AHAA Weekly Policy Report 2026.05.15

Last Updated Date

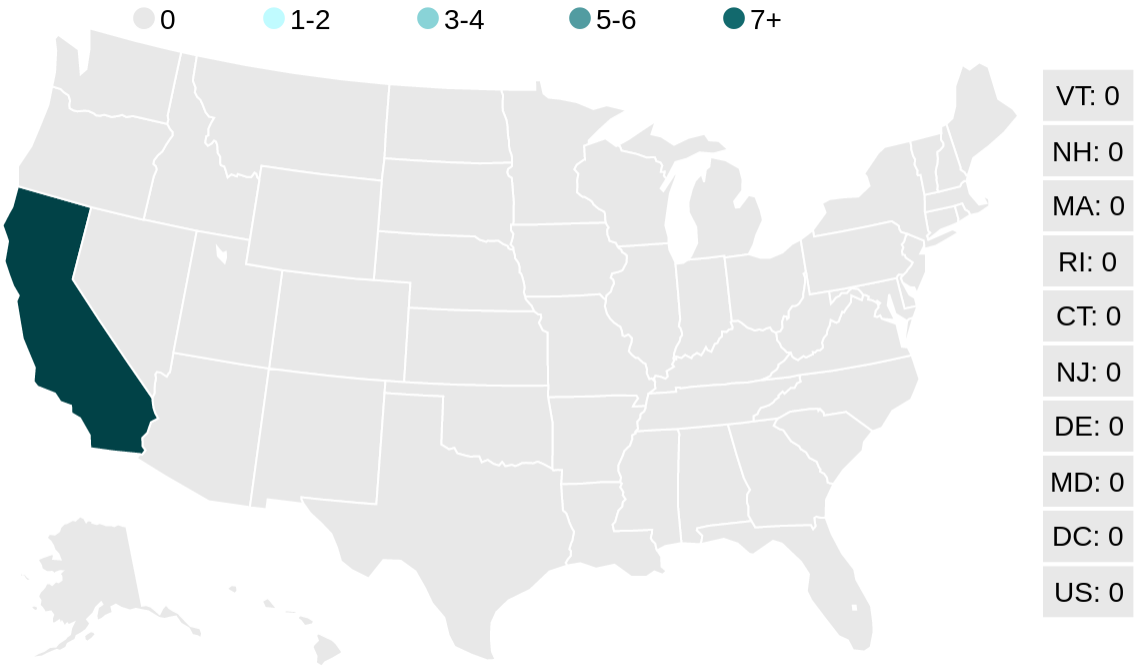
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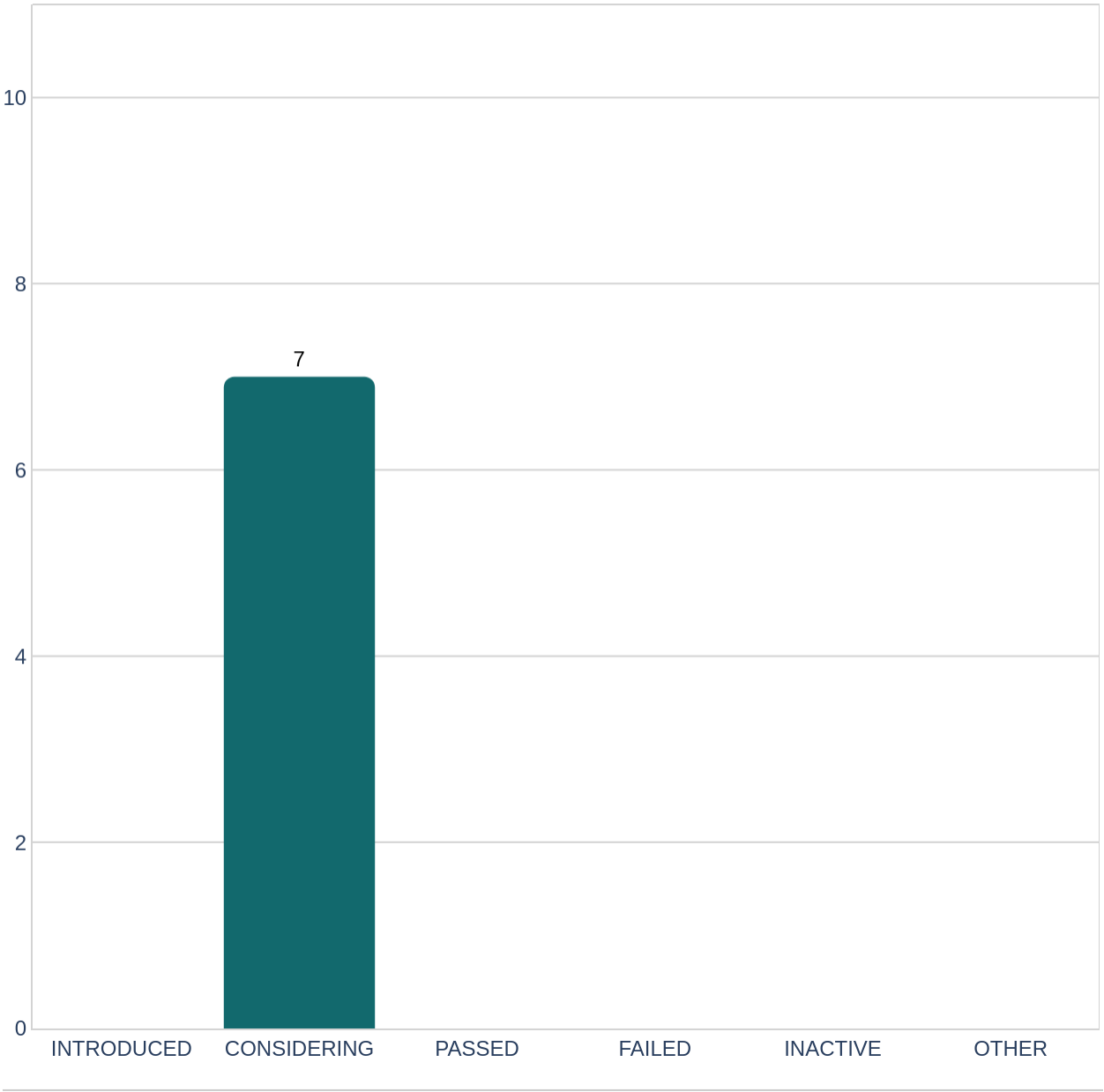
Policy Map

