



## AHAA Weekly Policy Report 2026.05.15

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### Last Updated Date

Last 7 days

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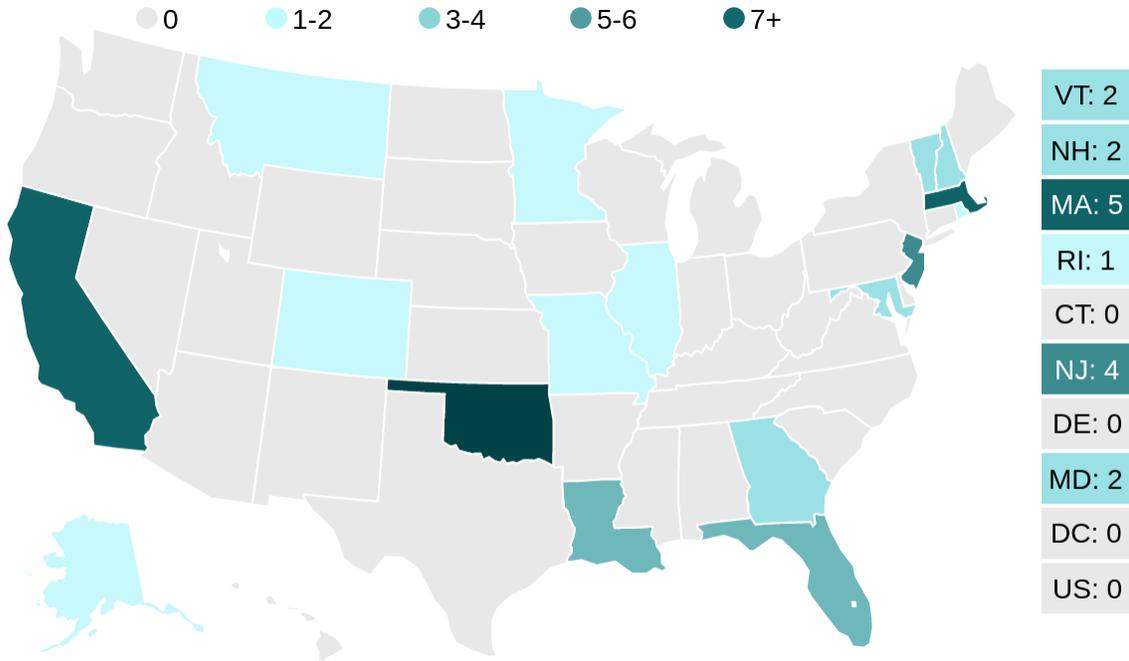
### Overview

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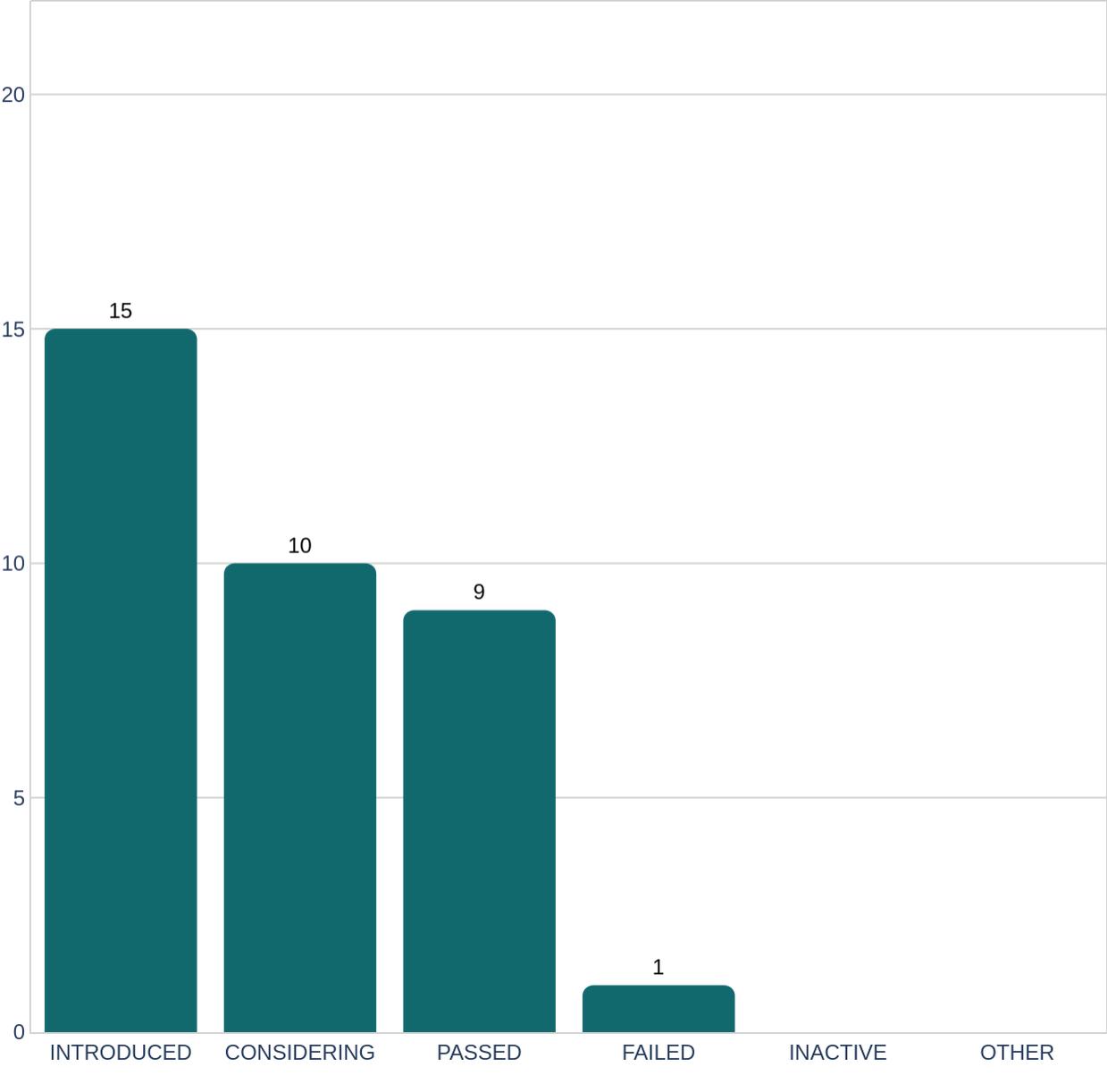
# Policy Map

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.

### Farm Bill

4

Legislation •  United States • Georgia • Bill

#### [GA SB 33](#)

"Georgia Hemp Farming Act"; total THC concentration of consumable hemp products; provide limits

 Farm Bill

 Healthcare and Hemp/Cannabis

**Last Action: May 11, 2026 - Act 461**

Enacted • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Kay Kirkpatrick (R-GA)**, **Benjamin L. Watson (R)**, **Bill Cowsert (R-GA)**, **Sam Watson (R-GA)**, **Elena C. Parent (D)**, **Chuck Hufstetler (R-GA)**, **John F. Kennedy (R)**, **John Albers (R)**, **Michael A. Rhett (D-GA)**, **Mike Hodges (R-GA)**, **Max Burns (R-GA)**, **Ed Harbison (D-GA)**, **Randy Robertson (R-GA)**, **Steve Gooch (R-GA)**, **Marty Harbin (R-GA)**, **Robert Dickey (R-GA)**

Source: <http://www.legis.ga.gov/Legislation/en-US/display/20252026/SB/33> 

#### Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b>
In House	Likely to pass chamber <b>82%</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>88%</b>

#### Summary

##### AI Overview

The document introduces the creation of a new local sales tax, designated as the "Local Homestead Option Sales Tax" (LHOST), which will be imposed within specified special districts aligned with counties starting January 1, 2028. This tax is intended to fund homestead exemptions and is applicable only within these districts, with the process requiring local referendum approval, specific exemption terms, and a maximum duration of ten years, renewable. The bill clarifies procedures for the administration, collection, disbursement, and calculation of LHOST funds, including conditions for disbursement to

eligible local governments, reflection of tax savings on property tax bills, and exemptions for certain contracts bid prior to referendums.

Additionally, the bill revises procedures and deadlines related to homestead exemption applications, renewals, and ineligibility notifications. It authorizes the tax commissioner to correct factual errors in tax digests, including mistakes not rectified by assessors, with specific timelines and notification requirements. The bill also details procedures for handling corrections that benefit or do not benefit the taxpayer, especially in cases of factual errors, and clarifies the process for applying exemptions to property tax bills.

The bill further revises the scheduling rules for special elections, specifying permissible dates for revenue-increasing measures in odd and even-numbered years, and emphasizes that such elections must be held at least 29 days after being called. These changes aim to streamline election timing and clarify conditions under which revenue measures can be presented to voters.

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Legislation •  United States • Illinois • Resolution

## **IL HR 726**

Black Farmers And Growers Week

 Farm Bill

**Last Action: May 14, 2026 - Added Chief Co-Sponsor Rep. Yolonda Morris**

Enacted • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Sonya Marie Harper (D-IL)**, **Camille Y. Lilly (D-IL)**, **Michael Crawford (D-IL)**, **Yolonda Morris (D-IL)**

Source: [https://ilga.gov/Legislation/BillStatus?](https://ilga.gov/Legislation/BillStatus?DocNum=726&GAID=18&DocTypeID=HR&LegId=168090&SessionID=114)

[DocNum=726&GAID=18&DocTypeID=HR&LegId=168090&SessionID=114](https://ilga.gov/Legislation/BillStatus?DocNum=726&GAID=18&DocTypeID=HR&LegId=168090&SessionID=114)



### Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b>
In House	Likely to pass chamber <b>58%</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>87%</b>

## Summary

### AI Overview

This resolution acknowledges the historical and ongoing challenges faced by Black farmers in Illinois, emphasizing their important contributions to the state's agriculture sector. It highlights the decline in Black land ownership over the past century and underscores the importance of promoting equitable access to land, capital, and markets.

