AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 22, 2022 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JUNE 6, 2022 AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 19, 2022 AMENDED IN SENATE MARCH 29, 2022

SENATE BILL

No. 1097

Introduced by Senator Pan

February 16, 2022

An act to add Sections-26070.3, 26121, and 26151.5 26070.3 and 26121 to the Business and Professions Code, relating to cannabis.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 1097, as amended, Pan. Cannabis and cannabis products: labeling and advertisement.

The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities, including retail commercial cannabis activity, under the jurisdiction of the Department of Cannabis Control.

Existing law requires cannabis and cannabis product labels and inserts to include specified warnings about the safety of cannabis use.

This-bill, on and after January 1, 2025, and in addition to the currently prescribed warnings, would require cannabis or a cannabis product, other than those for topical use, to include a warning label that covers

at least ¹/₂ of the front or principal face of a product, is in the largest type possible for the area, is bright yellow, and includes a pictorial or graphic element, as specified, and one of a series of warnings. The bill would require the licensee to use a mandated rotating warnings approach where batches of products are equally divided between the prescribed messages. bill would require the department, on or before July 1, 2025, to adopt regulations to require cannabis and cannabis product labels and inserts to include a clear and prominent warning regarding the risks that cannabis use may contribute to mental health problems, in addition to existing labeling requirements. The bill would require the department, in consultation with the State Department of Public Health and the University of California, including the University of California San Francisco Center for Tobacco Control Research and Education, to either recertify the warnings or provide updated warning label language and designs reevaluate the regulations every 5-years, commencing January 1, 2030. 2030, to determine whether the regulations reflect the state of the evolving science on cannabis health effects and on effective communication of health warnings.

This bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2024, and in consultation with the State Department of Public Health, to create and post for public use a single-page flat or folded brochure that includes steps for safer use of cannabis and the set of health warnings required for the labels. prescribed information, including, among other things, the recommendation that new users start with lower doses and the dangers of purchasing illegally sold cannabis and cannabis products. The bill would require, on and after March 1, 2024, a retailer or microbusiness selling, or person delivering, cannabis or cannabis products to a consumer to provide offer each new consumer with a copy of the brochure at the time of first purchase or delivery and to have the brochures visibly available at point of service. The bill would require, until the brochure is developed, a retailer or microbusiness selling, or person delivering, cannabis or cannabis products to a consumer to provide a new consumer with a flier including the health warnings, as specified. The bill would require the department, commencing January 1, 2030, and every 5 years thereafter, to either recertify the information in the brochure or provide updated language, as specified.

Existing law places restrictions on the marketing of cannabis and cannabis products, including requiring that all advertising and marketing accurately and legibly identify the licensee and prohibiting advertising or marketing placed in broadcast cable, radio, print, and digital

communication unless at least 71.6% of the audience is reasonably expected to be 21 years of age or older.

This bill, on and after January 1, 2024, would require print advertisements and written internet advertisement displays that promote cannabis, a cannabis product, or a cannabis brand, as defined, to include the pictorial or graphic element and the rotating warnings in a manner similar to what is required on the labels, to cover at least 15% of the face of the advertisement. The bill would also require the rotating warnings for radio, television, and video advertisement, whether in traditional media or online, that promote cannabis, a cannabis product, or a cannabis brand, as specified.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the 2 following:

3 (a) Current health warnings required for cannabis products are
4 insufficient to clearly and effectively communicate well-established
5 and pertinent health risks to consumers of cannabis.

6 (b) Many consumers are unaware of the risks more likely to be 7 present in cannabis from the illicit market, such as those associated 8 with harmful contaminants, including mold, pesticides, or heavy 9 metals or of unsafe additives.

(c) Perceptions of harm from use of cannabis by consumers of
all ages, including teens, has declined dramatically, while patterns
of higher risk daily or near-daily use, cannabis use disorder,
emergency room visits, and other risks have increased, associated
with changes in the products marketed, notably the increasing
content of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and insufficient knowledge
of principles of safer use.

17 (d) The percentage of California teens 12 to 17 years of age 18 using cannabis increased significantly between 2016 and 2019 in

19 the National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

20 (e) Cannabis use among pregnant women is common and has

21 increased in recent years in the United States, from an estimated

22 3.4 percent in 2002 to 7 percent in 2017, and use increased in

23 pregnant women in northern California by 25 percent in the first

24 9 months of the pandemic relative to the prepandemic period,

1 raising the risk of low birth weight and other harms for the 2 newborn.

3 (f) The number of adults in the United States who use cannabis

4 more than doubled from 22.6 million in 2008 to 45.0 million in

5 2019, and the number of daily or near-daily users almost tripled

6 from 3.6 million to 9.8 million in 2019.

