

Date of Hearing: June 30, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS

Marc Berman, Chair

SB 1314 (Menjivar) – As Amended May 14, 2026

NOTE: This bill is double referred and previously passed the Assembly Committee on Health on a 14-0-2 vote.

SENATE VOTE: 30-2

SUBJECT: Smoke shops: locations, hours of operation, and sale of nitrous oxide

SUMMARY: Prohibits the retail location of a smoke shop, as defined, from being located within a 600-foot radius of a school or daycare center; limits the hours that a smoke shop may engage in the sale of tobacco products directly to the public to between 6:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m.; and prohibits smoke shops from carrying or selling nitrous oxide and related products.

EXISTING LAW:

- 1) Establishes the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration (CDTFA) within the Government Operations Agency. (Government Code §§ 15570 *et seq.*)
- 2) Enacts the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Tax Law, which, among other provisions, requires distributors engaged in the sale of cigarettes or tobacco products to apply for and obtain a license from the CDTFA. (Revenue and Taxation Code §§ 30001 *et seq.*)
- 3) Establishes the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) within the California Health and Human Services Agency, which houses a California Tobacco Control Branch charged with leading state and local health program to promote a tobacco-free environment. (Health and Safety Code (HSC) §§ 131000 *et seq.*)
- 4) Prohibits a tobacco retailer from selling flavored tobacco products or flavor enhancers, requires the CDPH to notify the CDTFA of repeat violations of that prohibition, and requires the CDTFA to assess a civil penalty and suspend or revoke the violating retailer's license. (HSC § 104559.5)
- 5) Requires the CDPH to establish a program to reduce the availability of tobacco products to persons under 21 years of age through authorized enforcement activities, as specified, pursuant to the Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement Act (STAKE Act). (Business and Professions Code (BPC) 22952)
- 6) Authorizes specified enforcing agencies to assess civil penalties against any person, firm, or corporation that violates the prohibition against sales of tobacco products, instruments, or paraphernalia to persons under the age of 21. (BPC § 22958)
- 7) Prohibits the advertisement of tobacco products on any outdoor billboard located within 1,000 feet of any public or private elementary school, junior high school, or high school, or public playground. (BPC § 22961)

- 8) Enacts the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Licensing Act of 2003 to provide for the licensing of manufacturers, importers, distributors, wholesalers, and retailers of cigarettes and tobacco products. (BPC §§ 22970 *et seq.*)
- 9) Provides for specified application requirements for a retailer to obtain a license from the CDTFA to engage in the sale of cigarettes or tobacco products and specifies causes for denial of a license, including the conviction of specified felonies. (BPC § 22973.1)
- 10) Requires the forfeiture of unlawful flavored tobacco products or tobacco product flavor enhancers and requires the CDTFA to suspend or revoke the license of a retailer or wholesaler following multiple cases of forfeiture, as specified. (BPC § 22974.2; § 22978.3)
- 11) Requires the CDTFA to revoke the license of any retailer or any person controlling the retailer that has been convicted of specified felonies or had any permit or license revoked under the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Tax Law. (BPC § 22974.4)
- 12) Specifies additional causes for suspension or revocation of a retailer's license to engage in the sale of cigarettes or tobacco products by the CDTFA, including violations of laws relevant to the scope of the license. (BPC § 22980.3)
- 13) Enacts the Compassionate Use Act of 1996, which first allowed patients to engage in the medical use of cannabis, and for patients and their primary caregivers to cultivate and possess medicinal cannabis, without being subject to criminal prosecution or punishment. (HSC §§ 11362.5 *et seq.*)
- 14) Prohibits a medicinal cannabis cooperative, collective, dispensary, operator, establishment, or provider operating pursuant to the Compassionate Use Act of 1996 from being located within a 600-foot radius of a school. (HSC § 11362.768)
- 15) Makes it unlawful for any person to smoke cannabis or cannabis products within 1,000 feet of a school, day care center, or youth center while children are present at the school, day care center, or youth center, except in or upon the grounds of a private residence or in accordance with local control and only if such smoking is not detectable by others on the grounds of the school, day care center, or youth center while children are present. (HSC § 11362.3)
- 16) Enacts the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA) to provide for a comprehensive regulatory framework for the cultivation, distribution, transport, storage, manufacturing, processing, and sale of medicinal and adult-use cannabis. (BPC §§ 26000 *et seq.*)
- 17) Establishes the Department of Cannabis Control (DCC) within the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency to administer and enforce MAUCRSA. (BPC § 26010)
- 18) Prohibits a premises licensed under MAUCRSA from being located within a 600-foot radius of a school providing instruction in kindergarten or any grades 1 through 12, daycare center, or youth center that is in existence at the time the license is issued, unless the DCC or a local jurisdiction specifies a different radius. (BPC § 26054)