The resolution encourages efforts to ensure that agricultural programs effectively reach Black farmers and socially disadvantaged producers, fostering greater inclusion and participation in Illinois's agricultural economy. It also supports Black-led innovation in urban agriculture, specialty crops, and food systems, aiming to build wealth and resilience within Black farming communities.

Additionally, the resolution designates a specific week in May 2026 as Black Farmers and Growers Week in Illinois, recognizing the significance of these communities and their contributions to the state's agricultural landscape.

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Legislation •  United States • Massachusetts • Bill

### [MA H 178 / MA HD 4190](#)

An Act establishing a local value added tax on cannabis cultivation sales

 Farm Bill

**Last Action: May 11, 2026 - Accompanied a study order, see H5396 (under House Rule 27)**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Michael J. Soter (R)**

Source: <https://malegislature.gov/Bills/194/H178> 

### Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>5%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>48%</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>5%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>70%</b>
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## Summary

### AI Overview

This legislation establishes a 1% local value added tax (VAT) on the sale of completed cannabis products by licensed cultivation facilities to licensed retailers within Massachusetts. This tax is in addition to the existing state sales tax and is calculated based on the value added during cultivation.

Medical marijuana products are exempt from this VAT. The revenue generated from the tax will be collected by the department of revenue, which will then distribute the funds to the respective municipalities.

The law amends existing chapters of the General Laws to implement these changes and requires the department of revenue to create regulations for VAT collection and distribution within 90 days of the law's effective date. The specific effective date of these provisions is not explicitly stated.

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Legislation •  United States • Vermont • Bill

### **VT S 323**

An act relating to miscellaneous agricultural subjects

 Farm Bill

**Last Action: May 13, 2026 - Referred to Committee on [Appropriations] per Rule 35(a)**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Senate Committee on Agriculture**

Source: <https://legislature.vermont.gov/bill/status/2026/S.323> 

## Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>58%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>
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## Summary

### AI Overview

The legislative changes reaffirm that municipalities in Vermont cannot regulate farming activities, farm structures, or the growing of plants and backyard poultry (excluding

roosters), thereby clarifying the limits of local land use authority. They specify that farms meeting certain income or livestock thresholds are exempt from municipal zoning bylaws and must comply with the Required Agricultural Practices to protect water quality, especially for operations of a certain size.

Regulations regarding agricultural practices include requirements for waste management, crop production, drainage, buffer zones, and farm infrastructure maintenance, with provisions to facilitate accessory on-farm businesses by allowing certain construction and sales activities without permits, provided sales meet specified thresholds. Dairy producers are protected from unfair refusal to purchase milk, with rules ensuring fair treatment and notice before refusals based on oversupply.

The legislation establishes a new farm-to-school program to support local food procurement and strengthens seed labeling, registration, and reporting requirements to ensure transparency and compliance in seed sales. It also transfers and reorganizes the Vermont Agricultural Credit Program to expand access to low-cost capital for farmers and forest businesses, with a focus on supporting economic development and diversification.

Additionally, the statutes address hemp and cannabis industries by creating a comprehensive regulatory framework for licensing, registration, testing, and enforcement, aligning with federal law and promoting industry growth. Changes include establishing oversight for hemp processing and products, restricting certain additives, and ensuring product labeling and safety standards. Finally, property management authorities are expanded to allow broader acquisition, leasing, and disposition of real estate, with approval from the governor required for real estate transactions, effective July 1, 2026.

## Hemp

8

Legislation •  United States • Louisiana • Bill

 [LA HB 539](#)

HEALTH: Provides relative to consumable hemp products

 Hemp

**Last Action: May 11, 2026 - Withdrawn from the files of the House.**

Failed • 2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **John R. Illg (R-LA)**

Source: <https://www.legis.la.gov/Legis/BillInfo.aspx?s=26RS&b=HB539> 

## Summary

### AI Overview

This legislation repeals existing restrictions that prevented the sale of consumable hemp products at certain retail locations, specifically those holding a Class A permit to sell alcoholic beverages for on-premises consumption, such as bars and restaurants.

As a result, businesses in the hospitality industry with or seeking a Class A alcohol permit will now be able to sell consumable hemp products at their establishments.

The bill also removes the previous prohibition that prevented these permits from being issued to such businesses, allowing new permits to be issued in accordance with the updated regulations.

Additionally, businesses that held permits before a specified date will be able to maintain and renew their hemp permits under the new rules.

The changes will take effect once the governor signs the legislation or if the governor does not act within the designated time frame.

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Legislation •  United States • Missouri • Bill

### **MO SB 904 / MO 5624S.031**

Creates provisions relating to cannabis

 Hemp

 Healthcare and Hemp/Cannabis

**Last Action: May 14, 2026 - Informal Calendar S Bills for Perfection**

In Senate • 2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **David Gregory (R)**

Source: <https://www.senate.mo.gov/BillTracking/Bills/BillInformation?year=2026&billid=443> 

## Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>54%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>82%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>
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## Summary

### AI Overview

The summaries outline significant regulatory changes in Missouri concerning controlled substances, cannabis, and hemp-derived products. The legislation redefines key terms, establishes new legal frameworks, and clarifies distinctions between industrial hemp and marijuana, emphasizing that hemp and hemp-derived cannabinoid products are generally not regulated as marijuana unless processed into controlled substances. It also introduces licensing requirements and enforcement mechanisms for businesses involved in the cultivation, manufacturing, distribution, and sale of these products.

The regulations impact a broad range of industries, including healthcare providers, pharmaceutical companies, laboratories, cannabis businesses, and retail outlets. They impose stricter oversight, licensing standards, and compliance obligations, with some provisions taking effect immediately due to emergency clauses. Penalties for violations, such as unlicensed sales or transportation outside authorized facilities, include substantial fines and potential criminal charges.

Additionally, the legislation emphasizes confidentiality protections for individuals holding medical marijuana identification cards and sets clear standards for identifying and destroying illegal hemp or imitation controlled substances. It grants enforcement authority to multiple state agencies to ensure adherence to the new regulations.

Overall, these changes aim to enhance public health and safety by tightening control over controlled substances and cannabis-related products, establishing clear legal distinctions, and strengthening regulatory oversight within Missouri.

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Legislation •  United States • New Hampshire • Bill

### [NH SB 461 / NH LSR 2026-2255](#)

relative to the definition of hemp.

 Hemp

Last Action: May 14, 2026 - Ought to Pass with Amendment 2026-1344h: MA VV  
05/14/2026 HJ 13

Passed House • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Donovan Fenton (D)**

Source: [https://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/bill\\_status/billinfo.aspx?id=1454&inflect=1](https://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/bill_status/billinfo.aspx?id=1454&inflect=1)

### Bill Forecast

 Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b>	 Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b>
In House Likely to pass chamber <b>15%</b>	In Senate Likely to pass chamber <b>19%</b>

### Summary

#### AI Overview

This bill changes the statutory definition of "hemp." It repeals and reenacts RSA 439-A:2, V to define hemp as Cannabis sativa L. and any part of that plant, including seeds and all derivatives, extracts, cannabinoids, isomers, acids, salts, and salts of isomers, whether growing or not, with a total tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) concentration of not more than 0.3% on a dry weight basis. The bill clarifies that "total THC concentration" must include the sum of all THC, including tetrahydrocannabinolic acid (THCA).

The act takes effect 60 days after passage.

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Legislation •  United States • New Hampshire • Bill

### [NH SB 624 / NH LSR 2026-2219](#)

(New Title) restricting access to certain hemp-derived products and establishing the offenses of criminal adulteration and distribution of adulterated controlled substances.

 Hemp

 No bill text

Last Action: May 14, 2026 - Ought to Pass with Amendment 2026-1846h: MA DV 189-165  
05/14/2026 HJ 13

Passed House • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **William M. Gannon (R)**

Source: [https://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/bill\\_status/billinfo.aspx?id=1418&inflect=1](https://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/bill_status/billinfo.aspx?id=1418&inflect=1)

## Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>25%</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>40%</b>
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## Summary

### ✦ AI Overview

The bill updates New Hampshire's hemp framework and restricts sales of certain hemp-derived THC products. It revises the definition of "hemp" to allow only hemp with a total tetrahydrocannabinols concentration (including tetrahydrocannabinolic acid) of not more than 0.3% on a dry weight basis, and it removes the prior emphasis on a delta-9 THC concentration threshold. It prohibits sales of any hemp-derived product that contains natural or synthetic THC above 0.3% on a dry weight basis, including products formulated with specific THC isomers/variants (such as delta-8, delta-9, THCA, and other THC isomer variants). It also requires liquor licensees to comply with these prohibitions.

The bill adds a separate age-based restriction: no licensee, salesperson, or other person may sell or give away products derived from hemp that contain natural or synthetic THC "in any amount" (including delta-8, delta-9, other THC isomer variants, or THCA) to a person under age 21.

Finally, the bill creates new criminal offenses relating to controlled substances adulteration and distribution of adulterated controlled substances. It establishes a class B felony for knowingly combining, mixing, or adulterating a controlled substance with any substance not approved for human consumption with intent to distribute the resulting mixture, with intent potentially inferred from the presence of processing equipment (e.g., cutting/blending/pressing tools) or from simultaneous possession of a controlled substance and an unapproved additive in a manufacturing context. It also establishes a class A felony for possessing with intent to distribute, or distributing, a controlled substance the person knows or has reasonable cause to believe contains an unapproved additive, where "reasonable cause to believe" includes failing to use accessible harm-reduction testing resources or distributing substances in a market known to be contaminated with unapproved additives.

The bill takes effect January 1, 2027.

## **NJ A 5051**

Revises certain restrictions concerning hemp, intoxicating hemp beverages, and medical cannabis.

 Hemp

### **Last Action: May 14, 2026 - Reported out of Assembly Committee, 2nd Reading**

In House • 2026-2027 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Robert J. Karabinchak (D-NJ), Annette Quijano (D-NJ)**

Source: <https://www.njleg.state.nj.us/bill-search/2026/A5051> 

### **Summary**

#### AI Overview

The bill revises restrictions on (1) hemp and “intoxicating hemp beverages” (IHBs) and (2) certain municipal and licensing rules affecting medical cannabis.