Policies in your Projects by state



Bills by Status

Bills in your Projects, grouped by status



Policy List Groups

This is the list of policy items that you have added to your Projects.

Marijuana 6

Legislation • 🇺🇸United States • California • Bill

CA AB 1965

Cannabis: testing: quality assurance.

Marijuana

	1st Chamber	2nd Chamber	Executive
Introduced	Passed (Assembly)	Passed (Senate)	Considering
February 13, 2026	May 21, 2026	August 20, 2026	August 20, 2026

Last Action: August 20, 2026 - In Assembly. Ordered to Engrossing and Enrolling.
Passed Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Sessions
Sponsors: **LaShae Sharp-Collins (D-CA)**
Source: https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billStatusClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB1965

Bill Forecast

In Assembly	Likely to reach floor vote **95%** Likely to pass chamber **85%**	In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote **95%** Likely to pass chamber **95%**

Summary

AI Overview

The bill requires retailers and other licensees authorized to sell cannabis or cannabis products at retail to provide a customer or the Department of Cannabis Control, upon request, with the certificate of analysis for any product held or offered for sale. These licensees must also allow the department to obtain or access such products for off-the-shelf laboratory testing.

It specifies that cannabis and cannabis products are subject to testing or retesting under department criteria. A testing laboratory may retest an out-of-specification sample when it reports in writing that the test was compromised by equipment malfunction or staff error, when the department requires the retest, or when the department authorizes it. Testing laboratories may also be subjected to department performance testing—including blind proficiency or round-robin testing—to promote consistency among laboratories.

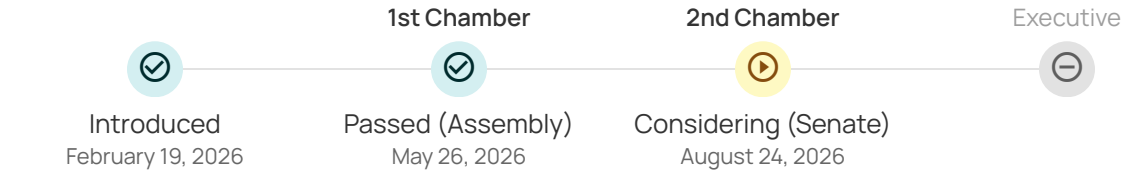
Licensed testing laboratories must comply with department requests to evaluate their testing practices, including when they test samples for state or local law enforcement or prosecuting or regulatory agencies.

Legislation • 🇺🇸United States • California • Bill

CA AB 2246

Online service, product, or feature: access by children.