- 19) Requires the DCC to establish minimum security requirements for cannabis retailers, which currently includes regulations restricting the sale and delivery of cannabis goods to between the hours of 6:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. Pacific Time. (BPC § 26070)
- 20) Prohibits a person engaged in commercial cannabis activity, whether licensed or unlicensed, from advertising or marketing cannabis or cannabis products on an advertising sign within 1,000 feet of a day care center, school providing instruction in kindergarten or any grades 1 to 12, inclusive, playground, or youth center. (BPC § 26152)
- 21) Authorizes the Attorney General, on behalf of the people, a city attorney, or a county counsel to bring and maintain an action for violations of cannabis advertising prohibitions. (BPC § 26152.2)
- 22) Exempts from the prohibition against advertising within 1,000 feet of a day care, school, playground, or youth center the placement of advertising signs inside a licensed premises that are not visible by normal unaided vision from a public place, provided that such advertising signs do not advertise cannabis or cannabis products in a manner intended to encourage persons under 21 years of age to consume cannabis or cannabis products. (BPC § 26155)
- 23) Provides that any person who possesses nitrous oxide with the intent to breathe, inhale, ingest for the purposes of causing intoxication, elation, euphoria, dizziness, stupefaction, or dulling of the senses, or for the purposes of changing, distorting, or disturbing the audio, visual, or mental processes, or who is intentionally under the influence of nitrous oxide, is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in county jail for up to six months, by a fine not to exceed \$1,000, or by both imprisonment and a fine. (Penal Code (PEN) § 381b)
- 24) Defines “nitrous oxide” as N₂O, dinitrogen monoxide, dinitrogen oxide, nitrogen oxide, or laughing gas; states that every person who sells, furnishes, administers, distributes, or gives away, or offers to sell, furnish, distribute, or give away a device, canister, tank, or receptacle either exclusively containing nitrous oxide, or exclusively containing a chemical compound containing nitrous oxide to a person under 18 years of age is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for up to six months, by a fine not to exceed \$1,000, or by both imprisonment and a fine; requires the court to consider ordering community service as a condition of probation. (PEN § 381c)
- 25) Makes it a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for up to six months, by a fine not to exceed \$1,000, or both, for any person to dispense or distribute nitrous oxide to a person knowing or having reason to believe that the nitrous oxide will be ingested or inhaled by the person for the purposes of causing intoxication, euphoria, dizziness, or stupefaction, and that person proximately cause great bodily injury or death to themselves or any other person. (PEN § 381d)
- 26) Requires a person who distributes or dispenses nitrous to record each transaction involving nitrous oxide in a physical written document, which both that person and the purchaser must sign, and which that person must make available during normal business hours to members of law enforcement or to the California State Board of Pharmacy, with specified exemptions. (PEN § 381e)

THIS BILL:

- 1) Defines “smoke shop” as any retailer whose retail location has 20 percent or more of its net floor area devoted to the sale of tobacco products, substances intended for smoking or inhaling, or smoking or inhaling accessories, including, but not limited to, pipes, vaporizing devices, or other smoking or inhaling paraphernalia.
- 2) Exempts cigar lounges and cannabis retailers from the definition of smoke shop.
- 3) Defines “cigar lounge” as any retailer whose retail location has 70 percent or more of its net floor area devoted to the sale or onsite consumption of cigars, which are defined as meaning any roll of tobacco other than a cigarette wrapped entirely or in part in tobacco or any substance containing tobacco and weighing more than three pounds per thousand.
- 4) Defines “net floor area” as the sales area or customer area of a retailer, including register areas, bar areas, waiting areas, and display areas that may not be directly accessible to customers, but not including hallways, offices, restrooms, courtyards, break areas, the forecourt of a service station, or a kiosk of a service station.
- 5) Prohibits the retail location for a smoke shop from being located within a 600-foot radius of a school or daycare center, beginning July 1, 2027.
- 6) Prohibits a smoke shop from engaging in the retail sale of tobacco products directly to the public outside the hours of 6:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.
- 7) Prohibits a smoke shop from possessing, storing, owning, or selling nitrous oxide, including products derived from or containing nitrous oxide, or paraphernalia related to the consumption of nitrous oxide.
- 8) Expressly provides that the restrictions in the bill with respect to the operation of smoke shops do not preempt or otherwise prohibit the adoption of a local standard that imposes more restrictive requirements on the operation of smoke shops.
- 9) Prohibits the issuance or renewal of a license from the CDTFA to engage in the sale of cigarettes or tobacco products to smoke shops located within 600 feet of a school or daycare center.
- 10) Authorizes an enforcing agency to assess penalties against a person or entity in violation of the bill’s prohibitions and requires the CDTFA to then assess a civil penalty and suspend or revoke the license of a smoke shop found to be in violation.
- 11) Provide that the provisions of the bill are severable.
- 12) Declares that the bill shall be known, and may be cited, as the Youth Over Smoke Act.

FISCAL EFFECT: According to the Senate Committee on Appropriations, the CDTFA indicates that it would incur annual administrative costs of up to \$250,000 to implement the provisions of the bill, with reduced licensing fee revenues of an unknown amount and the potential increase in penalty revenue, the magnitude of which is unknown.

COMMENTS:

Purpose. This bill is sponsored by *Sacramento Mayor Pro Tem Eric Guerra*. According to the author:

As a state, we are confronting a growing youth drug crisis—from the surge in vaping among teens to the recent rise of nitrous oxide use, commonly known as “whippets.” In 2024 alone, 156 minors died from nitrous oxide use. The time to act is now. We must ensure that as a state, we are protecting our children by creating healthy and safe neighborhoods around our schools. It is unacceptable that there are schools across the state with smoke shops that are closer than the community centers, libraries, and public parks. We must do better. SB 1314 takes a common-sense approach to protecting the health and safety of minors by establishing reasonable guardrails on how and where these smoke shops operate to ensure that our kids’ environments are not plagued with harmful vices.

Background.

Regulation of Cigarette and Tobacco Sales. According to the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, smoking causes cancer, heart disease, stroke, lung diseases, diabetes, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. The government has an established policy goal in preventing tobacco use, and there are multiple federally funded campaigns to not just educate consumers about tobacco health considerations, but to discourage smoking and encourage cessation. In California, the CDPH’s California Tobacco Control Program states that its focus is to make tobacco “less desirable, less acceptable and less accessible.”¹ The California Department of Education similarly provides assistance to schools, school districts, and county offices of education regarding the prevention and cessation of tobacco use.

The Cigarette and Tobacco Products Tax Law provides for the licensure of distributors engaged in the sale of cigarettes or tobacco products from the CDTFA. The Cigarette and Tobacco Products Licensing Act of 2003 provides for the licensure of manufacturers, importers, distributors, wholesalers, and retailers of cigarettes and tobacco products. Current law provides that specific violations of the law are cause for the CDTFA to deny an application for an initial or renewed license to engage in the sale of cigarettes and tobacco products, and that a license can be suspended or revoked for specified causes.

The Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement Act (STAKE Act) was enacted in 1994 to prohibit the sale of tobacco products to minors and require tobacco retailers to post age restriction warning signs. The minimum age to purchase tobacco products was increased from 18 to 21 in 2016 through the enactment of SBX2 7 (Hernandez). The STAKE Act enforces compliance through undercover youth decoy operations, imposes specific fines for violations, and mandates licensing requirements for sellers. The STAKE Act further prohibits advertising of tobacco products on any outdoor billboard located within 1,000 feet of any public or private elementary school, junior high school, or high school, or public playground.