For hemp products, it amends the unlawful sales/distribution framework so that, for hemp producers/agents authorized under the New Jersey Hemp Farming Act, the temporary ability to possess/transport intermediate hemp-derived cannabinoid products exceeding a 0.3% THC threshold is extended until November 13, 2026 (previously tied to May 31, 2026). It also extends the period during which sales of IHBs are subject to the earlier hemp-beverage restrictions—switching the key transition date from May 31, 2026 to November 13, 2026—while continuing to prohibit online retail sales and vending-machine sales of IHBs, with added civil-penalty enforcement for violations. It increases the consistency of enforcement by aligning violations of the IHB framework with the marijuana penalty structure and providing a graduated civil penalty schedule tied to the number of violations, with each day constituting a separate offense.

For IHB product requirements, the bill updates the container-size limits (effective November 13, 2026) to two allowable container forms: (a) cans with no more than 5 mg total THC per serving and no more than 10 mg total THC per can, or (b) resealable 750 mL bottles containing 40 servings with no more than 200 mg total THC per bottle, with corresponding certificate-of-analysis requirements. It also changes how IHBs must be displayed and sold by ABC-licensed establishments: instead of requiring the beverages to be inaccessible to customers without employee assistance, the bill allows customer access if the establishment segregates IHB storage/display from other intoxicating liquors and posts conspicuous notice that the product is an IHB that may be purchased only by persons 21 and older, while requiring active monitoring and an employee confirmation at point of sale (plus compliance with any additional Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control rules in consultation with the Cannabis Regulatory Commission). Finally, it expands retail

opportunities by allowing packaged alcoholic beverage bars to also sell IHBs for off-premises consumption, provided the bar is not located in or within a hotel, restaurant, entertainment facility, or commercial bowling establishment.

On medical cannabis, the bill permits a medical cannabis dispensary applying for approval/renewal of a Class 5 adult-use cannabis retailer license to be co-located on the same premises as the medical dispensary without additional municipal review/consent if the municipality already allows medical cannabis dispensaries (so the co-located Class 5 portion does not require separate municipal approval based on that existing permission).

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Legislation •  United States • New Jersey • Bill

### [NJS 4297](#)

Revises certain restrictions concerning hemp, intoxicating hemp beverages, and medical cannabis.

 Hemp

**Last Action: May 14, 2026 - Introduced in the Senate, Referred to Senate Judiciary Committee**

In Senate • 2026-2027 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Nicholas P. Scutari (D-NJ)**

Source: <https://www.njleg.state.nj.us/bill-search/2026/S4297> 

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Legislation •  United States • Oklahoma • Bill

### [OK HB 3767](#)

Controlled dangerous substances; adding certain substances to Schedules I and IV; effective date.

 THC, CBD & Cannabinoids Nationwide  Hemp

**Last Action: May 12, 2026 - Approved by Governor 05/12/2026**

Enacted • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Tim Turner (R), Darcy Allen Jech (R)**

Source: <http://www.oklegislature.gov/BillInfo.aspx?Bill=HB3767&session=2600> 

## Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>73%</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>80%</b>
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## Summary

### AI Overview

The bill makes Oklahoma’s Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Act change by amending the Schedule I listing of controlled hallucinogens/opioids and adding or expanding covered substances. In particular, it adds multiple new Schedule I drugs or drug names/chemical designations within the existing Schedule I structure, including additional fentanyl analogs, synthetic cannabinoids (including “JWH-...” series and other named cannabinoid substances), and specific benzodiazepine-related hallucinogenic/sedative designations listed under the Schedule I provisions (including items such as flualprazolam and flubromazolam). It also expands Schedule I coverage by adding further synthetic cannabinoid “chemical group” coverage (covering broad structural classes such as naphthoylindoles and related families, plus additional named examples within those families) and continues existing “all material containing any quantity of” language so the listing applies to mixtures/preparations containing these substances.

The bill also amends the Schedule IV listing under the Anti-Drug Diversion/Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances framework by adding “Nifoxipam” to the Schedule IV “potential for abuse” stimulant/depressant list. It likewise updates the statutory definitions used for the Anti-Drug Diversion Act by modifying the text of Section 2-309B to refine or adjust definitions related to (among other terms) the Bureau, dispensing/registration concepts, exception reports, and recipient/agent identification numbers.

Finally, the bill sets an effective date of November 1, 2026.

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Legislation •  United States • Vermont • Bill

### **VT S 278**

An act relating to cannabis

 Hemp

**Last Action: May 13, 2026 - Pending entry on Notice Calendar, referred to Committee on [Ways and Means] per Rule 35(a)**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Kesha Ram Hinsdale (D)**

Source: <https://legislature.vermont.gov/bill/status/2026/S.278> 

### Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>66%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>17%</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>30%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>56%</b>
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### Summary

#### AI Overview

The legislative changes primarily regulate the cannabis industry by establishing limits on product packaging, sales, possession, and cultivation. Cannabis products sold by manufacturers are restricted to contain no more than 200 milligrams of THC per package, and retail transactions are limited to specific quantities for adults aged 21 and over. Individuals 21 and older can possess up to two ounces of cannabis and cultivate a limited number of plants, with penalties for exceeding these limits. Cannabis establishments may apply for event permits to host consumption events, with restrictions on frequency, duration, and location.

The laws also create a comprehensive licensing and permitting framework, including procedures for delivery permits, taxation, and recordkeeping. Delivery is limited to Vermont addresses, with specific operational hours and training requirements, and a fee is imposed for permits. Retailers must obtain a retail tax license, and excise taxes are to be collected and reported regularly. Additionally, licensing fees for outdoor cultivators are reduced, and local municipalities are empowered to approve and regulate retail operations, establish local licensing, and oversee signage and nuisances.

Further provisions introduce new regulations for cannabis labeling and packaging, requiring child-resistant containers, clear content labeling, and health warnings. The licensing system is clarified to limit licensees to one license per type and restrict integrated licensees to a single location per activity. The legislation also establishes a Cannabis Business Development Fund to support social equity and small business initiatives, funded through contributions and fees.

The laws include provisions for interstate and regional cooperation, allowing the Governor to negotiate agreements with other states to facilitate legal cannabis activities across borders, contingent on federal law changes. Certain existing licenses and permits are

scheduled for repeal, and rental agreements are amended to prohibit restrictions on tenants' possession or use of cannabis, with landlords permitted to include clauses banning lighted cannabis products. Overall, these changes aim to regulate, tax, and support the growth of a legal cannabis market while addressing public health, safety, and social equity considerations.

## Industrial Hemp

1

Legislation •  United States • Alaska • Bill

### [AK HB 325](#)

"An Act relating to industrial hemp; and providing for an effective date."

 Industrial Hemp

#### Last Action: May 14, 2026 - (H) REFERRED TO RULES

In House • 2025-2026 Regular & Special Sessions (34th)

Sponsors: **Kevin McCabe (R)**

Source: <https://www.akleg.gov/basis/Bill/Detail/34?Root=HB%20325> 

#### Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b>
In House	Likely to pass chamber <b>24%</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>66%</b>

#### Summary

##### AI Overview

This bill makes multiple changes to Alaska's industrial hemp regulatory framework by directing or authorizing the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), the Marijuana Control Board, and the Department of Public Safety to adjust oversight, enforcement, testing, and program operations. It also changes how DNR handles plants that test above certain delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) thresholds, adds an explicit enforcement pathway tied to a corrective-action plan, and revises provisions covering registration participation, record availability, fees, stop-sale/violation authority, and the definition of "micro-grower." Finally, it creates a transition rule for certain registrants whose registrations lapsed due to DNR regulatory action during a specified period.

Key substantive changes include: (1) requiring DNR to adopt industrial hemp regulations that (among other things) set approved sources/varieties without requiring certain grow-out trials; require registrant-paid post-harvest THC testing using independently accredited laboratories and samplers; address practices to avoid unintended hemp seed distribution; and set (and recommend) isolation-distance requirements for seed-purity/certified production; (2) establishing additional operational requirements in regulation such as tiered testing frequency based on risk categories; a limited harvest window after sample collection (with weather/other good-cause extensions); tiered grower categories including a micro-grower category; corrective-action-plan procedures with written notice, an opportunity to cure, and escalation criteria; eliminating in-state transportation permits between registered parties when shipments include approved shipping documentation; and allowing harvest/production to proceed under defined conditions rather than automatically destroying noncompliant crops; and (3) requiring noncompliant industrial hemp determinations and enforcement to follow a federally compliant testing method accounting for measurement uncertainty, while adjusting the stop-order decision structure for hemp testing at different THC levels (including permitting registered growers to retain and remediate/convert plants testing between 0.3% and 1% THC before a destruction-required stop order is issued).

The bill also changes program administration: it updates the definition of “micro-grower” to use a combination of acreage/plant-count thresholds (less than one-quarter of an acre or fewer than 200 plants); makes DNR enforcement actions for industrial hemp violations explicitly available using the corrective-action plan; modifies record-inspection timing by requiring at least 10 days’ notice instead of three; adds/clarifies that DNR may conduct random tests and inspections with risk-based reduced frequency for low-risk growers/products/methods approved in regulation; and revises department authority regarding stop-sale orders and violation notices for hemp produced without current registration. It further updates department requirements related to fee levels and notifications for repeated/knowing violations (and limits destruction to prevent diversion/reconditioning/gifting/transfers except for destruction as required).

For transitional relief, the bill provides that an individual who held a valid hemp registration during calendar years 2021–2025 and whose registration lapsed solely due to DNR regulatory action during calendar years 2024–2025 is eligible for reinstatement after application without paying a renewal registration fee, and it prohibits DNR from requiring destruction of lawfully held industrial hemp or hemp products (so long as the items meet the testing standards applicable under the revised statutory framework). The act takes effect July 1, 2026.

Legislation •  United States • California • Bill

 **CA AB 1826**

Cannabis: recall, embargo, and destruction of cannabis and cannabis products.

