
THIRD READING

Bill No: AB 762
Author: Irwin (D)
Amended: 8/20/26 in Senate
Vote: 21

SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY COMMITTEE: 5-2, 6/17/26
AYES: Blakespear, Allen, Gonzalez, Hurtado, Menjivar
NOES: Valladares, Dahle

SENATE REVENUE AND TAXATION COMMITTEE: 4-0, 6/24/26
AYES: McNerney, Ashby, Becker, Grayson
NO VOTE RECORDED: Alvarado-Gil

SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE: 5-2, 8/13/26
AYES: Cervantes, Cabaldon, Grayson, Richardson, Wahab
NOES: Seyarto, Dahle

ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 50-17, 1/29/26 - See last page for vote

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

SOURCE: Californians Against Waste
California Product Stewardship Council
CALPIRG
ReThinkWaste

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

Senate Floor Amendments of 8/20/2026 add vape products, as described, and disposable vape products to the existing enforcement provisions for the flavored tobacco product prohibition and add contingency provisions considering AB 2667 (Hadwick).

ANALYSIS:

Existing federal law 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 the Department of Toxic Substances Control (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 a tobacco product, as specified, 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 the Department of Tax and Fee Administration (CDTFA) or a law enforcement agency to seize disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation devices containing a tobacco product and a vape product, as described, amongst other specified tobacco products, upon discovery that a retailer possesses, stores, owns, or has made a retail sale of a device.
- 6) Requires CDTFA to issue a civil penalty against a retailer that possesses, stores, owns, or has made a retail sale of a disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device and a vape product, as described, equal to \$50 per device.
- 7) Requires the CDTFA to suspend a license to engage in the sale of cigarettes or tobacco products of any person with a license who is in violation of these provisions upon a second seizure and forfeiture and revoke a license upon a third seizure and forfeiture.

- 8) 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.
- 9) 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).
- 10) Authorizes the penalties collected by the AG to be expended by the AG to enforce these provisions, upon appropriation by the Legislature.
- 11) Requires any person in violation of these provisions to be guilty of an infraction punishable by a fine of not more than \$500.
- 12) Makes any penalty described in these provisions in addition to the other penalties authorized by these provisions.
- 13) 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.
- 14) Makes these provisions severable.
- 15) Provides contingent enactment provisions referencing AB 2667 (Hadwick), which bans vape products, as described, to include disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation devices and vape products, as described, in the existing enforcement framework for prohibited flavored tobacco products.

Background

- 1) *California's regulation of batteries.* Many types of batteries 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 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. 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

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

generator of hazardous waste batteries and must comply with the applicable regulations. Depending on the type of battery and applicable management requirements, batteries must be sent to a facility permitted or authorized by DTSC to accept hazardous waste batteries, universal waste, or spent lead acid batteries.²

Outside of the HWCL, there are additional statutory frameworks that implicate the responsible management of batteries. The Electronic Waste Recycling Act (EWRA) established a funding system for the collection and recycling of specified electronic waste.^{3,4,5} The Rechargeable Battery Recycling Act of 2006 prohibits retailers from selling rechargeable batteries unless there is a system for their collection.⁶ The Responsible Battery Recycling Act of 2022 created an extended producer responsibility (EPR) program for batteries that can be easily removed from a product.

- 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 and 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.^{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

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.

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).

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.

monoxide, and per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).¹² 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 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 in vapes disposed annually is equivalent to the lithium needed for over 3,000 electric vehicles batteries.¹¹

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.¹⁵ 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 the risk of damage and potential subsequent fires or explosions.¹⁶ 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 a tobacco product.

- 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 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 and millions of vapes still end up in landfills.

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

¹⁶ Gausden, A. and Cerik, BC. (2024). [Single-Use Vape Batteries: Investigating Their Potential as Ignition Sources in Waste and Recycling Streams](#).

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.

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

Comments

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.”

FISCAL EFFECT: Appropriation: No Fiscal Com.: Yes Local: Yes

According to the Senate Appropriations Committee:

- The California Department of Tax and Fee Administration (CDTFA) estimates revenue losses for the partial fiscal year of 2027-28 of \$3.3 million in Sales and Use Tax, \$4.6 million in California Electronic Cigarette Excise Tax (CECET), and \$9.6 million in other tobacco products (OTP); totaling \$17.4 million. However, AB 762’s revenue impact is complex and uncertain.
- Potential loss in license renewal fee revenue to CDTFA (Cigarette and Tobacco Products Compliance Fund) and DCC (Cannabis Control Fund) of an unknown

amount. It is difficult to estimate the revenue loss because it is unknown how many licenses will be suspended or revoked under the requirements of the bill.

