August 2026

To: Board Members, California Cannabis Operators Association (CaCOA)

From: Amy O'Gorman Jenkins, Executive Director, CaCOA and Founder and President, Precision Advocacy

RE: **2026 Cannabis Legislative Update:** *Bill Summaries and CaCOA Positions*

The Legislature returned from its month-long summer recess in August 3, marking the beginning of the final phase of the 2026 California Legislative Session. Lawmakers will remain in Sacramento for approximately one month to consider hundreds of bills that have advanced through the policy committee process and remain pending in fiscal committees or on the Senate and Assembly Floors. Of the 583 bills introduced in the Senate, 475 advanced from the Senate Floor, while 853 of the 1,263 bills introduced in the Assembly have passed their house of origin.

The final weeks of session move quickly. Fiscal committee hearings, floor votes, and last-minute amendments often occur in rapid succession before the Legislature adjourns on August 31. Measures approved by both houses will then be presented to the governor, who has until September 30 to sign or veto legislation.

Key Legislative Deadlines

- **August 3:** Legislature Returns from Summer Recess
- **August 14:** Fiscal Committee Deadline
- **August 31:** Last Day for the Legislature to Pass Bills
- **September 30:** Governor's Deadline to Sign or Veto Legislation

This report summarizes legislation of significance to California's licensed cannabis industry. It provides the current status of each measure, highlights significant policy changes adopted since CaCOA's May legislative update, identifies issues that remain under discussion as bills advance through the legislative process, and reflects CaCOA's current position on each measure.

Because many bills have evolved considerably over the past two months, this update has been reformatted to emphasize each measure's current status, summarize the most significant policy developments since the CaCOA's last report, and identify any remaining issues that may affect final passage or implementation. Rather than providing a comprehensive bill analysis, the report is intended to give Board members a concise, executive-level snapshot of where each measure stands as the Legislature enters the closing weeks of the 2026 Session.

Risk-Based Enforcement & Compliance Prioritization

1. **AB 1826 (Lackey) Cannabis: recall, embargo, and destruction of cannabis and cannabis products.** *As amended June 25, 2026*

Status: Passed the Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development Committee. Referred to the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Summary: AB 1826 seeks to strengthen due process protections for cannabis licensees subject to Department of Cannabis Control (DCC) enforcement actions involving citations, product embargoes, voluntary and mandatory recalls, and product condemnation proceedings. The bill establishes statutory procedures for informal conferences, expands evidentiary disclosure requirements, and clarifies the rights of licensees before products may be recalled, embargoed, destroyed, or condemned.

Among other provisions, the bill requires the DCC to provide licensees with supporting documentation, including laboratory testing results, sampling methodology, and other evidence, when alleging that a product is adulterated or misbranded. It also creates formal timelines for informal conferences, prohibits the Department from conditioning voluntary recalls or corrective actions on waivers of liability or appeal rights, and clarifies procedures governing product embargoes and condemnation proceedings.

Key Changes Since Last Update

- Refined evidentiary disclosure requirements to distinguish between voluntary recall notices and mandatory recall orders, ensuring mandatory recalls include additional supporting documentation and legal justification.
- Clarified that recall notifications must specify whether the Department intends to issue a mandatory recall and, if so, include expanded evidentiary materials.
- Continued refinement of the bill's informal conference procedures while preserving the bill's overall objective of improving procedural fairness and transparency during DCC enforcement actions.

Issues to Monitor: The Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development Committee raised questions regarding certain implementation timelines, including the proposed 15-day timeframe for the Department of Cannabis Control (DCC) to conduct informal conferences. Because the DCC is already preparing technical amendments to the bill, the Committee elected to defer consideration until those amendments are incorporated.

CaCOA Position: Support

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2. **[AB 2537](AB 2537) (Chen) Cannabis Enforcement Accountability and Public Health Prioritization Act of 2026.** *As amended June 24, 2026.*

Status: Passed the Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development Committee (10-0) and is pending consideration by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Summary: Sponsored by CaCOA, AB 2537 establishes a statutory, risk-based enforcement framework directing the DCC to prioritize its regulatory oversight, investigations, inspections, and disciplinary actions based on the level of risk posed to public health, public safety, environmental protection, workplace safety, and the integrity of California's licensed cannabis market. The bill requires the DCC to adopt and publish an enforcement prioritization policy that categorizes violations as serious, moderate, or minor, while preserving the its existing enforcement authority.