 Marijuana

**Last Action: May 13, 2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Sessions

Sponsors: **Tom Lackey (R-CA)**

Source: [https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billStatusClient.xhtml?bill\\_id=202520260AB1826](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billStatusClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB1826) 

**Bill Forecast**

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b>
In Assembly	Likely to pass chamber <b>95%</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>95%</b>

**Summary**

 **AI Overview**

The bill introduces several procedural reforms related to the regulation and enforcement of cannabis laws. It requires the Department of Cannabis Control to provide licensees with an opportunity for an informal conference before conducting voluntary recalls, and to delay destruction of products until the conference concludes or the licensee declines participation. For mandatory recalls, the department must provide evidence supporting the recall simultaneously with the order and also offer an informal conference, delaying destruction until the conference concludes or the licensee declines. The department is mandated to hold an informal conference on embargoes and make a final determination within 15 days; if violations are not found, embargo tags must be removed within 5 days. Condemnation proceedings can be initiated if the department does not approve a corrective action plan or fails to respond within 7 days, with decisions by administrative law judges within 30 days, and costs for destruction or correction are to be borne by licensees or owners.

Additionally, the bill revises procedures for issuing citations, notices, embargoes, and recalls related to violations involving cannabis or cannabis products. It clarifies the process for issuing fines, the rights of licensees to request hearings or informal conferences within 30 days, and restrictions on the movement or disposal of embargoed cannabis without permission. Definitions for terms such as embargoed cannabis, adulteration or misbranding, laboratory testing data, and corrective action plans are specified as needed to support these procedures.

Furthermore, the bill establishes detailed procedures for the department to notify licensees, hold informal conferences, make final determinations, and conduct condemnation proceedings concerning adulterated or misbranded cannabis products. It sets specific timelines for department actions—such as making final determinations within 15 days of an informal conference, removing embargo tags within 5 days if violations are not found, and completing condemnation decisions within 30 days. Licensees or owners may destroy or remediate products under approved corrective plans at their expense, and cannot be required to waive rights or liability as a condition for product removal, correction, or destruction. These procedural changes aim to enhance due process and clarify enforcement actions related to cannabis violations.

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Legislation •  United States • California • Bill

## **CA AB 2246**

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

 Marijuana

**Last Action: May 13, 2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Sessions

Sponsors: **Buffy Wicks (D-CA)**

Source: [https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billStatusClient.xhtml?bill\\_id=202520260AB2246](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billStatusClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB2246) 

### Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b>
In Assembly	Likely to pass chamber <b>56%</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>74%</b>

## Summary

### AI Overview

The bill establishes a new Chapter 22.1.5 within Division 8 of the Business and Professions Code, setting forth requirements for online services, products, or features that are likely to be accessed by children. It introduces definitions for key terms such as "child" (a consumer under 18 years of age), "default" (a preselected option adopted by the business), and "likely to be accessed by children" (based on indicators including directed content, audience composition, advertising, design elements, and internal research).

Under these provisions, businesses must estimate children's ages, configure privacy settings to high privacy by default, provide clear privacy information, signal when monitoring or tracking occurs, and offer tools to exercise privacy rights. The bill prohibits profiling children by default, collecting unnecessary personal information, using personal information for unpermitted purposes, collecting or sharing precise geolocation data unless necessary, and employing dark patterns to encourage data sharing. Violations are subject to civil penalties up to \$5,000 per affected child for negligent violations and up to \$15,000 for intentional violations, with penalties deposited into the Consumer Privacy Fund. The chapter clarifies that it does not create private rights of action and authorizes the Attorney General to adopt regulations. The provisions are severable and do not apply to certain entities or information as specified.

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Legislation •  United States • California • Bill

### [CA AB 2532](#)

Cannabis: labels, packaging, and manufacturing.

 Marijuana

**Last Action: May 12, 2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.**

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Sessions

Sponsors: **Jacqui V. Irwin (D-CA)**

Source: [https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billStatusClient.xhtml?bill\\_id=202520260AB2532](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billStatusClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB2532) 

## Bill Forecast

 In Assembly	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>85%</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>95%</b>
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## Summary

### ✦ AI Overview

The bill requires additional consumer-safety information and serving-related disclosures for edible cannabis products and cannabis beverages. It adds the national Poison Help toll-free number to all edible cannabis product and cannabis beverage labels and inserts. For a cannabis beverage containing more than one serving, it requires the label to clearly and conspicuously notify consumers (in print) that the product contains multiple servings, and to include information on how to accurately measure a single serving for consumption. For cannabis beverages with more than one serving, it also requires the product container (at least in part) to be clear or semitransparent so consumers can visibly see the amount of liquid remaining, and to include unobstructed, conspicuous lines delineating individual serving/portion sizes based on the level of liquid remaining. In addition, at the time of purchase and at no additional charge, the consumer must be offered a measuring instrument/device that allows measurement of a single serving.

The bill further adds serving-format and manufacturing standards for edible cannabis products in two main ways. Edible cannabis must be produced and sold with a standardized cannabinoid concentration not to exceed 10 milligrams THC per serving, and if the edible contains more than one serving and is in solid form, it must be delineated or scored into standardized serving sizes. For beverages containing more than one serving, the bill requires (1) visible serving/portion demarcations on the container based on remaining liquid and (2) offering a free measuring instrument/device that allows measurement of a single serving.

Finally, it tightens marketing restrictions for multi-serving cannabis beverages. It prohibits commercial cannabis activity (whether licensed or unlicensed) from advertising or marketing cannabis beverages containing multiple servings as single-serve products, or otherwise encouraging consumption of multiple servings within a cannabis beverage at one time.

## **CA SB 479**

Homeless adult and family multidisciplinary personnel teams.

 Marijuana

**Last Action: May 11, 2026 - Referred to Com. on HUM. S.**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Sessions

Sponsors: **Jesse Arreguín (D-CA)**

Source: [https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billStatusClient.xhtml?bill\\_id=202520260SB479](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billStatusClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260SB479) 

### Bill Forecast

 In Assembly	Likely to reach floor vote <b>85%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>85%</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>74%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>95%</b>
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### Summary

#### AI Overview

The document outlines amendments to the Welfare and Institutions Code in California, focusing on the creation of multidisciplinary personnel teams by counties and designated cities to address homelessness among adults and families. These teams are designed to streamline the identification, assessment, and connection of homeless individuals to housing and supportive services.

The changes will impact various sectors, including social services, health services, mental health services, substance abuse services, law enforcement, legal counsel, and housing services. Additionally, organizations that provide domestic violence victim services and educational institutions will also be affected.

While specific monetary impacts are not detailed, the establishment of these teams is expected to lead to increased funding and resource allocation for homelessness-related services. There may also be costs associated with training personnel and developing protocols for information sharing among agencies.

Overall, the amendments aim to enhance coordination among different agencies to improve the delivery of services to homeless individuals and families, while also ensuring the confidentiality of shared information.

## CMTL Waste Management And Disposal

 Marijuana

### 64-4.313

Department of Health • Publication Date: May 12, 2026

Documents: [State Filing](#) 

## Summary

### AI Overview

This regulation sets requirements for how a licensed testing facility must manage and dispose of “Marijuana Waste.” It defines Marijuana Waste to include testing waste, product waste, and other contaminated materials that have trace marijuana residues, while excluding hazardous waste, universal waste, and biomedical waste.

Once a testing facility has possession of marijuana, it is prohibited from returning any marijuana (including Marijuana Waste) to the medical marijuana treatment center. The facility may clean contaminated items only using methods that completely eliminate trace marijuana residuals; after cleaning, the material may be recycled or disposed of as non-marijuana waste outside the rule’s scope. For Marijuana Waste that is not excluded, the facility must render it unusable and unrecognizable (or irretrievable) onsite within the secured area of the department-approved testing facility before any offsite transport. “Unusable and unrecognizable” requires the waste to be incapable of being salvaged or consumed and for all components to be homogenous and indistinguishable; “irretrievable” requires an irreversible physical or chemical transformation such that it cannot be converted back to a marijuana-like substance. At least two employees (including a manager) must be present during rendering, and the process must be conducted under video surveillance; until rendering is complete, the waste must be kept in a securely locked enclosed container in a secured area.

Before disposal, Marijuana Waste must be processed in one of three ways: grinding and mixing compostable marijuana waste with at least an equal amount of other compostable materials; grinding marijuana waste with at least an equal amount of other compostable materials (or non-compostable materials, or both) to achieve unusable and unrecognizable status; or rendering it irretrievable through irreversible alteration of its physical or chemical condition. After rendering is complete, the facility must securely lock the Marijuana Waste in an enclosed container. Remaining Marijuana Waste must then be disposed of by delivery to an appropriate solid waste management facility, delivery to a registered or permitted

composting facility, or composting onsite by the CMTL in accordance with the applicable rules.

The facility must maintain (and provide on request) a department-approved waste management plan and must keep accurate records of all Marijuana Waste generated and disposal activities, including names/signatures and the date/time and manner of rendering, video recordings of the rendering process, hauling/disposal details, and whether disposal involved solid waste, permitted/registered composting, or onsite composting. Video surveillance recordings must be retained at least 45 days; all other Marijuana Waste records must be retained at least two years, and chain-of-custody logs must reflect disposal of samples. Additionally, non-hazardous waste that is not Marijuana Waste but bears MMTTC/CMTL identifying information must be rendered unusable and unrecognizable or irretrievable (by defacing, grinding, or shredding) before being securely locked for disposal.

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Regulation •  United States • Colorado • Proposed Notice

## [Colorado Marijuana Rules](#)

 Marijuana

### 1 CCR 212-3

Department of Revenue • Publication Date: May 11, 2026

Hearing Dates: June 03, 2026

Documents: [State Filing](#) 

## Summary

### AI Overview

The regulation updates and specifies the fee amounts and payment timing for marijuana licensing in Colorado, primarily within the rules governing applications, licenses, owner/suitability requests, permits, and certain other registration processes. It sets total fees due at application for employee licenses (including conditional employee licenses) and establishes renewal fees and when all application/license fees are due (generally due at the time of application, with additional second payments due at least 12 months prior to expiration where the fee structure uses installment payments). It also sets fees for requests for findings of suitability and associated owner license/temporary appointee arrangements, including how owner fees scale based on the number and type of controlling beneficial owners (and separate treatment for publicly traded corporations).