Marijuana



Last Action: August 24, 2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.
In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Sessions
Sponsors: **Buffy Wicks (D-CA)**
Source: https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billStatusClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB2246

Bill Forecast

In Assembly	Likely to reach floor vote **95%** Likely to pass chamber **57%**	In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote **95%** Likely to pass chamber **74%**

Summary

AI Overview

FULL SUMMARY

The bill repeals California's existing Age-Appropriate Design Code Act and replaces it with a revised Civil Code title governing online services, products, and features likely to be accessed by children under 18. Coverage is based on specified indicators, including child-directed content, reliable evidence that a significant number of children routinely access the service, child-targeted advertising, child-oriented design elements, similarity to covered services, and internal research showing a significant child audience; broadband internet access, telecommunications services, and delivery or use of physical products are excluded.

Covered businesses must estimate users' ages with a level of certainty proportionate to data-practice risks or apply child privacy protections to all users; set children's default privacy settings to a high level; present privacy information, terms, policies, and community standards in clear, prominent, age-appropriate language; signal when a child is monitored or location-tracked; and provide accessible tools for exercising privacy rights and reporting concerns. Businesses may not profile children by default unless specified safeguards and necessity conditions are met; collect, sell, share, or retain unnecessary personal information; reuse children's information for unrelated purposes, subject to limited safety, security, measurement, auditing, system-improvement, and compliance processing; collect or share precise geolocation by default or without an obvious collection signal; use dark patterns to obtain excess information or induce children to waive privacy protections; or retain age-estimation information beyond what is necessary. Businesses must also take reasonable steps to prevent reasonably foreseeable physical or financial harm, severe and reasonably foreseeable psychological or emotional harm, highly offensive privacy intrusions, and unlawful adverse discrimination, without creating duties to monitor or remove third-party content, restrict lawful speech, or produce particular recommendation or editorial outcomes.

A child may void a contract entered into by the child or the child's parent or guardian when it resulted from a covered service's design feature. Violations may result in injunctions and civil penalties of up to $5,000 per affected child for each negligent violation or $15,000 for each intentional violation, recoverable in a civil action by the Attorney General or a public prosecutor; recovered amounts go to the Consumer Privacy Fund. The bill bars a private right of action, authorizes the Attorney General to adopt clarifying regulations after public participation, preserves specified statutory exemptions, and includes severability provisions. The proposed separate Business and Professions Code chapter containing parallel requirements is removed.

Legislation • 🇺🇸United States • California • Bill

CA AB 2249

Cannabis: labels, packaging, and advertising.

Marijuana

	1st Chamber	2nd Chamber	Executive
Introduced February 19, 2026	Passed (Assembly) May 26, 2026	Passed (Senate) August 20, 2026	Considering August 20, 2026

Last Action: August 20, 2026 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 69. Noes 1.).
Passed Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Sessions
Sponsors: **Jacqui V. Irwin (D-CA)**
Source: https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billStatusClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB2249

Bill Forecast

In Assembly	Likely to reach floor vote **95%** Likely to pass chamber **85%**	In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote **95%** Likely to pass chamber **95%**

Summary

AI Overview

FULL SUMMARY

Beginning January 1, 2028, “attractive to children” means designed or likely to appeal to people under 21. Indicators include cartoons; depictions of people under 21; child-oriented celebrities, influencers, characters, mascots, products, brands, or trade dress; child-associated magical, fantasy, or mythological figures; child-marketed consumables such as candy, cereal, sweets, and desserts; bubble- or balloon-like typography; and the terms “candy,” “candies,” or spelling variants. Cannabis packaging and labeling may not imitate or closely resemble a noncannabis product primarily marketed to children.

Edible cannabis product and vape cartridge labels may not use cartoon or overly stylized fruit depictions. Realistic fruit images remain permitted when used to identify or accurately

depict ingredients or a production region. The Department of Cannabis Control may adopt regulations addressing additional packaging or labeling features and product characteristics that pose heightened risks to children.

The department must develop resources to help licensees self-assess whether packaging or labeling is attractive to children. These resources may include automated tools, educational materials, examples, and other voluntary-compliance guidance, without formal Administrative Procedure Act adoption. Automated tools may issue advisory compliance or noncompliance determinations, but those outputs are not final department determinations.

Legislation • 🇺🇸United States • California • Bill

CA AB 2532

Cannabis: labels, packaging, and advertising.