The bill also enhances legislative oversight by requiring the DCC to annually report enforcement activity by violation category, geographic distribution, and enforcement outcome. The additional reporting requirements are intended to improve transparency, evaluate enforcement priorities, and better assess whether limited enforcement resources are being directed toward violations that pose the greatest risk of harm.

Key Changes Since May

- Delays implementation of the bill's enforcement prioritization framework from January 1, 2027, to January 1, 2028, providing the DCC additional time to revise its disciplinary guidelines and implement a new risk-based enforcement policy.
- Correspondingly delays the bill's enhanced annual reporting requirements until the March 1, 2028 report to allow sufficient time for data collection and implementation.
- Additional amendments have been submitted to the Senate Appropriations Committee to clarify violation classifications, strengthen due process protections, and incorporate stakeholder recommendations while preserving the bill's core objective of prioritizing enforcement against the highest-risk violations.

Issues to Monitor: Following the bill's passage from the Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development Committee, CaCOA continued working with the author's office and Origin's Council, the bill's sole opposition. At CaCOA's recommendation, the author has submitted additional amendments to the Senate Appropriations Committee that incorporate many of the recommendations advanced by Origins Council while preserving the bill's central purpose of establishing a statutory, risk-based enforcement framework. Although Origins Council has indicated it intends to maintain its opposition unless its proposed restructuring is adopted in its entirety, CaCOA concluded that such substantial changes would fundamentally alter the bill and were not warranted at this stage of the legislative process. The Senate Appropriations Committee will consider the proposed amendments as part of its suspense file deliberations.

Position: Support (Sponsor).

Drive-Through Authorization

3. AB 2697 **(Pellerin) Cannabis: drive-throughs. As amended April 13, 2026.**

Status: Passed the Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development Committee and the Senate Appropriations Committee pursuant to Senate Rule 28.8. The bill is currently pending third reading on the Senate Floor.

Summary: AB 2697 authorizes local jurisdictions to permit licensed cannabis retailers and storefront microbusinesses to conduct retail sales through a drive-through window, provided the sales occur through a fixed-pane security window equipped with a secure transfer mechanism and otherwise comply with all applicable state and local laws. The bill does not create a new license type or require local jurisdictions to authorize drive-through sales; rather, it provides an additional retail option where approved by local ordinance.

The bill preserves local control by allowing cities and counties to determine whether drive-through sales are appropriate within their jurisdictions and expressly preserves the Department of Cannabis Control's (DCC) authority to regulate drive-through operations, if necessary. The bill also clarifies that its provisions apply only to licensed storefront retailers and microbusinesses and do not authorize drive-through sales by delivery-only retailers.

Position: Support (Co-sponsor).

Youth Advertising & Packaging

4. AB 2249 **(Irwin) Cannabis: youth advertising and marketing.** As amended May 22, 2026.

Status: Passed the Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development Committee (9-0) and is currently pending consideration in the Senate Appropriations Committee. The bill remains subject to additional amendments resulting from ongoing discussions between the author, the Department of Cannabis Control (DCC), and stakeholders.

Summary: AB 2249 revises California's cannabis packaging, labeling, and manufacturing requirements by establishing new standards governing products and marketing that may be considered attractive to children, while clarifying packaging, labeling, and manufacturing requirements for licensed cannabis businesses.

Since passage by the Assembly, the bill has continued to evolve through extensive discussions between the author, the DCC, and industry stakeholders. CaCOA has worked closely with the author's office to address implementation concerns, resulting in several negotiated amendments and ongoing discussions regarding additional technical revisions.

Issues to Monitor: The DCC has proposed additional technical amendments that remain under review by the author, with input from CaCOA. These proposed amendments address several implementation issues, including packaging standards, vape cartridge requirements, labeling provisions, and other technical changes. During its review, CaCOA's Policy Committee expressed significant concerns regarding the DCC's proposal to prohibit illustrations or images of fruits and vegetables on vape cartridges, concluding that the proposal seeks to address a problem that is not occurring in California's regulated cannabis market. Consistent with the Committee's recommendation, CaCOA has communicated its concerns to the author's office and continues to work collaboratively with her staff as the amendments are finalized.

> ***For a detailed summary of the DCC's proposed technical amendments and CaCOA's analysis, please see Appendix A***.

Position: Support. Monitoring ongoing negotiations involving DCC technical amendments.

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5. **AB 2532 (Irwin) Cannabis: labels, packaging, and manufacturing.**

   Status: Passed the Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development Committee (10-0) and is currently pending on the Senate Floor. The bill remains subject to additional amendments resulting from ongoing discussions between the author and stakeholders.