For regulated marijuana business licenses, the regulation establishes initial application and license fees structured as a first payment due at application and a second payment due 12 months prior to license expiration, with tier/level amounts varying by business type and, for some license categories, by plant counts or tiers/classes. It also sets renewal license fees using a similar two-payment structure, provides rules for when fees are due (including late-fee consequences if the second payment is not timely), and allows a \$100 reduction when licensees use a Unified Application (applied to the first payment due at application, with specified allocation rules for medical vs. retail and for splitting reductions between state and local portions). In addition, it sets separate local application check requirements for specified retail marijuana licenses and provides additional fees for renewals/duplicate copies/requests such as reinstatement and other “other application” fees.

The regulation further updates fees tied to ownership changes, applications to modify fees (e.g., tier/class increases and trade name changes), and other discrete administrative or operational permissions (including transition, centralized distribution, off-premises storage facility, R&D co-location, and delivery permits, each with specified application/renewal payment schedules). It also sets late fees if the second payment is not submitted on time, and it defines Social Equity reduced-fee eligibility conditions and the specific reduced fee amounts for qualifying suitability/owner/license and retail license categories, including delivery permit and renewal eligibility scenarios.

Finally, it establishes procedures and requirements for temporary appointee registrations for court-appointed individuals/entities (including notice to state and local licensing authorities, application timing for finding of suitability, when the temporary registration becomes effective, and rules for who must hold valid employee licenses and who cannot establish independent licensed premises). It also describes administrative action grounds related to court appointees and temporary appointee registrations, the responsibility to notify the appointing court and the division of licensing authority actions, and the rules for expiration, biennial renewal, and circumstances under which regulated marijuana business operators can serve as court appointees without a separate temporary appointee registration subject to notice obligations.

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Regulation •  United States • California • Final Notice

## **Cultivation Updates: Sanitation Standards**

 Marijuana

Title 04; Section 15060, Title 04; Section 15061, Title 04; Section 15062, Title 04; Section 15070, Title 04; Section 15000, Title 04; Section 15006, Title 04; Section 15011, Title 04; Section 15020, Title 04; Section 15048.5, Title 04; Section 15049.1, Title 04; Section 15601, Title 04; Section 16300, Title 04; Section 16304, Title 04; Section 16307, Title 04; Section 16309, Title 04; Section 16202, Title 04; Section 16209, Title 04; Section 16305, Title 04; Section 16306, Title 04; Section 16310

Cannabis Control Appeals Panel • Publication Date: May 08, 2026

Documents: [State Filing](#) 

## Summary

### AI Overview

This rulemaking further implements and specifies minimum sanitation standards for licensees engaging in specified commercial cannabis activities. It also revises California's Cannabis Track and Trace system instructions and requirements related to harvest batches.

The rule further changes licensing and cultivation-related prohibitions by increasing the maximum allowable duration of a temporary cannabis event license from four to 30 consecutive days, and by revising prohibitions on licensed cultivators distributing seeds and immature plants to other licensees.

Finally, the rule repeals certain compliance and reporting requirements applicable to licensed cultivators related to renewable energy, diesel generator use, and pesticide use. It also revises defined terms and phrases, removes superfluous or expired provisions, and relocates existing provisions.

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Regulation •  United States • Florida • Proposed Notice

## [Dosing And Supply Limits For Medical Marijuana; MMTC Financial Assurance; MMTC Seed-To-Sale Tracking System Integration; MMTC STS Tracking System Procedures; Renewal Application Requirements For MMTCs](#)

 Marijuana

**64-4.215, 64-4.217, 64-4.221, 64-4.222, 64-4.224**

Department of Health • Publication Date: May 08, 2026

Hearing Dates: June 03, 2026

Documents: [State Filing](#) 

## Summary

### ✦ AI Overview

This regulation package initiates nonemergency rulemaking to replace the department's prior emergency rules governing medical marijuana treatment centers (MMTCs). It establishes (1) renewal application requirements for MMTC licensure renewals, (2) MMTC financial assurance requirements, (3) integration of each MMTC's seed-to-sale tracking system with the department's seed-to-sale tracking system and related operational procedures, and (4) dosing and supply limits for marijuana dispensed under physician certifications, including a mechanism for requesting exceptions via the Medical Marijuana Use Registry.

For MMTC renewals, the rule sets a renewal application submission window (120 to 150 days before license expiration), requires complete delivery to the department's Agency Clerk by the deadline, prohibits including variance requests in the renewal application, lists grounds for denial (including missing fee/documentation, untimely corrections upon request, failure to meet statutory minimum requirements, and deficiencies/violations that support revocation/denial), and replaces the renewal fee calculation method with a formula tied to the department's actual expenditures and offsets for initial license application fee revenue across two specified fiscal years. It also requires continued compliance with the financial assurance rule during the effective license period.

For MMTC financial assurance, the rule requires each MMTC—within 10 business days after final approval for licensure—to post \$5 million of financial assurance to the department in the form of a bond, an irrevocable letter of credit (payable to the department), or cash. It specifies detailed conditions for bonds (approved surety status and rating), and letter of credit terms (two-year irrevocability, sole beneficiary being the department, Florida-law governance, exclusive Leon County venue, and consistency with the bond's damages/liabilities terms). It authorizes a reduction from \$5 million to \$2 million if the MMTC serves at least 1,000 qualified patients, with a written reduction request and an approved notice process before the MMTC substitutes reduced financial assurance. The department must revoke an MMTC's license if financial assurance is not posted as required, or if it is canceled/revoked/withdrawn and the MMTC fails to replace it by the required effective date.

For seed-to-sale tracking, the rule requires each MMTC to use an internal seed-to-sale tracking system that fully integrates with the department's system in real time via an API, and it conditions full integration on completing department-approved training, submitting and receiving approval of a written integration plan, and completing a validation process using the department's STS Tracking System vendor. Full integration must be achieved before the MMTC obtains cultivation authorization. The operational procedures rule

requires continuous integration, mandates notice to the department within three hours if the internal system disconnects for more than two hours, restricts dispensing during disconnection unless patient status and order/supply-limit availability are verified in the Medical Marijuana Use Registry (or dispensing is prohibited if the registry is unavailable), and requires immediate notification once communication is restored plus a within-24-hours CSV itemized list of dispensations during the outage. It also imposes data/reporting and security obligations (including API data submission using a required data collection document, data retention for three years, restricted user access to specified persons including the MMTC, the internal system vendor, and the department vendor, a specific conversion rule for ounce-to-gram for usable whole flower dispensed/recorded in ounces, and additional inventory/location and weight/count-change justification requirements). It further requires generation of transportation manifests from the internal system and requires specific location identification within the facility for stored marijuana.

Finally, dosing and supply limits set quantitative caps on marijuana physician certifications and MMTC dispensing. The rule specifies maximum 35-day supply limits for smoking-form marijuana (not exceeding 2.5 ounces; limited to whole flower, ground whole flower, or prerolled cigarettes under that route) and establishes equivalent daily dose and 70-day supply limits for multiple non-smoking routes (edibles, inhalation, oral, sublingual, suppository, topical), as well as a 70-day period and 35-day period measurement approach based on lookback from each dispensation date. It provides an exception process for qualified physicians to request increased limits (including increases to the daily dose amount limit, 35-day smoking supply limit, and a 4-ounce possession limit for smoking-form marijuana) by submitting a required "Request for Exception" through the Medical Marijuana Use Registry, with the rule requiring coordinated approval such that a smoking possession-limit exception is approved only with the corresponding 35-day smoking supply-limit exception. It also caps an approved exception's validity to the duration of the physician certification (not exceeding 210 days) and requires closure in the registry under specified circumstances. It prohibits dispensing beyond 70-day or 35-day supply limits unless an approved exception is in place, and it limits the daily amount dispensed to the remaining quantity on the patient's current order.

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Legislation •  United States • Louisiana • Concurrent Resolution

## [LA HCR 111](#)

DRUGS: Creates the Louisiana Recreational Cannabis Policy Task Force

 Marijuana

**Last Action: May 13, 2026 - Read by title, under the rules, referred to the Committee on Administration of Criminal Justice.**

In House • 2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **C. Denise Marcelle (D-LA)**

Source: <https://www.legis.la.gov/Legis/BillInfo.aspx?s=26RS&b=HCR111> 

## Summary

### AI Overview

This measure creates a Louisiana Recreational Cannabis Policy Task Force to study and develop recommendations on whether, and how, recreational marijuana should be legalized and regulated in Louisiana.

The task force's study scope includes: economic impacts (including projected state and local tax revenues and industry development); regulatory frameworks (including taxation structures such as wholesale valuation models and point-of-sale taxes); licensing structures (including population-based caps and measures to prevent market monopolization); public health considerations (including youth access, product safety, and consumption limits); criminal justice and law enforcement impacts; social equity policies (including mechanisms to promote participation by disproportionately impacted communities); impacts on the existing medical marijuana program; and supply chain regulation (including testing, transportation, and seed-to-sale tracking systems).

The task force is composed of members including the Louisiana Department of Health secretary (or designee), a statewide law enforcement representative appointed by the president of the Louisiana Sheriffs' Association, representatives from the medical marijuana industry and from licensed cannabis cultivation or processing entities, an advocate for retail marijuana sales appointed by the state representative from House District No. 61, a public health expert with substance use policy experience appointed by the governor, and a representative with economic development or taxation policy experience appointed by the Senate president. The chair is selected by majority vote, a majority of members constitutes a quorum, and the Louisiana Department of Health must provide staff support, administrative assistance, and facilities.

The task force must submit a written report of its findings and recommendations to the legislature no later than February 1, 2027.