¹ <https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CCDPHP/DCDIC/CTCB/Pages/Welcome.aspx>

In 2020, the Legislature enacted SB 793 (Hill), which prohibits retailers from selling flavored tobacco products or a tobacco product flavor enhancers, with some exceptions. This ban applied to combustible cigarettes and cigars as well as electronic cigarettes and other vaping products. SB 793 was challenged unsuccessfully in court, and a referendum was placed on the 2022 ballot in California that resulted in nearly two-thirds of voters choosing to uphold the legislation. In 2024, the Legislature enacted AB 3218 (Wood), which requires the Attorney General to establish and maintain a website containing a list of tobacco product brand styles that lack a characterizing flavor, known as the Unflavored Tobacco List.

Place and Time Restrictions on Smoke Shops. According to a study cited by the author, 63 percent of public schools located in 30 surveyed major cities are located within 1,000 feet of a tobacco retailer. The study found that the density of tobacco retailers is significantly greater in lower income neighborhoods. The study further found that 54 percent of tobacco retailers are within 500 feet of another tobacco retailer.²

While tobacco retailers must obtain a state license from the CDTFA, additional requirements and restrictions may be imposed at the local level through business license and land use regulations. Cities and counties in California have increasingly used local licensing and zoning ordinances to limit where tobacco retailers may operate, particularly in proximity to locations frequented by children. For example, the City of Los Altos prohibits issuance of a tobacco retailer license to a business located within 1,000 feet of a public or private school, and the City of Santa Rosa prohibits new tobacco retailer licenses within 600 feet of youth-oriented areas like schools and parks.

Similar buffer requirements are imposed on cannabis businesses. In 2010, the Legislature enacted AB 2650 (Buchanan), which prohibited any medical marijuana cooperative, collective, dispensary, operator, or establishment authorized under the Compassionate Use Act of 1996 from being located within 600 feet of a school. Following the passage of the Adult Use of Marijuana Act in 2016, this policy was incorporated into MAUCRSA, which prohibits the DCC from licensing a premises located within a 600-foot radius of a K-12 school, daycare center, or youth center that is in existence at the time the license is issued.

This bill would impose the same restrictions on certain tobacco retailers by prohibiting the retail location for a smoke shop licensed by the CDTFA, as defined, from being located within a 600-foot radius of a school or daycare center. This prohibition would go into effect beginning July 1, 2027. As with cannabis, local jurisdictions would retain the authority to specify a greater radius, and the bill would expressly provide that more restrictive local ordinances are not preempted by state law.

Additionally, this bill would prohibit a smoke shop from engaging in the retail sale of tobacco products directly to the public outside the hours of 6:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. There is a similar restriction on cannabis retailers; MAUCRSA requires the DCC to establish minimum security requirements for cannabis retailers, and regulations adopted by the DCC currently provide that “a licensed retailer shall sell and deliver cannabis goods only between the hours of 6:00 a.m. Pacific Time and 10:00 p.m. Pacific Time.”

² <https://aspirecenter.org/tobaccoretailers/>

Restriction of Nitrous Oxide Sales. Nitrous oxide, or dinitrogen monoxide, is a gaseous chemical compound. While most consumers interact with nitrous oxide through consumer products already containing a sprayable substance, pure nitrous oxide may be purchased separately in bulbs or canisters for purposes of recharging dispensers that can then be loaded with home-made whipped products. A popular brand of whipped cream chargers is marketed as “Whip-It!” and can be easily purchased at kitchen supply stores and online retailers. These containers are associated with the inappropriate use of nitrous oxide as a recreational drug, commonly referred to as “whippets.”

There are serious health risks associated with the recreational use of nitrous oxide, which can result in serious injury or dangerous activity. Existing law makes it a misdemeanor to possess nitrous oxide with the intent to use it for the purposes of getting high. Additionally, it is a crime to sell, furnish, administer, distribute, give away, or offer nitrous oxide canisters to a person who is under 18 years of age, or to anyone the seller knows intends to use the canisters to get high. Current law also requires a person who dispenses or distributes nitrous oxide to record each transaction in a document signed by both the seller and the buyer, which must inform the buyer that recreational use of nitrous oxide is both a crime and dangerous.

Existing law makes it a misdemeanor to sell, furnish, administer, distribute, or give away a device, canister, tank, or receptacle either exclusively containing nitrous oxide or exclusively containing a chemical compound mixed with nitrous oxide, to a person under 18 years of age. The defendant can raise a defense that they honestly and reasonably believed that the minor involved in the offense was at least 18 years of age. Beginning in 2010, the court is required to order the suspension of the business license, for a period of up to one year, of a person who knowingly violates this misdemeanor after having been previously convicted of a violation of the same crime.