   Summary: AB 2532 establishes additional labeling, serving, and consumer safety requirements applicable to multi-serving cannabis beverages. The bill would require enhanced consumer labeling, standardized serving information, and additional safeguards intended to promote accurate dosing and reduce accidental overconsumption.

   Among other provisions, the bill:

   - Requires edible cannabis products and cannabis beverages to include the toll-free Poison Help Line number on product labels and inserts.
   - Requires multi-serving cannabis beverages to clearly disclose that the product contains multiple servings, identify the size of a single serving, and explain how to accurately measure an individual serving.
   - Requires certain multi-serving beverage containers to include serving demarcation lines when the remaining liquid is visible to the consumer.
   - Requires retailers to offer consumers a measuring device, provided by the manufacturer at no cost to the retailer, upon purchase of a multi-serving cannabis beverage.
   - Prohibits advertising or marketing multi-serving cannabis beverages as

single-serving products or otherwise encouraging consumers to consume multiple servings at one time.

Proposed Amendments Under Discussion: At CaCOA's recommendation and with sign off from the cannabis beverage community, the author is considering amendments intended to preserve the bill's consumer safety objectives while improving its practical implementation for manufacturers and retailers. The proposed amendments would:

- Limit the requirement for serving demarcation lines to multi-serving beverage containers that are transparent or otherwise visibly display the amount of liquid remaining, recognizing that serving lines provide little value on opaque containers.
- Clarify that manufacturers, not retailers, are responsible for supplying measuring devices to retailers, on an as-needed basis and at no cost to the retailer, for distribution to consumers purchasing multi-serving cannabis beverages.
- Clarify serving-size labeling requirements by requiring labels to identify the volume of a single serving in fluid ounces, rounded to the nearest one-tenth of an ounce.

Issues to Monitor: CaCOA continues to work closely with the author's office and the cannabis beverage coalition to finalize the proposed amendments before the bill is considered by on the Senate Floor. While the amendments preserve the bill's core consumer safety objectives, they would substantially improve implementation by addressing practical concerns raised by several cannabis distributors and retailers regarding serving demarcations and measuring device distribution.

Position: Neutral. Deferred to the cannabis beverage coalition.

Intoxicating Hemp

6. **AB 2250 (Aguiar-Curry) Cannabis: cannabinoids. As amended March 11, 2026**

Status: Passed the Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development Committee (11-0) and the Senate Revenue and Taxation Committee (4-0). The bill is currently pending consideration by the Senate Appropriations Committee. The bill has not been amended since March 11, 2026.

Summary: Sponsored by CaCOA, AB 2250 is a clean-up bill to AB 8 (Aguiar-Curry, 2025), the landmark hemp enforcement legislation enacted last year. AB 2250 makes technical and conforming amendments necessary to ensure consistent implementation of AB 8 across the DCC), the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration (CDTFA), and other state agencies.

Among other provisions, the bill:

- Clarifies statutory definitions governing cannabinoids and cannabis products.

- Strengthens CDTFA's authority to seize cannabis products possessed or sold in violation of state law.
- Makes conforming changes to statutory seizure authority and cannabinoid definitions to eliminate conflicts created by AB 8.
- Excludes CBN isolate, in addition to CBD isolate, from the definition of "cannabis concentrate" beginning January 1, 2028, preventing unintended excise tax consequences.

Position: Support (Sponsor).

Vape Products & Environmental Stewardship

7. **AB 762 (Irwin/Wilson): Disposable, Battery-Embedded Vapor Inhalation Devices:**

   Status: Passed the Senate Environmental Quality Committee (5-2) and the Senate Revenue and Taxation Committee (4-0). The bill is currently pending consideration by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

   Summary: AB 762 prohibits the importation, manufacture, sale, or distribution of all-in-one, battery-embedded vapor inhalation devices containing tobacco products, beginning January 1, 2027, for manufacturers and importers and January 1, 2028, for retail sales and distribution. The bill authorizes state and local enforcement, establishes escalating civil penalties for violations, and authorizes suspension or revocation of tobacco retailer licenses for noncompliance. Importantly, the bill expressly excludes cannabis and cannabis products from its scope.

   Key Changes Since May: No substantive amendments affecting the cannabis industry have been adopted since the CaCOA's May legislative update.