## **LA SB 270**

HEALTH CARE: Provides for access to medical marijuana for terminally ill patients in a healthcare facility. (8/1/26)

 Marijuana

**Last Action: May 13, 2026 - Reported without Legislative Bureau amendments.**

In House • 2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Katrina R. Jackson-Andrews (D-LA)**

Source: <https://www.legis.la.gov/Legis/BillInfo.aspx?s=26RS&b=SB270> 

### Summary

#### AI Overview

The document establishes a new provision under R.S. 40:1046.5 that allows healthcare facilities to permit terminally ill patients to use medical marijuana recommended to them, provided certain conditions are met. These conditions include that the patient has a terminal and irreversible condition as defined by law, provides a recommendation for medical marijuana, and that the use complies with the facility's policies and guidelines. The regulation specifies requirements for documentation, storage, and restrictions on administration by healthcare staff. It clarifies that facilities cannot prohibit medical marijuana use solely because it is classified as a Schedule I drug.

Additionally, healthcare facilities are permitted to suspend compliance with these provisions if federal agencies take enforcement actions or issue prohibitions related to medical marijuana use. Definitions necessary for understanding the new provisions include "healthcare facility," "medical marijuana," and "patient," with specific criteria provided for each.

The operative change is set to take effect on August 1, 2026.

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Legislation •  United States • Massachusetts • Bill

## **MA H 152 / MA HD 3784**

An Act to study the impacts of cannabis

 Marijuana

**Last Action: May 11, 2026 - Accompanied a study order, see H5396 (under House Rule 27)**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Carlos Gonzalez (D)**

Source: <https://malegislature.gov/Bills/194/H152> 

## Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>5%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>89%</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>5%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>95%</b>
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## Summary

### AI Overview

This legislation establishes a special commission to study the impacts of cannabis consumption in Massachusetts following its legalization. The commission will include representatives from various state agencies, medical and legal organizations, law enforcement, and industry groups related to cannabis cultivation.

The study will focus on analyzing patterns of cannabis use, including product potency, consumption methods, and the presence of synthetic substances. It will also assess the health and safety effects of cannabis use on residents.

A key aspect of the commission's work involves determining appropriate levels of intoxication for operating vehicles and workplaces. This includes developing measurement methods or sobriety tests if such tools do not currently exist.

The commission is required to be formed within 90 days of enactment or by January 1, 2026, and must submit a comprehensive report with findings and recommendations by December 31, 2026.

The outcomes of this study could influence future regulations, safety standards, and industry practices related to cannabis use and impairment assessment in the state.

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Legislation •  United States • Massachusetts • Bill

### [MA H 167 / MA HD 2767](#)

An Act to create a competitive cannabis testing program

**Last Action: May 11, 2026 - Accompanied a study order, see H5396 (under House Rule 27)**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Aaron L. Saunders (D), Priscila S. Sousa (D)**

Source: <https://malegislature.gov/Bills/194/H167> 

### Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>5%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>84%</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>5%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>95%</b>
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### Summary

#### AI Overview

The legislation introduces a "Reduced Testing Allowance" certification program for marijuana establishments in Massachusetts. This program allows qualifying businesses to apply for a reduced testing period of six to twelve weeks, during which they can produce multiple harvest batches. If these batches pass all required testing protocols, they may be eligible for streamlined testing requirements for up to one year.

The impacted industries include cannabis cultivation, processing, and testing laboratories. Specifically, cultivation businesses will be subject to new sampling and testing batch protocols, which specify minimum sample sizes based on batch weight, ranging from eight to twenty-nine samples per batch.

The legislation aims to lower testing costs and reduce administrative burdens for qualifying cannabis businesses. This could potentially influence operational expenses and product pricing within the industry.

These provisions are incorporated into the existing legal framework, with amendments to definitions and testing regulations. The changes are scheduled to take effect as part of the ongoing legislative process, with the bill filed for consideration in early 2025.

Marijuana

**Last Action: May 11, 2026 - Accompanied a study order, see H5396 (under House Rule 27)**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Michael J. Soter (R)**

Source: <https://malegislature.gov/Bills/194/H177> 

### Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>5%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>48%</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>5%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>70%</b>
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### Summary

#### AI Overview

This legislation establishes a 1% local transaction fee on all retail sales of cannabis and cannabis products within Massachusetts. The fee is in addition to existing state sales taxes and applies exclusively to adult-use cannabis transactions, with medical marijuana sales remaining exempt. Retailers are responsible for collecting this fee at the point of sale and remitting it to the department of revenue.

The collected funds are designated for distribution to the respective municipalities, providing a new revenue stream for local governments. The legislation impacts cannabis retail establishments licensed to sell adult-use cannabis.

The department of revenue is tasked with promulgating regulations for the collection and distribution of the fee within 90 days of the legislation's enactment. The act takes effect upon passage, with the new fee structure to be implemented accordingly.

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Legislation •  United States • Massachusetts • Bill

#### [MA H 186 / MA HD 80](#)

An Act to create an open-container law for marijuana

Marijuana

**Last Action: May 11, 2026 - Accompanied a study order, see H5396 (under House Rule 27)**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Marcus S. Vaughn (R)**

Source: <https://malegislature.gov/Bills/194/H186> 

## Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>5%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>48%</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>5%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>70%</b>
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## Summary

### AI Overview

The legislation amends Chapter 90 of the Massachusetts General Laws to regulate the possession of marijuana in motor vehicles. It prohibits individuals from having an open container of marijuana or marijuana products, including edibles, in the passenger area of a vehicle when in public areas accessible to the public or invitees.

Certain exceptions are outlined, such as for passengers in for-hire transportation vehicles and in the living quarters of house coaches or trailers. These exemptions allow for possession in specific contexts while maintaining restrictions in general public areas.

The law also amends Chapter 94G by removing a specific subsection, though the details of this change are not specified. The new regulations are set to take effect upon enactment.

Overall, the legislation impacts transportation, hospitality, and cannabis-related businesses by restricting the possession of open marijuana containers in vehicles, which may influence compliance and enforcement practices across these sectors.

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Legislation •  United States • Maryland • Bill

### **MD HB 622**

Cannabis - Licensees - Dispensary Licenses, Micro Dispensary Employees, and Cannabis Agent Training Programs

 Marijuana

**Last Action: May 12, 2026 - Approved by the Governor - Chapter 375**

Enacted • 2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **House Economic Matters Committee**

Source:

<http://mgaleg.maryland.gov/mgawebsite/Legislation/Details/HB0622?ys=2026rs> 

## Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>91%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>73%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>
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## Summary

### AI Overview

The document extends the deadline for dispensary licensees to deliver medical cannabis until July 1, 2027. It increases the maximum number of registered cannabis agents that a micro dispensary may employ from 10 to 20. The training requirements for cannabis agents are revised to specify that all employees must complete an annual training within 90 days of their start date and every two years thereafter. Additionally, the Maryland Cannabis Administration is directed to give priority to previously approved responsible vendor training programs when reviewing new cannabis agent training applications, and it is mandated to adopt regulations establishing standards for the cannabis agent training program.

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Legislation •  United States • Maryland • Bill

### **MD SB 594**

Cannabis - Advertising - Alterations

 Marijuana

**Last Action: May 12, 2026 - Approved by the Governor - Chapter 416**

Enacted • 2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Pamela G. Beidle (D)**, **Dawn Gile (D)**

Source: <http://mgaleg.maryland.gov/mgawebsite/Legislation/Details/SB0594?ys=2026rs>



## Summary

### AI Overview

The document revises the definition of "social equity applicant" to require at least 55% ownership and control by individuals meeting specified residency or educational criteria, lowering the previous threshold of 65%. It also clarifies exemptions for exterior signage

used for operational purposes and signs painted on structures before January 1, 2026. Additionally, the regulation introduces detailed signage restrictions for cannabis businesses, including size limits of 900 square inches per sign and a total of 1,200 square inches, as well as content restrictions. It establishes age verification requirements for cannabis-related websites and advertisements, mandating that users be at least 21 years old, with exceptions for qualifying patients under 21. The regulation prohibits third-party use of cannabis business trademarks for non-compliant advertising unless in specific editorial contexts. Furthermore, the Maryland Cannabis Administration is tasked with adopting enforcement regulations and reporting on implementation progress by mid-2027.

Legislation •  United States • Minnesota • Bill

## **MN SF 4401**

Omnibus Cannabis bill

 Marijuana

**Last Action: May 12, 2026 - Senate file first reading, referred to Ways and Means**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **D. Scott Dibble (DFL)**, **Lindsey Port (DFL)**

Source: [https://www.revisor.mn.gov/bills/bill.php?](https://www.revisor.mn.gov/bills/bill.php?b=Senate&f=SF4401&ssn=0&y=2025)

[b=Senate&f=SF4401&ssn=0&y=2025](https://www.revisor.mn.gov/bills/bill.php?b=Senate&f=SF4401&ssn=0&y=2025) 

### Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>94%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>92%</b>
In House	Likely to pass chamber <b>32%</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>53%</b>

### Summary

 AI Overview

The document introduces new requirements related to the oversight and regulation of the cannabis industry. It revises and clarifies the scope, timing, and content of studies, market analyses, and annual reports conducted by the Office of Cannabis Management, emphasizing the inclusion of data on public health impacts, adverse health effects, racial and geographic diversity, and legislative recommendations. These reports are due annually by January 15 starting in 2024 and must incorporate data collection from various state agencies and stakeholders, with opportunities for public input and meetings.

Additionally, the document establishes detailed training requirements for peace officers and law enforcement personnel, covering cannabis laws, cultural uses of sage, and law enforcement procedures. It mandates collaboration with multiple agencies and organizations, the development of training materials, and increased deployment of drug recognition experts. The new training and collaboration efforts aim to enhance law enforcement's capacity to address cannabis-related issues effectively.

No explicit effective date is specified in these provisions. These changes collectively enhance regulatory oversight, data collection, public health considerations, and law enforcement training related to cannabis policies.

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Regulation •  United States • Montana • Proposed Notice

## **Marijuana Recalls**

 Marijuana

### **42.39.312**

Montana Department of Revenue • Publication Date: May 08, 2026

Comment End Dates: June 08, 2026 • Hearing Dates: June 01, 2026

Documents: [State Filing](#) 

## **Summary**

### **AI Overview**

This rulemaking would revise existing requirements for marijuana item recalls. It changes the rule's definitions so that if multiple licensees are involved, the licensee that created the affected product is treated as the affected licensee, while other involved licensees may also be affected and must cooperate.