7 (g) In 2017, the National Academies of Science, Engineering 8 and Medicine concluded that, in addition to certain therapeutic 9 benefits, there is substantial evidence of the association of cannabis use with certain health harms, including motor vehicle accidents, 10 psychosis and schizophrenia, respiratory disease with regular 11 12 smoking, emergence of problem use or frequent use or early age 13 of onset of use, and low birth weight after use during pregnancy. 14 In 2019, the United States Surgeon General issued an advisory on 15 risks to the developing brain of cannabis use during youth and pregnancy, and particularly of higher THC content products. In 16 17 2021, National Institutes of Health researchers found major 18 increases in suicidal ideation among cannabis users nationally, 19 even those without major depression, with tripling of risk with 20 daily use.

21 (h) As the California legal cannabis market matures and expands, 22 there is an urgent need for more clear, prominent, and 23 comprehensive information for consumers on kev well-demonstrated health risks associated with cannabis use, and 24 25 on the risks of products from the illicit market, to complement 26 existing requirements.

(i) There is a large body of scientific research from tobacco
control and a growing body on cannabis identifying best practices
for effectively communicating health warnings to consumers.

(j) The United States Food and Drug Administration, based on
evidence, is currently finalizing requirements for prominent,
front-of-pack, rotating, pictorial warning messages on cigarettes
and on tobacco advertising that incorporates this research.

(k) Globally, as part of the World Health Organization's
Framework Convention on Tobacco Control and in over 90
countries, these best practices for conveying health warnings have
been adopted for tobacco.

(*l*) Canada has adopted prominent front-of-pack rotating healthwarnings for cannabis.

1 (m) After Proposition 64, approved by the voters at the 2 November 8, 2016, statewide general election, legalized the 3 recreational use of cannabis, the Medicinal and Adult Use of 4 Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA) promised 5 California citizens that "The protection of the public shall be the 6 highest priority for all licensing authorities... Whenever the 7 protection of the public is inconsistent with other interests sought 8 to be promoted, the protection of the public shall be paramount" 9 (Section 26011.5 of the Business and Professions Code). This 10 principle should guide the provision of health warning information 11 to consumers. 12 SEC. 2. Section 26070.3 is added to the Business and 13

Professions Code, to read:
26070.3. (a) (1) On or before January 1, 2024, the department,

15 in consultation with the State Department of Public Health, shall

16 create and post for public use a single-page flat or folded brochure

17 that includes steps for safer use of cannabis, including-starting

18 with lower doses, care with delayed effects of edibles, and the set

19 of health warnings specified in paragraph (5) of subdivision (a) of

20 Section 26121. The all of the following information:

21 (A) A recommendation that new consumers start with lower 22 doses.

23 (B) That care should be taken for the delayed effects of edibles,

24 including warnings that it can take up to four hours to feel the full

25 effects from eating or drinking cannabis and that consuming more

within this time period can result in more adverse effects that mayrequire medical attention.

(C) The dangers of purchasing illegally sold cannabis and
cannabis products, including the increased risk that untested
cannabis may contain unsafe additives or harmful contaminants
such as mold or pesticides.

(D) Warnings against consuming cannabis or cannabis products
while pregnant or breastfeeding and that exposure to cannabis
during pregnancy may harm the baby's health, including causing
low birth weight.

(E) The potential for cannabis use to contribute to mental health
problems, including psychotic disorders such as schizophrenia
and increased thoughts of suicide and suicide attempts, and that

39 these risks are greatest for frequent users and when using products

40 with high THC levels.

1 (F) The link between higher THC content and the likelihood of 2 experiencing adverse effects and impairment, including severe 3 anxiety and the disruption of memory and concentration.

4 (G) Cautions that driving while under the influence of cannabis
5 is a DUI and that cannabis use increases the risk of motor vehicle
6 crashes.

7 (H) Evidence that starting cannabis use at a young age or using
8 frequently may lead to problem use and may harm the developing
9 brain.

10 *(I)* That smoking cannabis may make breathing problems worse 11 and that prolonged use of inhaled cannabis products may cause 12 recurrent, severe nausea and vomiting.

13 (2) *The* brochure shall be printed in a type size not smaller than 14 12 points. Printing and distribution shall be the responsibility of

15 the retailer or microbusiness.

16 (2)

17 (3) On or before January 1, 2030, and every five years thereafter, 18 the department shall either recertify the information in the brochure 19 or provide updated language that accurately reflects the state of 20 the evolving science on cannabis health effects and safer use of 21 cannabis. The review of the brochure shall be done in conjunction 22 with the review required in paragraph (2) of subdivision-(b) (c) of 23 Section 26121.