   Issues to Monitor: Earlier versions of the bill would have applied to all-in-one cannabis vapor products, effectively prohibiting a significant segment of California's regulated cannabis vapor market. Following extensive engagement by CaCOA and other industry stakeholders, the author amended the bill to exclude cannabis products. While CaCOA no longer opposes the measure, the broader policy discussion surrounding the environmental impacts of all-in-one cannabis vapor products continues. CaCOA has begun discussions with bill sponsors regarding potential long-term solutions, including the possible development of an industry-led Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) framework for cannabis vapor products.

   Position: Neutral

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8. **AB 2667 (Hadwick) Vape products: household hazardous waste: advertising.**

   Status: Passed the Senate Environmental Quality Committee (7-0), the Senate

Business, Professions and Economic Development Committee (10-0), and the Senate Revenue and Taxation Committee (4-0). The bill is currently pending consideration by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Summary: AB 2667 addresses both youth-oriented vape marketing practices and the environmental management of vape products containing embedded batteries. The bill applies broadly to vape products containing nicotine, cannabis, or other vaporized substances and establishes new requirements governing product marketing, enforcement, and the disposal of confiscated vape devices.

Among other provisions, the bill:

- Requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), until January 1, 2030, to evaluate opportunities to improve the safe management and disposal of vape products confiscated from students and identify recommendations requiring future legislative action.
- Authorizes permanent household hazardous waste facilities to mechanically disassemble vape devices, subject to operational safeguards, consultation with local hazardous materials and fire authorities, and personnel training requirements.
- Prohibits the marketing, advertising, labeling, branding, distribution, or sale of vape products designed to imitate food, beverages, school supplies, clothing, accessories, or other non-vape products intended to conceal their nature, or that incorporate interactive videogame functionality.
- Authorizes civil enforcement, product seizure, and escalating penalties for violations, including enhanced penalties applicable to distributors.
- Requires license suspension or revocation for repeated violations and authorizes enforcement agencies to seize prohibited vape products offered for sale by retailers.

Key Changes Since May: The June Senate amendments expanded the bill's enforcement provisions and refined the operational requirements governing the transportation, handling, and mechanical disassembly of vape devices by household hazardous waste collection facilities.

Issues to Monitor: AB 2667 reflects the Legislature's growing focus on the environmental impacts of embedded-battery vape products and youth-oriented marketing practices. Together with AB 762 (Irwin), the bill signals increasing legislative interest in product stewardship, battery disposal, recycling infrastructure, and other end-of-life management requirements applicable to vape products. While CaCOA supports the bill's public health and environmental objectives, continued engagement with DTSC, the DCC, the legislature, and stakeholders will remain important to ensure future proposals appropriately distinguish between licensed and illicit operators and avoid imposing disproportionate compliance burdens on California's regulated cannabis industry.

Position: Support

Testing Requirement Modifications

9. [AB 1965] **(Sharp-Collins) Cannabis: Testing: Quality Assurance.**

   Status: Passed the Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development Committee (11-0) and is currently pending consideration by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

   Summary: AB 1965 strengthens the DCC's oversight of California's cannabis testing system by expanding laboratory quality assurance requirements and enhancing regulatory oversight of licensed testing laboratories. The bill is substantially similar to AB 1027 (2025), which was supported by CaCOA but held in the Senate Appropriations Committee last year.

   Among other provisions, the bill:

   - Clarifies when cannabis products may be retested following a compromised test result.
   - Authorizes the DCC to conduct off-the-shelf testing of cannabis products held for retail sale.
   - Requires retailers to provide customers with a Certificate of Analysis (COA) upon request.
   - Subjects licensed testing laboratories to performance testing to improve consistency across laboratories.
   - Requires licensed testing laboratories to comply with DCC evaluations of their testing practices.

   Issues to Monitor: While CaCOA supports the bill's objective of improving lab accountability and testing consistency, implementation will occur against the backdrop of ongoing industry concerns regarding laboratory standardization and aspergillus testing methodologies. CaCOA continues to engage directly with the DCC on these regulatory issues and remains focused on ensuring that implementation of enhanced testing oversight is accompanied by scientifically sound, consistent, and transparent testing standards across California's regulated cannabis market.

   Position: Support.

Tribal Government Licensure and Task Force Participation

10. [AB 1496] **(Rubio, Blanca): Cannabis Task Force.**

    Status: AB 1496 passed the Assembly but was never heard in the Senate after the author canceled its scheduled hearing in the Senate Business, Professions and

Economic Development Committee. Because the bill was not advanced before the applicable legislative deadline, it is no longer moving this session.