It revises when recalls are required by specifying additional non-exclusive triggering circumstances, including when the licensee cannot provide proof the product meets required testing standards; when the product fails testing (including research and development testing) and is not successfully remediated and retested; or when the product has been improperly or invalidly tested. It also strengthens recall plan requirements by requiring a written recall plan that is maintained, accessible to staff and regulators, and subject to audit, with more detailed minimum content (including a named recall coordinator; step-by-step procedures to identify and immediately isolate affected product; procedures

for retrieval and destruction (or destruction at all licensed locations); and a communications plan covering notification methods, timing, and protocols for registered cardholders, consumers, and other licensees).

For recall execution, the rule restructures and adds enforceable timing and action requirements. If the department or the Department of Public Health and Human Services determines a recall is required, the affected licensee must immediately notify registered cardholders and other licensees that received the affected product that recall efforts have been initiated; segregate affected product upon notice; activate the recall plan within 24 hours; issue public notifications (including press release/public notice) within 48 hours containing required identifying information; provide the department copies of public notifications; post recall information on its website if applicable; coordinate secure retrieval/destruction with other licensees within 24 hours of activating the plan; submit weekly progress reports; and destroy (or remediate, if possible) affected product within 30 business days of being notified. It further requires written confirmation and supporting documentation of recall completion, adds/clarifies that recall destruction must be recorded in the seed-to-sale tracking system to support verification, and retains a requirement that recall-related product tracking and reporting occur as the recall progresses. Finally, it states that failure to comply is a violation that may subject the licensee to administrative action.

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Legislation •  United States • New Jersey • Bill

## [NJS 4287](#)

Criminalizes certain sales of marijuana and vapor products.

 Marijuana

### **Last Action: May 14, 2026 - Introduced in the Senate, Referred to Senate Judiciary Committee**

In Senate • 2026-2027 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Nicholas P. Scutari (D-NJ)**

Source: <https://www.njleg.state.nj.us/bill-search/2026/S4287> 

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Legislation •  United States • Oklahoma • Bill

## **OK HB 1163**

Medical marijuana; decreasing weight amount of marijuana for aggravated trafficking offense; effective date.

 Marijuana

**Last Action: May 11, 2026 - Coauthored by Senator McIntosh**

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Tom H. Gann (R), Shane David Jett (R)**

Source: <http://www.oklegislature.gov/BillInfo.aspx?Bill=HB1163&session=2600> 

### Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>50%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>73%</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>58%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>80%</b>
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### Summary

#### AI Overview

This set of summaries outlines significant updates to Oklahoma's laws regarding controlled substances and medical marijuana. The legislation reduces the threshold for aggravated trafficking of marijuana from 1,000 pounds to 450 grams or more, increasing the scope of offenses that carry higher fines and penalties. Fines for trafficking various controlled substances are now specified based on quantity, with penalties reaching up to \$500,000 for certain drugs like morphine, oxycodone, and fentanyl. The law also clarifies unlawful acts related to medical marijuana licenses and establishes a Medical Marijuana Authority responsible for issuing different types of licenses, including standard, short-term, and temporary permits.

The amendments impose stricter sentencing guidelines for drug trafficking, including longer imprisonment terms and restrictions on sentence reduction credits for convicted traffickers. Aggravated trafficking offenses require serving at least 85% of the sentence before parole eligibility, and offenders are subject to a \$100 trauma-care fee deposited into a dedicated fund. These provisions aim to enhance enforcement and accountability within the drug control framework.

Regarding medical marijuana, the legislation sets standards for licensing, requiring physicians to be properly licensed and follow accepted medical standards when recommending or approving marijuana use. It allows local governments to enact their own regulations that may exceed state-imposed limits. Licenses are valid for specified durations,

and applicants must meet residency and other criteria, with processing times set to ensure timely issuance.

The law impacts industries such as law enforcement, healthcare, and the medical marijuana sector, influencing licensing procedures, medical practice standards, and local policy development. The effective date is set for November 1, 2025, with the establishment of the regulatory authority to occur within 60 days of enactment.

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Legislation •  United States • Oklahoma • Bill

## **OK HB 4454**

Medical marijuana; providing certain restrictions on edible products; effective date.

 Marijuana

**Last Action: May 11, 2026 - Approved by Governor 05/07/2026**

Enacted • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Carl Newton (R)**, **Darcy Allen Jech (R)**

Source: <http://www.oklegislature.gov/BillInfo.aspx?Bill=HB4454&session=2600> 

### Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b>
In House	Likely to pass chamber <b>73%</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>80%</b>

### Summary

#### AI Overview

The bill changes Oklahoma law on medical marijuana processors by revising Oklahoma's medical marijuana processor licensing statute and related operating rules. It continues to authorize the Oklahoma Medical Marijuana Authority (OMMA) to issue two processor license types—nonhazardous and hazardous—and keeps the application/qualification and review framework, including disqualifications tied to certain felony convictions and incarceration status. It also continues to require processors to make monthly yield and sales reports and to ensure products are accounted for through OMMA oversight and auditing.

The bill's substantive new requirements for processors are focused on edible products: it directs OMMA to make available standards for preparing edible medical marijuana products

that align with current food preparation guidelines and prohibits OMMA from establishing excessive or punitive rules. It authorizes OMMA to inspect up to twice per year for compliance; if deficiencies are found, the licensed processor must correct them within one month or face a \$500 fine for each deficiency. It preserves the wholesale-only structure for processor sales (processor sales to dispensaries and other licensed processors are wholesale and not subject to taxation), while maintaining the prohibition on processors directly selling to patients or caregivers (with an exception allowing processing into a concentrated form for a licensed patient for a fee).

For packaging and product content labeling, the bill requires that edible medical marijuana product packages clearly state the number of servings of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) per package and the amount of THC per individual serving, and for drinks/beverages, the container must state the number of servings and THC amount per serving. It also adds/retains prohibitions that edible medical marijuana products may not be designed to be attractive to children; may not be manufactured in the shape of humans, cartoons, or animals; and may not resemble commercially available candy.

The bill provides for OMMA oversight of inspection and compliance for products with marijuana as an additive and states that if it becomes permissible under federal law, marijuana may be moved across state lines. It also provides that devices used for processing or consumption of medical marijuana are legal to sell, manufacture, distribute, and possess, and that no merchant, wholesaler, manufacturer, or individual may be unduly harassed or prosecuted for selling, manufacturing, or possessing marijuana paraphernalia. The act becomes effective November 1, 2026.

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Legislation •  United States • Oklahoma • Joint Resolution

## [OK HJR 1101](#)

Joint Resolution; Oklahoma Medical Marijuana Authority; approving certain proposed permanent rules; directing distribution.

 Marijuana

### **Last Action: May 14, 2026 - First Reading**

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Gerrid Kendrix (R)**, **Micheal Bergstrom (R)**

Source: <http://www.oklegislature.gov/BillInfo.aspx?Bill=HJR1101&session=2600> 

## Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>63%</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>73%</b>
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## Summary

### AI Overview

This resolution approves certain proposed permanent rules submitted by the Oklahoma Medical Marijuana Authority that were submitted on or before February 1, 2026. Specifically, it approves the permanent rules designated as OAC 442:1-1-1, 442:1-1-6, 442:1-1-7, 442:1-1-8, 442:1-1-9, 442:1-1-10, 442:1-1-11, 442:1-1-12, 442:1-1-13, 442:1-1-16, 442:1-1-17, 442:1-1-18, 442:1-1-19, and 442:1-1-20.

It also directs the Oklahoma Secretary of State to distribute copies of the resolution to the Governor and the editor of "The Oklahoma Register." (Pages 1-2)

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Legislation •  United States • Oklahoma • Joint Resolution

### [OK SJR 53](#)

Joint resolution; approving certain proposed permanent rules of the Oklahoma Medical Marijuana Authority.

 Marijuana

### Last Action: May 14, 2026 - Sent to Governor

Enacted • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Micheal Bergstrom (R)**, **Gerrid Kendrix (R)**

Source: <http://www.oklegislature.gov/BillInfo.aspx?Bill=SJR53&session=2600> 

## Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>63%</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>73%</b>
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## Summary

### AI Overview

A joint resolution approves a set of proposed permanent rules of the Oklahoma Medical Marijuana Authority. The resolution finds that the specified rules located in Oklahoma Administrative Code sections 442:10-1-9, 442:10-1-9.1, 442:10-2-1, 442:10-2-2, 442:10-2-4, 442:10-2-6, 442:10-3-1, 442:10-3-6, 442:10-4-1, 442:10-4-4, 442:10-4-5, 442:10-5-1, 442:10-5-1.1, 442:10-5-2, 442:10-5-3, 442:10-5-4, 442:10-5-6, 442:10-5-8, 442:10-5-14, 442:10-5-16, 442:10-7-1, 442:10-7-2, 442:10-8-1, 442:10-8-3, 442:10-9-1, 442:10-9-5, and 442:10-9-7 qualify as “major rules.”

The resolution’s operative effect is to approve those listed proposed permanent rules (Section 1).

It also directs distribution of copies of the resolution to the Governor and to the editor of “The Oklahoma Register” (Section 2).

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Legislation •  United States • Rhode Island • Bill

### [RI HB 8544](#)

An Act Relating To Food And Drugs – The Rhode Island Cannabis Act (Amends Sections Of The Rhode Island Cannabis Act Relative To Proof Of Residency Terminology, And Amends The Definition Of Applicant And Provides A New Process For The Approval And Certification For Social Equity And Cannabis Retail Sales Licenses.)

 Marijuana

**Last Action: May 13, 2026 - Introduced, referred to House Corporations**

In House • 2026-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Scott A. Slater (D)**

## Summary

### AI Overview

The bill updates multiple definitions and operational rules within Rhode Island’s cannabis regulatory framework, including changes to how “applicant” is defined for licensing purposes, and expanded precision around eligibility concepts tied to residency and equity. It also restructures licensing and eligibility timelines for cannabis cultivation and retail, including limits and transition conditions connected to rule finalization.