- CDTFA anticipates ongoing costs ranging from \$408,000 to \$732,000 (General Fund) to notify licensees of the prohibition, seize and destroy prohibited products, issue civil penalties, suspend or revoke retailer licenses for repeat violations, handle appeals, and perform collections.
- DCC anticipates any costs associated with suspending or revoking cannabis product licenses to be absorbable within existing resources (Cannabis Control Fund).
- The Department of Justice anticipates minor and absorbable costs. This bill would require costs incurred by a state agency in carrying out these provisions to be recoverable by the Attorney General, upon the request of the agency, from the liable person or persons.
- Cost pressures (Trial Court Trust Fund, General Fund) of an unknown amount to the courts to adjudicate actions brought by the Attorney General (AG) and public prosecutors to enforce violations. Actual costs would depend on the number of cases filed and the amount of court time needed to resolve each case. It generally costs approximately \$1,000 to operate a courtroom for one hour. Although courts are not funded on the basis of workload, increased pressure on the Trial Court Trust Fund may create a demand for increased funding for courts from the General Fund. The Governor's January budget proposal for fiscal year 2026-27 provides \$70 million ongoing General Fund to the Trial Court Trust Fund for court operations.
- Civil penalty and fine revenue of an unknown amount. This bill would require any civil penalties collected to be paid to whichever office brought the action, as specified, and authorize the Attorney General to expend any penalties it collects, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to enforce these provisions.

SUPPORT: (Verified 8/20/26)

California Product Stewardship Council (co-source)

Californians Against Waste (co-source)

CALPIRG (co-source)

ReThinkWaste (co-source)

350 Bay Area Action

350 Contra Costa Action

350 Contra Costa Action (350 Cca)

350 Sacramento
350 Ventura County Climate Hub
7th Generation Advisors
A Voice for Choice Advocacy
ACR Solar
Action on Smoking and Health
Active San Gabriel Valley
Alameda County Board of Supervisors
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
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
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
California Health Coalition Advocacy
California League of United Latin American Citizens (ca Lulac)
California Nurses for Environmental Health and Justice

California Optometric Association
California Professional Firefighters
California Resource Recovery Association
California State Association of Counties
California State Pta
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 Foster City
City of Live Oak
City of Long Beach
City of Marysville
City of Mountain View
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
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
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
National Stewardship Action Council
Natural Resources Defense Council
Nicol Jones, Mayor of Villa Park
Non-toxic Neighborhoods
Northern California Recycling Association
Oakland Public Works
Oakland Recycles
Oceanic Preservation Society
Office of Long Beach Mayor Rex Richardson
Orange County Fire Authority
Orange; County of

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
Rural Counties Environmental Services Joint Powers Authority
Rural County Representatives of California
Rural County Representatives of California
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
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
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: (Verified 8/20/26)

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

ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 50-17, 1/29/26

AYES: Addis, Aguiar-Curry, Ahrens, Alvarez, Bains, Bauer-Kahan, Bennett, Berman, Boerner, Bonta, Bryan, Calderon, Caloza, Carrillo, Connolly, Dixon, Elhawary, Fong, Gabriel, Garcia, Mark González, Haney, Harabedian, Hart, Irwin, Jackson, Kalra, Lee, Lowenthal, McKinnor, Muratsuchi, Ortega, Pacheco, Papan, Patel, Pellerin, Petrie-Norris, Quirk-Silva, Ramos, Rogers, Schiavo, Schultz, Sharp-Collins, Solache, Soria, Stefani, Ward, Wicks, Zbur, Rivas
NOES: Alanis, Ávila Farías, Chen, DeMaio, Ellis, Flora, Jeff Gonzalez, Hadwick, Hoover, Johnson, Lackey, Macedo, Patterson, Sanchez, Ta, Tangipa, Wallis

NO VOTE RECORDED: Arambula, Castillo, Davies, Gallagher, Gipson, Krell,
Nguyen, Ransom, Celeste Rodriguez, Michelle Rodriguez, Blanca Rubio,
Valencia, Wilson

Prepared by: Taylor McKie / E.Q. / (916) 651-4108
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**** **END** ****