Summary: AB 1496 would have reinstated California's Cannabis Regulation Task Force, which sunset on January 1, 2025, to promote communication and coordination among state, local, and tribal agencies responsible for regulating and enforcing California's commercial cannabis laws. The bill also would have expanded participation to include tribal governments that regulate commercial cannabis activity and identified a range of topics for interagency coordination, including illicit market enforcement, licensing, labor compliance, and social equity programs.

Issues to Monitor: Although AB 1496 will not move forward this year, CaCOA had been exploring whether the bill could serve as a vehicle for amendments to AB 1171 (Rubio) to address longstanding concerns regarding California's cannabis private right of action. Specifically, the proposed amendments would have clarified the statutory standard for demonstrating harm, an issue that has limited the practical availability of private enforcement actions under existing law. According to the author's office, staffing constraints prevented consideration of those amendments this year, but the office has expressed interest in pursuing a clean-up measure during the 2027 legislative session

Position: Dead

11. **AB 2506 (Hart) Cannabis licensure: tribal government licensure.**

Status: Passed the Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development Committee (11-0) and is currently pending consideration by the Senate Appropriations Committee. The bill was substantially amended in both the Assembly and Senate to revise the proposed framework governing commercial cannabis agreements between California and federally recognized California Indian tribes.

Background: AB 2506 seeks to establish a framework under which federally recognized California Indian tribes may engage in commercial cannabis transactions with California state licensees pursuant to negotiated agreements with the governor. Although the bill was introduced before the issuance of California Attorney General Opinion No. 25-102, the opinion has heightened its significance. In May 2026, the Attorney General concluded that, under existing law, federally recognized tribes may not engage in commercial cannabis activity with California licensees off tribal lands unless they obtain a commercial cannabis license issued by the DCC. The opinion further concluded that current law generally requires commercial cannabis activity occurring off tribal lands to take place only between California state licensees.

Summary: AB 2506 authorizes the governor, or the governor's designee, to enter into agreements with federally recognized California Indian tribes permitting commercial cannabis activity between state licensees and tribally licensed cannabis businesses operating under tribal regulatory systems. As amended, the bill no longer establishes a standalone tribal commerce framework. Instead, it incorporates tribal agreements into California's existing interstate cannabis commerce framework established under SB

1326, requiring participating tribal regulatory systems to maintain standards meeting or exceeding California's requirements for public health and safety, track-and-trace, testing, packaging and labeling, quality assurance, advertising restrictions, recalls, coordinated investigations, and other regulatory safeguards. Agreements may not take effect unless specified federal legal conditions are satisfied.

Key Changes Since May: Key Changes Since May:

- Senate amendments further aligned the bill with California's interstate cannabis commerce framework established under SB 1326.
- Additional amendments refined the minimum regulatory standards governing participating tribal regulatory systems, including testing, track-and-trace, packaging and labeling, recalls, coordinated investigations, and tax administration.

Issues to Monitor: While the bill has been substantially improved through the committee process, CaCOA continues to oppose the measure because significant implementation questions remain. These include ensuring long-term regulatory parity between state and tribal licensees, maintaining consistent inspection and enforcement authority across jurisdictions, addressing taxation and reporting disparities, and ensuring tribal regulatory systems remain aligned with California's evolving regulatory framework. The Senate Business, Professions and Economic Development Committee similarly identified several implementation issues that warrant continued consideration as the bill advances.

Position: Oppose.

Intoxicant & Smoke Shop Regulatory Reform

Overview: The Legislature continues to devote significant attention to intoxicating products sold outside California's regulated cannabis marketplace. During the 2026 Session, multiple measures were introduced targeting products commonly sold through smoke shops, convenience stores, gas stations, and online marketplaces, including nitrous oxide, tianeptine, flavored inhalants, and youth-oriented vape products.

Although these bills regulate different products, they share a common policy objective: reducing youth access, addressing public health concerns, strengthening retailer accountability, and closing regulatory gaps affecting intoxicating products sold outside California's licensed cannabis framework.

Collectively, these proposals represent a significant policy shift toward imposing greater regulatory oversight on intoxicating products marketed outside California's licensed cannabis system while reinforcing consumer protection standards and retailer accountability.

12. SB 758 **(Umberg) Public Health: nitrous oxide.** Prohibits most retail sales of nitrous oxide, subject to specified exemptions, and establishes criminal penalties for violations.