For licensing, the bill creates a new process for social equity certification and cannabis retail license applications by nullifying the prior social equity certification and retail application processes previously run by the commission and requiring the commission to start a new social equity certification process within 60 days of the effective date. It also requires the commission to institute a new retail license application process consistent with the cannabis framework, and it directs refunds of application fees paid under the prior retail license application process that is rendered null and void. The bill further clarifies that the new social equity and retail application/certification processes are not contingent on promulgation of new regulations to the extent existing, non-conflicting regulations remain compliant, and it supersedes regulations only to the extent they conflict.

The bill also adds and refines licensing qualifications and compliance expectations for cannabis retail sales and other licensed categories, including continuing duties to notify the commission of changes and criminal convictions, inspection and testing prerequisites for products before sale or marketing, reporting requirements, and restrictions on transfers or direct sales to consumers by licensed entities where applicable. It strengthens the criminal record evaluation framework by maintaining standards for when convictions can disqualify applicants while specifying that certain categories of cannabis-related prior convictions—when decriminalized or eligible for expungement under the chapter, or equivalent out-of-state offenses—cannot serve as grounds for denial, suspension, or revocation of a license or registration.

Finally, it includes limits on liability and rights of action tied to the nullification and reopening of social equity and retail application processes, stating that no right of action exists on grounds that a person previously met but no longer meets social equity criteria, and that the commission is not held liable for amounts paid, costs, or damages incurred in connection with application or certification processes rendered null and void.

## Thc, Cbd & Cannabinoids Nationwide

4

Regulation •  United States • Florida • Final Notice

### **CMTL Sample Testing**

 THC, CBD & Cannabinoids Nationwide

64-4.308

## Summary

### AI Overview

This regulation sets testing and reporting requirements for certified marijuana testing laboratories for regulated final products, including analyte types, reporting formats, acceptable limits, confirmatory testing when limits are exceeded, and rules for reanalysis, batch handling, and documentation on Certificates of Analysis (COAs).

It requires testing for THC potency, CBD concentration, cannabinoid profile, unsafe contaminants (including specified microbial targets, residual solvents, heavy metals, and agricultural agents), moisture, and water activity. Results must be reported with specific significant-figure rules and units, including dry-weight correction for usable whole flower marijuana (except potency and terpene testing, which are tested as received) and no dry-weight corrections for derivative and edible products (treated as 100% solid). Any result exceeding enumerated acceptable limits triggers a failure, with specific confirmatory procedures: failed target analytes for microbes, mycotoxins, residual solvents, heavy metals, and agricultural agents must be confirmed by reanalysis using stored sample portions; if reanalysis is below limits, additional reanalysis is required to document inconsistent results. COA and reporting obligations include verification before additional testing, timelines for providing COAs to the department and the state seed-to-sale/verification systems, and additional department notice before retesting after COA verification.

The regulation specifies acceptable limits for multiple contaminant categories. Microbial limits require presence/absence reporting for specified organisms (*Aspergillus* spp., *E. coli*/Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli*, *Salmonella* spp., *Listeria monocytogenes* in usable whole flower and edibles, *Staphylococcus aureus*, and bile-tolerant Gram-negative bacteria) and includes total aerobic count and total combined yeast and mold limits. It establishes mycotoxin limits (including specified aflatoxin congeners and total aflatoxins, plus ochratoxin A), residual solvent limits by analyte and by product type (inhalation-derivative vs non-inhalation including edibles, with ethanol exemptions for certain routes such as topical/oral/MDIs), heavy metal thresholds, and detailed agricultural agent limits using liquid chromatography (and additional lists and handling rules for certain agricultural agents, including the conditions for gas chromatography analysis). It also sets total contaminant load limits and allows the department to deem a sample failing when it contains a significant level of a toxic contaminant not otherwise enumerated in the rule.

It further governs moisture and water activity thresholds (with explicit failure criteria), filth

and foreign material visual inspection and limits, and laboratory accreditation/timing requirements for adding certain targets. Potency testing must quantify total active THC and total active CBD (and calculate usable whole flower marijuana potency at the CMTL-tested moisture level), and cannabinoid profile must report each listed cannabinoid with specified accuracy and reporting formats. Label-related potency and ratio rules constrain allowable variance between test results and labeled amounts, define failure consequences for labeled potency outside those ranges, and require additional edible testing when serving-size homogeneity is implicated. For multi-serving edibles, it sets limits on maximum total active THC per edible and maximum THC per serving and requires homogeneity sampling based on the number of retail units and servings, including a statistical variance failure criterion.

Legislation •  United States • Georgia • Bill

## [GA SB 395](#)

Department of Public Health; eligible for the Low THC Oil Patient Registry; require a physician to submit certain information to the Georgia Composite Medical Board

 THC, CBD & Cannabinoids Nationwide

### Last Action: May 11, 2026 - Act 506

Enacted • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Kay Kirkpatrick (R-GA)**, **Benjamin L. Watson (R)**, **Chuck Hufstetler (R-GA)**, **Matt F. Brass (R-GA)**, **John Albers (R)**, **Sonya Halpern (D-GA)**, **Bill Cowsert (R-GA)**, **Randy Robertson (R-GA)**, **Elena C. Parent (D)**, **Mark Newton (R)**

Source: <http://www.legis.ga.gov/Legislation/en-US/display/20252026/SB/395> 

### Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>18%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>34%</b>
In House	Likely to pass chamber <b>75%</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>84%</b>

### Summary

#### AI Overview

This legislation amends Georgia law to improve the regulation and oversight of the Low THC Oil Patient Registry and emergency medical services. It authorizes the Department of Public Health to share certain registry information with the Georgia Medical Board for purposes such as verifying patient and physician data, while maintaining confidentiality. Physicians

are required to submit semiannual reports on treatment dosages, patient responses, test results, compliance, side effects, and drug interactions, which will be used for research to assess treatment effectiveness.

The law designates ambulance services, whether public or private, as essential services within the state, clarifying their critical role without altering existing regulatory authority or affecting local coordination efforts. It also states that this designation does not conflict with the EMS Interstate Compact or other laws. Additionally, all conflicting laws are repealed to ensure consistency with the new provisions.

The law becomes operative upon passage, with the repeal of conflicting laws occurring simultaneously. Overall, these changes aim to enhance oversight of medical treatments involving low THC oil and reinforce the importance of ambulance services as essential components of emergency medical care.

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Legislation •  United States • New Jersey • Bill

## **NJS 4148**

Establishes maximum THC potency of cannabis items and imposes excise tax of moderate and high potency cannabis items.

 THC, CBD & Cannabinoids Nationwide

### **Last Action: May 11, 2026 - Introduced in the Senate, Referred to Senate Judiciary Committee**

In Senate • 2026-2027 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Joseph P. Cryan (D-NJ)**

Source: <https://www.njleg.state.nj.us/bill-search/2026/S4148> 

### **Summary**

#### AI Overview

The bill makes changes to New Jersey's cannabis regulatory framework by tightening THC potency limits and requiring updated labeling, and it creates a new excise tax structure tied to THC potency levels for certain cannabis items sold by adult-use manufacturers.

Within the Cannabis Regulatory Commission's required regulations, the bill sets a new maximum THC potency of 60% for adult personal use cannabis items and adds corresponding dose/serving limits for edibles (including a standardized serving cap of no

more than 10 mg of active THC and a cap of no more than 100 mg of active THC for any individual edible cannabis product sold). It also requires label and packaging rules that include listing the product's percentage of THC potency, and it imposes the potency-serving disclosure framework described in the bill's example language.

The bill also adds a new excise tax on cannabis items manufactured in the State by Class 2 cannabis manufacturers (levied at the wholesale distribution and sale level), with two rates based on "total THC potency": \$1 per serving (or fraction thereof) for moderate THC items (15% to 40%), and \$5 per serving (or fraction thereof) for high THC items (greater than 40%). The bill requires THC label and packaging accuracy in determining the applicable rate, specifies collection and reporting procedures through the Division of Taxation on a monthly basis, requires the tax to be stated separately on sales documentation, deposits collected amounts into the "Cannabis Regulatory, Enforcement Assistance, and Marketplace Modernization Fund," and exempts transfers by a cannabis manufacturer to licensed medical cannabis alternative treatment centers for medical dispensing.

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Legislation •  United States • Oklahoma • Bill

## **OK HB 3767**

Controlled dangerous substances; adding certain substances to Schedules I and IV; effective date.

 THC, CBD & Cannabinoids Nationwide

 Hemp

**Last Action: May 12, 2026 - Approved by Governor 05/12/2026**

Enacted • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Tim Turner (R)**, **Darcy Allen Jech (R)**

Source: <http://www.oklegislature.gov/BillInfo.aspx?Bill=HB3767&session=2600> 

### Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b>
In House	Likely to pass chamber <b>73%</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>80%</b>

## Summary

### ✦ AI Overview

The bill makes Oklahoma's Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Act change by amending the Schedule I listing of controlled hallucinogens/opioids and adding or expanding covered substances. In particular, it adds multiple new Schedule I drugs or drug names/chemical designations within the existing Schedule I structure, including additional fentanyl analogs, synthetic cannabinoids (including "JWH-..." series and other named cannabinoid substances), and specific benzodiazepine-related hallucinogenic/sedative designations listed under the Schedule I provisions (including items such as flualprazolam and flubromazolam). It also expands Schedule I coverage by adding further synthetic cannabinoid "chemical group" coverage (covering broad structural classes such as naphthoylindoles and related families, plus additional named examples within those families) and continues existing "all material containing any quantity of" language so the listing applies to mixtures/preparations containing these substances.

The bill also amends the Schedule IV listing under the Anti-Drug Diversion/Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances framework by adding "Nifoxipam" to the Schedule IV "potential for abuse" stimulant/depressant list. It likewise updates the statutory definitions used for the Anti-Drug Diversion Act by modifying the text of Section 2-309B to refine or adjust definitions related to (among other terms) the Bureau, dispensing/registration concepts, exception reports, and recipient/agent identification numbers.

Finally, the bill sets an effective date of November 1, 2026.