Additional provisions of law make it a misdemeanor for a retailer to dispense or distribute nitrous oxide to a person who the retailer knows or should know is going to use the nitrous oxide in violation of the law, and that person proximately causes great bodily injury or death to themselves or another person. Retailers are also required to record each transaction involving the dispensing or distribution of nitrous oxide and to make specified disclosures to purchasers, and a violation of required confidentiality relating to information obtained from purchasers is also punishable as a misdemeanor. Unlike the prohibition on sales of nitrous oxide to minors, repeated violations of these additional restrictions and requirements are not subject to mandatory suspension of a business license.

Beyond these legal restrictions and requirements, nitrous oxide products are legal to purchase and sell for legitimate reasons and are not federally regulated as a controlled substance. It has been contended that while many stores sell nitrous oxide for its intended use—to dispense whipped cream through an aerosol device—it is very unlikely that a consumer who purchases the product from a shop primarily selling cigarettes or tobacco products intends to use the canisters for any purpose other than getting high. However, it has also been noted that nitrous oxide can currently be purchased from myriad other retailers that are arguably less regulated, including online retailers that do not necessarily engage in age verification or other protections against abuse.

Current law provides that specific violations of the law are cause for the CDTFA to deny an application for an initial or renewed license under the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Licensing Act of 2003, and that a license can be suspended or revoked for specified causes. This bill would prohibit a smoke shop from possessing, storing, owning, or selling nitrous oxide, including products derived from or containing nitrous oxide. The bill would additionally prohibit smoke shops from carrying or selling paraphernalia related to the consumption of nitrous oxide.

Current Related Legislation. AB 762 (Irwin) would prohibit the sale of disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation devices and authorize the CDTFA to enforce this prohibition through the revocation or suspension of the respective licenses issued by those departments. *This bill is pending in the Senate Committee on Revenue and Taxation.*

AB 957 (Ortega) would prohibit a pharmacy from engaging in the sale of cigarettes or tobacco products. *This bill is pending in the Senate Committee on Business, Professions, and Economic Development.*

SB 758 (Umberg) would prohibit a retailer licensed to engage in the sale of cigarettes or tobacco products from selling nitrous oxide at a retail location. *This bill is pending in the Assembly Committee on Public Safety.*

SB 936 (Blakespear) would prohibit the sale of specified nitrous oxide products associated with a greater likelihood of being inappropriately used for direct inhalation of nitrous oxide by the purchaser and establishes penalties for the unlawful sale of those nitrous oxide containers. *This bill is pending in the Assembly Committee on Public Safety.*

Prior Related Legislation. AB 1107 (Flora) of 2025 would have authorized the CDTFA to deny, suspend, or revoke a license for a retailer to sell cigarettes or tobacco products if the retailer has been convicted of violating laws criminalizing the unlawful sale of nitrous oxide. *This bill died on suspense in the Assembly Committee on Appropriations.*

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

SB 193 (Nielsen) of 2019 would have criminalized the sale of nitrous oxide by a tobacco retailer and requires the court to order the suspension of the retailer's business license if convicted. *This bill died on suspense in the Assembly Committee on Appropriations.*

SB 631 (Nielsen) of 2017 would have prohibited a retailer of tobacco products or tobacco-related products from selling or offering to sell nitrous oxide, and made a violation punishable by a civil penalty not to exceed \$2,500. *This bill died in Assembly Committee on Judiciary.*

SB 94 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review), Chapter 27, Statutes of 2017 established a unified system for the regulation of cannabis which included a prohibition against cannabis retailers selling tobacco products.

SB 1927 (Hayden), Chapter 1009, Statutes of 1994 enacted the Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement (STAKE) Act.

ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT:

This bill is sponsored by *Sacramento Mayor Pro Tem Eric Guerra*, who writes: “While the State of California has made considerable strides in curbing youth smoking by banning flavored tobacco products, there is still a pressing need for stronger restriction on the sale of tobacco to and around minors. In the City of Sacramento, buffer zone of 1,000 feet between tobacco retailers currently exists and staff is working to identify new buffers between schools and childcare facilities. Even with these buffers in place, we are still seeing a rise of young kids partaking in tobacco and Delta 9 THC vape consumption and selling these products to their classmates.” Mayor Pro Tem Guerra further writes: “By requiring a statewide 600-foot buffer, the risk of children engaging with these retailers and their advertising decreases.”

