & Waste Management Authority
Santa Barbara County Resource Recovery & Waste Management Division
Santa Clara County Recycling and Waste Reduction Commission
Santa Cruz Climate Action Network
Santa Cruz County Supervisor Manu Koenig
Santa Cruz County Tobacco Education Coalition
Save Our Shores
Save the Albatross Coalition
Save the Bay
Sea Hugger
See (social Eco Education)
Sergio Lopez - Mayor, Campbell
Sespe Creek Collective
Seventh Generation Advisors
Shanti Landon, Placer County Supervisor, District 2
Sierra Club California
Simply Recycle
Smokefree Air for Everyone
Smokefree Air Foreveryone (SAFE)
Socal 350 Climate Action
Socal Elders Climate Action
Social Eco Education
South Bayside Waste Management Authority (sbwma) DbA Rethinkwaste
South Tahoe Refuse & Recycling Services
Southern California Public Health Association
Stopwaste
Sunnyvale Mayor, Larry Klein
Sunrise Bay Area
Sustainable Mill Valley
Sustainable Rossmoor
Sustainable Works
Tehama County Solid Waste Management Agency
The 5 Gyres Institute
The Last Beach Cleanup
The Last Plastic Straw
The Ocean Project
The Salvador E. Alvarez Institute for Non-violence

The Story of Stuff Project
The Surfrider Foundation
Tobacco Education and Research Oversight Committee
Tobacco Prevention Coalition (contra Costa)
Tony Ayala, Mayor of Norwalk
Torus Consulting
Town of Truckee
Trash Free Trails
Tri-ced Community Recycling
Turn Climate Crisis Awareness & Action
Upstream
Upstream Policy
Veolia North America
Vice Mayor Shebreh Kalantari-johnson, City of Santa Cruz
Waste Management
Wastenot
Wastenot Nevada County
Wendy Root Askew, Supervisor, Monterey County
West Berkeley Alliance for Clean Air and Safe Jobs
West Marin Environmental Action Coalition
Western Placer Waste Management Authority (WPWMA)
Wheatland; City of
Wilmington Recyclers
Wm (waste Management)
Yosemite Rivers Alliance
Youth Leadership Institute
Yuba City
Yuba County
Yuba-sutter Regional Waste Management Authority
Zero Waste Marin Joint Powers Authority
Zero Waste San Diego
Zero Waste Sonoma

OPPOSITION:

California Chamber of Commerce
California Distributors Association
California Fuels and Convenience Alliance
California Hispanic Chambers of Commerce

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