Marijuana

	1st Chamber	2nd Chamber	Executive
Introduced February 20, 2026	Passed (Assembly) May 11, 2026	Considering (Senate) August 21, 2026	

Last Action: August 21, 2026 - Read third time and amended. Ordered to second reading.
In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Sessions
Sponsors: **Jacqui V. Irwin (D-CA)**
Source: https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billStatusClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB2532

Bill Forecast

In Assembly	Likely to reach floor vote **95%** Likely to pass chamber **85%**	In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote **93%** Likely to pass chamber **95%**

Summary

AI Overview

FULL SUMMARY

The bill amends cannabis labeling requirements to require labels and inserts for edible cannabis products and cannabis beverages to include the toll-free telephone number for the national Poison Help line. Beginning July 1, 2027, labels for cannabis beverages containing more than one serving must clearly and conspicuously state that the product contains multiple servings, identify the size of a single serving in fluid ounces to the nearest tenth, and explain how to measure a single serving accurately.

Beginning July 1, 2027, a transparent cannabis beverage container, or one that otherwise visibly displays the amount of liquid remaining, must feature unobstructed, conspicuous lines marking individual serving or portion sizes. The requirement does not apply when the container's shape makes accurate markings impossible. Retailers must offer purchasers of multi-serving cannabis beverages, at no additional charge and at the time of purchase, a measuring device supplied by the manufacturer on an as-needed basis that can contain at least one fluid ounce and measure to the nearest tenth of a fluid ounce.

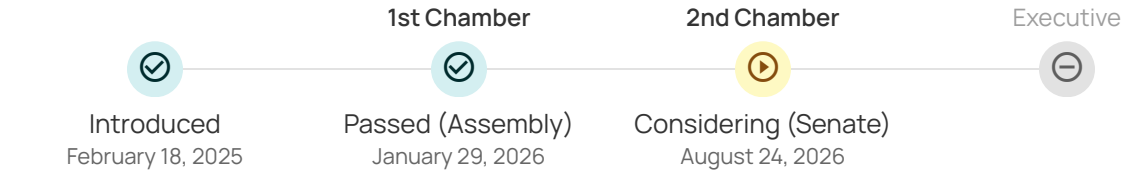
Beginning July 1, 2027, commercial cannabis businesses, whether licensed or unlicensed, may not advertise or market a multi-serving cannabis beverage as a single-serve product or otherwise encourage consumption of multiple servings at one time. The bill also declares that its provisions further the purposes and intent of the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act.

Legislation • 🇺🇸United States • California • Bill

CA AB 762

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

Marijuana



Last Action: August 24, 2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.
In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Sessions
Sponsors: **Jacqui V. Irwin (D-CA)**
Source: https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billStatusClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB762

Bill Forecast

In Assembly	Likely to reach floor vote **87%** Likely to pass chamber **85%**	In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote **92%** Likely to pass chamber **95%**

Summary

AI Overview

FULL SUMMARY

Beginning January 1, 2027, the bill prohibits importing or manufacturing for sale in California a new or refurbished disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation device. Beginning January 1, 2028, it prohibits selling, distributing, or offering such a device for sale in the state. The term covers a vaporization device containing a tobacco product, but not cannabis or cannabis products, that is not designed or intended for reuse because it is nonrefillable, nonrechargeable, or both. Certain FDA-regulated class I, II, and III medical devices are excluded, including qualifying devices predominantly used or prescribed in health care settings.

Cities, counties, and the state may enforce the prohibition and impose civil penalties of $500 for a first violation, $1,000 for a second, and $2,000 for a third or subsequent violation. Violations also constitute infractions punishable by a fine of up to $500. Penalties are payable to the government office bringing the action; Attorney General collections may be used for enforcement upon legislative appropriation. These remedies are cumulative with available unfair-competition remedies, state-agency enforcement costs may be recovered from liable persons, and the provisions are severable.

Effective January 1, 2028, the tobacco-product seizure and enforcement provisions are expanded to cover retailers that sell or offer for sale prohibited disposable, battery-embedded vapor inhalation devices containing tobacco products. The Department of Tax and Fee Administration or a law enforcement agency may seize the devices; seized devices are forfeited to the state under specified Revenue and Taxation Code procedures. The department must impose a $50 civil penalty per individual package or device, suspend the retailer's license after a second seizure and forfeiture, and revoke it after a third; collected penalties go to the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Compliance Fund. Alternative provisions addressing related vape products apply only if Assembly Bill 2667 and this bill are both enacted by January 1, 2027, with this bill enacted later.

Legislation • 🇺🇸United States • California • Bill

CA SB 479

Homeless adult and family multidisciplinary personnel teams.