ARGUMENTS IN OPPOSITION:

The *Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids*, the *American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network*, the *American Lung Association*, and the *American Heart Association* write jointly in opposition to this bill: “This bill would define and regulate smoke shops, establish a new definition of ‘cigar,’ and create a new definition of ‘cigar lounges’ in state law where none has existed before. While we recognize the author as a public health champion and applaud the intent to restrict smoke shop locations near schools and daycare centers and limit the hours of operation, we are deeply concerned that the bill, as currently written, would have the unintended consequence of expanding access and exposure to cigar smoking.” The coalition further writes: “We remain committed to working with the author towards a resolution that achieves meaningful smoke shop regulation without inadvertently creating a pathway for the proliferation of cigar lounges throughout California.”

POLICY ISSUES:

Unintended Consequences of New Definitions. This bill would currently only apply to cigarette and tobacco product retailers who meet the definition of “smoke shop” being established under the bill. Because the bill would exclude cigar lounges from that definition, the bill would further define the terms “cigar” and “cigar lounge.” Multiple stakeholders have reached out in opposition to these new definitions. The Committee on Health’s analysis of this bill recommended striking those definitions and applying the bill to all retailers licensed to sell cigarettes and tobacco products; those amendments should still be incorporated into the bill.

Applicability to Grocery Stores. When amendments were initially proposed to broaden the bill to all cigarettes and tobacco product retailers, rather than a narrow definition of “smoke shops,” concerns were raised that the bill would apply to grocery stores licensed to sell cigarettes and tobacco products. Prohibiting grocery stores from operating in proximity to schools and daycares could contribute to food deserts in communities where families live and work. To avoid this unintended consequence, the bill should be amended to exempt grocery stores from the new buffer requirements.

Impact on Existing Retailers. The Committee on Health’s proposed amendments additionally included an amendment to make the bill’s buffer requirements applicable only to new licensees. That amendment should also be incorporated to ensure existing businesses with established locations are not inequitably impacted by the bill.

Hours of Operation Restrictions. The Committee on Health’s analysis recommended striking the bill’s limitations on a cigarette and tobacco product retailer’s hours of operation. This amendment should be effectuated as well.

AMENDMENTS:

- 1) Strike the new definitions currently being established in the bill and make the bill generally applicable to retailers licensed to sell cigarettes and tobacco products.
- 2) Exempt grocery stores from the bill’s retail location restrictions, as the term “grocery store” is defined in the Health and Safety Code.
- 3) Make the bill’s retail location restrictions applicable only to new licensees by allowing existing retailers to remain licensed by the CDTFA and to renew their licenses while prohibiting the CDTFA from granting a new license to a retailer whose location would violate the bill’s prohibitions.
- 4) Strike the bill’s restrictions on operating hours for cigarette and tobacco product retailers.
- 5) Make additional conforming changes to align with these amendments.

REGISTERED SUPPORT:

Sacramento Mayor Pro Tem Eric Guerra (*Sponsor*)
Arcadia Police Officers’ Association
Association of California School Administrators
Brea Police Association
Burbank Police Officers’ Association
California Association of School Police Chiefs
California Coalition of School Safety Professionals
California Narcotic Officers’ Association
California Reserve Peace Officers Association
California State Association of Counties
City of El Cerrito
Claremont Police Officers Association
Corona Police Officers Association
Culver City Police Officers’ Association
Fullerton Police Officers’ Association
League of California Cities
Los Angeles County District Attorney’s Office
Los Angeles School Police Management Association
Los Angeles School Police Officers Association
Los Angeles Unified School District
Murrieta Police Officers’ Association
Newport Beach Police Association
Palos Verdes Police Officers Association
Placer County Deputy Sheriffs’ Association

Pomona Police Officers' Association
Riverside Police Officers Association
Riverside Sheriffs' Association

REGISTERED OPPOSITION:

American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network
American Heart Association
American Lung Association
California Asian Pacific Chamber of Commerce
Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids
Capitol Business Alliance

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