    Status: Passed the Assembly Business and Professions Committee and the Assembly Public Safety Committee. The bill is currently pending consideration by the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

13. SB 936 **(Blakespear) Nitrous oxide: sales.** Creates a comprehensive regulatory framework governing recreational nitrous oxide sales by prohibiting oversized containers, flavored nitrous oxide products, inhalation devices, and other products intended for recreational misuse, while preserving exemptions for legitimate industrial, medical, veterinary, automotive, food preparation, and wholesale uses. The bill also establishes escalating civil penalties, authorizes business license suspensions for repeat violations, and applies to both in-person and online sales.

    Status: Passed the Assembly Business and Professions Committee and the Assembly Public Safety Committee. The bill is currently pending consideration by the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

14. SB 1314 **(Menjivar): Youth Over Smoke Act.** As introduced, SB 1314 sought to establish statewide operational standards for smoke shops by targeting businesses that routinely sell intoxicating products outside California's regulated marketplace. The bill included restrictions on nitrous oxide sales, operating standards, and enhanced enforcement authority.

    However, amendments accepted in the Assembly Health Committee on July 1 substantially altered the measure. Rather than focusing on smoke shops engaged in the sale of unregulated intoxicating products, the bill now primarily regulates new tobacco retail locations by establishing location restrictions near schools and daycare centers and imposing additional tobacco retail requirements. While the bill retains a prohibition on nitrous oxide sales, its central focus has shifted away from addressing the illicit sale of intoxicating products that originally prompted the legislation.

    Status: Passed the Senate and has since been substantially amended in the Assembly. The bill is currently pending further consideration in the Assembly.

15. AB 2076 **(Lowenthal) The Parent's Accountability and Child Protection Act: online marketplaces: nitrous oxide.** Adds nitrous oxide to California's existing online age-verification framework by requiring sellers to verify purchasers' ages, prohibiting large online marketplaces from offering nitrous oxide for sale to California consumers, and establishing significant civil penalties for violations.

    Status: Passed the Assembly and is currently pending consideration in the Senate.

16. AB 634 **(Gonzalez) Tianeptine.** Prohibits the manufacture, distribution, or sale of products containing tianeptine, a synthetic substance associated with opioid-like effects and increasing public health concerns. The bill authorizes civil penalties enforceable by the Attorney General, city attorneys, county counsel, and district attorneys.

Status: Passed the Assembly and is currently pending consideration in the Senate.

Shared Policy Considerations (SB 758, SB 936, SB 1314, AB 634 and AB 2076): Although these measures do not directly regulate licensed cannabis operators, they collectively reflect a growing legislative recognition that intoxicating products sold outside California's licensed cannabis marketplace present significant public health and consumer protection concerns. Licensed cannabis businesses remain subject to comprehensive requirements governing testing, labeling, advertising, age verification, track-and-trace, taxation, and enforcement, while many intoxicating products sold through smoke shops, convenience stores, gas stations, and online retailers continue to operate under far less rigorous regulatory standards.

For CaCOA, the overarching policy objective is not to prohibit lawful tobacco sales. Rather, it is to ensure meaningful enforcement against retailers that undermine California's regulated cannabis marketplace by selling illicit cannabis, intoxicating hemp products, nitrous oxide, tianeptine, and other psychoactive products outside established consumer protection safeguards. Measures that advance that objective promote regulatory parity and improve consumer safety. Measures that shift the focus away from illicit intoxicating products and instead impose new restrictions on lawful tobacco retailers do little to address the underlying problem.

CaCOA Policy Assessment

Bill	Position	Rational
SB 758 (Umberg)	Support	Targets recreational nitrous oxide sales while preserving legitimate commercial, industrial, and medical uses.
SB 936 (Blakespear)	Support	Establishes a comprehensive regulatory framework governing recreational nitrous oxide sales and retailer accountability.

SB 1314 (Menjivar)	No Position	As amended July 1, 2026, the bill no longer meaningfully addresses the illicit sale of intoxicating products through smoke shops and instead primarily regulates lawful tobacco retail operations. While CaCOA supports efforts to eliminate unregulated intoxicating products from the marketplace, the bill no longer advances that objective in a meaningful way.
AB 2076 (Lowenthal)	Support	Strengthens online age verification and marketplace accountability for nitrous oxide sales.
AB 634 (Gonzalez)	Support	Removes an unregulated psychoactive substance from California's retail marketplace through a statewide prohibition.