Marijuana

	1st Chamber	2nd Chamber	Executive
Introduced February 19, 2025	Passed (Senate) January 26, 2026	Passed (Assembly) August 24, 2026	Considering August 24, 2026

Last Action: August 24, 2026 - Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.
Passed House • 2025-2026 Regular Sessions
Sponsors: **Jesse Arreguín (D-CA)**
Source: https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billStatusClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260SB479

Bill Forecast

In Assembly	In Senate
Likely to reach floor vote **57%**	Likely to reach floor vote **84%**
Likely to pass chamber **85%**	Likely to pass chamber **95%**

Summary

AI Overview

FULL SUMMARY

Section 18999.8 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is revised to authorize a city designated as a local health jurisdiction, in addition to a county, to establish a homeless adult and family multidisciplinary personnel team. The teams may facilitate expedited identification, assessment, and linkage of homeless adults and families to housing and supportive services and coordinate information sharing for continuity of care. Counties must allow appropriate city personnel to participate in a county team upon request, unless participation would hinder legal compliance or conflict with county objectives; cities must provide the same opportunity for appropriate county personnel when a city has established a team, subject to equivalent exceptions.

Cities and counties operating teams in the same area must make reasonable efforts to coordinate personnel qualifications and oversight practices. Cities must also attempt to

coordinate protocols and operational matters with county teams, including jurisdictional boundaries, activity schedules, service referrals, permanent-housing placements, and other key processes. Information-sharing protocols must apply to each county or designated city local health jurisdiction, be distributed to participating agencies and personnel, be posted on the relevant website within 30 days after adoption, and be provided to the State Department of Social Services. The department is not required to review or approve the protocols. Protocols must address shared data elements, participating agencies, permitted uses, retention schedules, limits on disclosure, employee privacy and security training, confidentiality statements, security safeguards, and measures to maintain data accuracy, completeness, currency, integrity, and availability.

Information and records provided to team members are expressly protected by applicable statutory and common-law protections, including Welfare and Institutions Code Sections 827, 830, 832, and 18961.7, and existing civil and criminal penalties apply to inappropriate disclosure of team information.

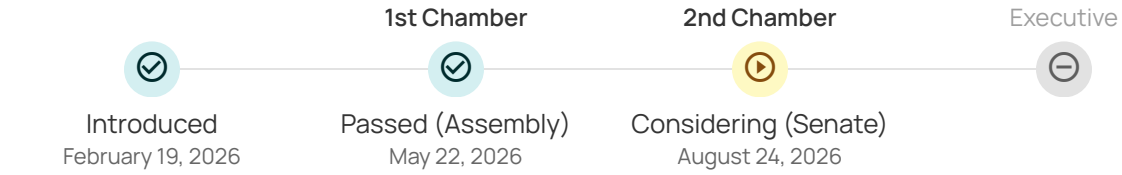
Thc, Cbd & Cannabinoids Nationwide 1

Legislation • 🇺🇸United States • California • Bill

CA AB 2250

Cannabis: cannabinoids.

THC, CBD & Cannabinoids Nationwide



Last Action: August 24, 2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.
In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Sessions
Sponsors: **Cecilia M. Aguiar-Curry (D-CA)**
Source: https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billStatusClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB2250

Bill Forecast

In Assembly	Likely to reach floor vote **95%** Likely to pass chamber **85%**	In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote **95%** Likely to pass chamber **95%**

Summary

AI Overview

FULL SUMMARY

Beginning January 1, 2028, CBN isolate is excluded from the definition of “cannabis concentrate,” alongside CBD isolate, for purposes of the California Uniform Controlled Substances Act. The definition otherwise includes cannabis or industrial hemp processed to concentrate active cannabinoids and increase potency.

The bill revises Cannabis Tax Law provisions governing cannabinoid-product presumptions and seizures. It makes organizational and clarifying changes to related definitions and presumption provisions, removes the seizure condition tied to a product’s presumed cannabinoid content, and instead authorizes seizure when cannabis or a cannabis product is possessed, stored, offered for sale, or sold at an unlicensed premises. It also clarifies that the cannabis track-and-trace system must capture and track cultivation, harvest, processing, manufacturing, distribution, inventory, sale, and delivery.

For cigarette and tobacco-product sellers, the prohibition is expanded from making a retail sale to making any sale of cannabis, cannabis products, or products presumed to be cannabis. The Department of Tax and Fee Administration’s seizure authority is expanded correspondingly, and money in the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Compliance Fund may be used for implementing, enforcing, and administering the licensing law, including seizure and destruction of any product seized under it. The bill’s expansion of the sales prohibition creates a state-mandated local program; no reimbursement is provided for resulting local costs.