(b) (1)-On and after March 1, 2024, a retailer or microbusiness
 selling, or person delivering, cannabis or cannabis products to a
 consumer shall-provide offer each new consumer-with a copy of

27 the brochure created pursuant to subdivision (a) at the time of first

28 purchase or delivery and shall have the brochures visibly available

29 for other consumers at point of service.

30 (2) Until the brochure specified in subdivision (a) is developed,

31 a retailer, microbusiness, or person delivering cannabis or cannabis

32 products to a new consumer shall provide the consumer with a

33 full-page flyer that includes the full text of the warnings listed in

34 paragraph (5) of subdivision (a) of Section 26121, printed in at

35 least 12-point type, at the time of first purchase or delivery. The

36 flier delivered pursuant to this paragraph shall not include any 37 advertising or promotional material and shall include the heading

37 advertising of promotional material and shari mended
 38 "Health Warning from the State of California."

39 SEC. 3. Section 26121 is added to the Business and Professions

40 Code, to read:

26121. (a) On and after January 1, 2025, in addition to the
 warning required in Section 26120, cannabis or a cannabis product,
 other than those for topical use, shall include a warning label that
 meets the following requirements:

5 (1) The warning shall cover at least one-third of the front or 6 principal face of a product.

7 (2) The warning shall be in the largest type that fits in a label

8 covering one-third of the front or principal face of a product

9 package, using at least 12-point black type whenever feasible.

10 (3) The background shall be bright yellow.

(4) Employ a pictorial or graphic element appropriate to the
 message.

(5) Use a mandated rotating warnings approach where batches
 of products are equally divided between the following messages:

(A) WARNING: Do not buy illegally sold cannabis as it is more
 likely to contain unsafe additives or harmful contaminants such

likely to contain unsafe additives or harmful contaminants suc
 as mold or pesticides.

18 (B) WARNING: Do not use if pregnant or breastfeeding.

19 Exposure to cannabis during pregnancy may harm your baby's

20 health, including causing low birth weight.

21 (C) WARNING: Cannabis use may contribute to mental health

22 problems, including psychotic disorders such as schizophrenia.

- Risk is greatest for frequent users and when using products with
 high THC levels.
- 25 (D) WARNING: Cannabis use may contribute to mental health 26 problems, including increased thoughts of suicide and suicide

attempts. Risk is greatest for frequent users.

28 (E) WARNING: Driving while under the influence of cannabis

29 is a DUI. Cannabis use increases your risk of motor vehicle crashes.
 30 (F) WARNING: Not for Kids or Teens! Starting cannabis use

31 young or using frequently may lead to problem use and, according

32 to the U.S. Surgeon General, may harm the developing brain.

33 (G) WARNING: The higher the THC content, the more likely

34 you are to experience adverse effects and impairment. THC may

35 cause severe anxiety and disrupt memory and concentration.

36 (H) For inhaled cannabis products, in addition to the warnings

37 in subparagraphs (A) to (G), inclusive, the rotating warning shall
 38 include both of the following:

39 (i) WARNING: Smoking cannabis may make breathing 40 problems worse.

1	(ii) WARNING: Prolonged use of cannabis products may cause
2	recurrent, severe nausea and vomiting.
3	(I) For edible cannabis products only, in addition to the warnings
4	in subparagraphs (A) to (G), inclusive, the rotating warning shall
5	include: WARNING: It can take up to 4 hours to feel the full
6	effects from eating or drinking cannabis. Consuming more within
7	this time period can result in more adverse effects that may require
8	medical attention.
9	(b) (1) The department shall publish proposed implementation
10	regulations for this section, including pictorial designs, on or before
11	January 1, 2024, and shall publish final regulations on or before
12	July 1, 2024.
13	(2) On or before January 1, 2030, and every five years thereafter,
14	the department, in consultation with the State Department of Public
15	Health and the University of California, including the University
16	of California San Francisco Center for Tobacco Control Research
17	and Education, shall either recertify the warnings required in
18	paragraph (5) of subdivision (a) or provide updated warning label
19	language and designs that accurately reflect the state of the
20	evolving science on cannabis health effects and on effective
21	communication of health warnings. The revisions shall not diminish
22	the prominence of the warnings.
23	(3) To inform the revisions required pursuant to paragraph (2),
24	the Legislature recommends, and the department may, use research
25	funded pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 34019 of the Revenue
26	and Taxation Code that evaluates labeling and packaging and, in
27	conformance with the provisions of that subdivision, may
28	commission new research to assess the efficacy of the warnings
29	required by this section and approaches to identify future best
30	practices for cannabis health warning labels that are most effective
31	in changing knowledge and intent to consume or consumption,
32	especially of youth and during pregnancy.
33	(c) Cannabis or cannabis products manufactured before July 1,
34	2024, may be sold before July 1, 2025, without the labeling
35	required by this section.
36	SEC. 4. Section 26151.5 is added to the Business and
37	Professions Code, to read:
38	26151.5. (a) Print advertisements and written internet
39	advertisement displays, including on mobile web and social media.

40 promoting cannabis, cannabis products, or a cannabis brand that

1 are purchased by a licensee, a cannabis service, or an advertiser

2 on behalf of a licensee or cannabis service, shall meet all of the 3 following requirements:

- 4 (1) Contain one of the pictorial or graphic elements, as specified 5 in paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 26121.
- 6 (2) Contain one of the health warnings specified in paragraph
- (5) of subdivision (a) of Section 26121, or established in regulation 7
- 8 by the department pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of
- 9 Section 26121. The purchaser shall rotate the warnings used such
- 10 that all required warnings are used, to the extent possible, in an
- 11 equal distribution.
- 12 (3) Cover at least 15 percent of the advertisement in the upper 13 right corner and be oriented in the same direction as the principal 14 text.
- 15 (4) Have a bright yellow background.
- 16 (b) Radio advertisements promoting cannabis, cannabis products,
- 17 or a cannabis brand that are purchased by a licensee, a cannabis
- 18 service, or an advertiser on behalf of a licensee or cannabis service
- 19 shall have a warning statement read aloud clearly at the same
- 20 volume and pace as the rest of the advertisement. Warnings
- 21 pursuant to this subdivision shall use a mandated rotating warnings
- 22 approach where each company's advertisements are equally divided
- 23 between the applicable warnings specified in paragraph (5) of
- 24 subdivision (a) of Section 26121 or established in regulation by
- 25 the department pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of
- 26 Section 26121, although a given creative may use a single
- 27 randomly selected message.
- 28 (c) Television and video advertisements, in traditional media
- 29 or an internet promotional content, including on mobile web and
- 30 social media, promoting cannabis, cannabis products, or a cannabis
- 31 brand, that are purchased by a licensee, a cannabis service, or an
- 32 advertiser on behalf of a licensee or cannabis service, shall have
- 33 a warning simultaneously read and legibly displayed on-screen
- 34 with a yellow background. Warnings pursuant to this subdivision
- 35 shall use a mandated rotating warnings approach where each
- 36 company's advertisements are equally divided between the
- 37 applicable warnings specified in paragraph (5) of subdivision (a)
- 38 of Section 26121 or established in regulation by the department
- 39 pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 26121,

1	although a given creative may use a single randomly selected
2	message.
$\frac{2}{3}$	(d) For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:
4	(d) 1 of purposes of this section, the following demittions appry: (1) "Cannabis brand" means a mark, name, or device used by
5	a licensee or other party to denote a line of cannabis or cannabis
6	products for marketing purposes.
7	(2) "Cannabis service" means a business that is not itself a
8	licensee, but that interfaces with consumers on behalf of licensees,
0 9	including by providing a platform to locate retailers or request
10	
	delivery.
11	(c) A cannabis service, or an advertiser purchasing advertising
12	on behalf of a licensee or cannabis service, that violates this section
13	shall be subject to penaltics pursuant to Section 26031.5.
14	(f) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2024.
15	SEC. 3. Section 26121 is added to the Business and Professions
16	Code, to read:
17	26121. (a) In addition to the information required in Section
18	26120, the department, no later than July 1, 2025, shall adopt
19	regulations to require cannabis and cannabis product labels and
20	inserts to include a clear and prominent warning regarding the
21	risks that cannabis use may contribute to mental health problems.
22	(b) The department shall consult with the State Department of
23	Public Health and the University of California, as well as all
24	additional stakeholders identified by the department during the
25	rulemaking process, in its adoption of the regulations required by
26	subdivision (a).
27	(c) (1) On or before January 1, 2030, and every five years
28	thereafter, the department, in consultation with the State
29	Department of Public Health and the University of California,
30	including the University of California San Francisco Center for
31	Tobacco Control Research and Education, shall reevaluate the
32	regulations adopted pursuant to subdivision (a) to determine
33	whether requirements imposed in those regulations reflect the state
34	of the evolving science on cannabis health effects and on effective
35	communication of health warnings.
36	(2) The Legislature recommends, and the department may, use
37	research funded pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 34019 of
38	the Revenue and Taxation Code that evaluates labeling and
39	packaging and, in conformance with the provisions of that
40	subdivision, may commission new research to assess the efficacy

1 of the warnings required by subdivision (a) and approaches to

2 identify future best practices for cannabis health warning labels
3 that are most effective in changing knowledge and intent to
4 consume or consumption.

5 (d) Cannabis or cannabis products manufactured before July

6 1, 2025, may be sold before July 1, 2026, without meeting the

7 labeling requirements imposed by the regulations adopted pursuant

8 to subdivision (a).

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