



## AHAA Weekly Policy Report 2026.02.20

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### Last Updated Date

Last 7 days

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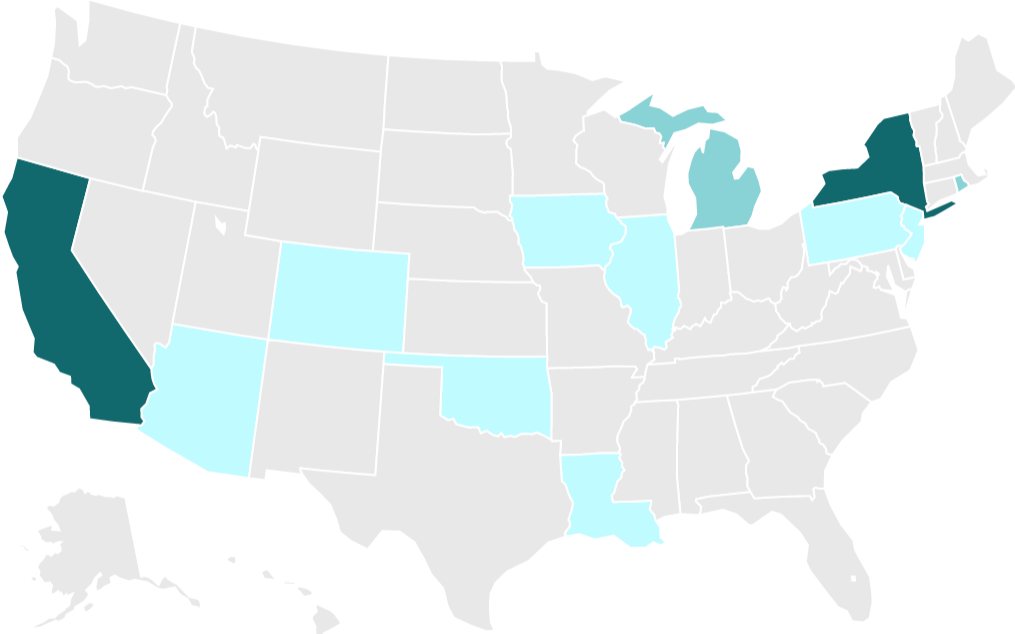
### Overview

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# Policy Map

Policies in your Projects by state



VT:	0
NH:	0
MA:	0
RI:	2
CT:	0
NJ:	1
DE:	0
MD:	0
DC:	1
US:	0

## Policy List Groups

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

### Farm Bill

1

Legislation •  United States • Rhode Island • Bill

#### [RI SB 3215](#)

An Act Relating To Agriculture And Forestry – Hemp Growth Act – Rhode Island Hemp The Beverage Act (Provides A Licensed Liquor Retailer/Cannabis Retailer/Or Hemp Consumable Retailer That Received An Infused-Beverage Endorsement From The Cannabis Control Commission The Authorization To Sell At Retail Thc Infused Beverages In Accordance With This Chapter.)

 Farm Bill

**Last Action: June 02, 2026 - Committee recommended measure be held for further study**

In Senate • 2026-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Louis P. DiPalma (D)**

### Summary

#### AI Overview

The document establishes a comprehensive legal and regulatory framework for hemp-derived THC beverages in Rhode Island. It introduces a new chapter titled "Rhode Island Hemp THC Beverage Act" to Title 21 of the General Laws, defining key terms such as "hemp," "hemp-derived THC," "artificially-derived cannabinoid," and "hemp-derived CBD," and designates the Rhode Island cannabis control commission as the regulatory authority.

It creates licensing, sales, and distribution requirements, including the establishment of a THC-infused beverage endorsement process for licensed liquor and cannabis retailers, with an application fee of \$500 annually and a requirement for distribution through licensed wholesalers with a \$2,500 annual fee. The regulations specify that THC-infused beverages must contain no more than 5 mg of hemp-derived THC per container and per single serving, with inventory and tax remittance deadlines set for August 1, 2026, and December 31, 2026, respectively. Labeling standards mandate health warnings, cannabinoid content disclosure, traceability information, and prohibition of marketing appealing to minors or

imitating food products.

The act details packaging, marketing, and testing standards to ensure consumer safety, including prohibitions on misleading packaging and marketing, requirements for ingredient and cannabinoid content labeling, and recordkeeping obligations. It also establishes a "THC-infused beverage enforcement fund" within the cannabis control commission, funded by monies credited pursuant to existing law, to support enforcement activities. Retail sales of THC-infused beverages by licensed entities with the appropriate endorsement are authorized starting August 1, 2026.

## Hemp

1

Legislation •  United States • New Jersey • Bill

### [NJ A 5051](#)

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

 Hemp

**Last Action: May 29, 2026 - Approved P.L.2026, c.13.**

Enacted • 2026-2027 Regular Session

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

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

## Summary

### AI Overview

The bill revises New Jersey's restrictions on hemp, intoxicating hemp beverages, and medical cannabis. It changes when and how intermediate and final hemp-derived cannabinoid products with elevated THC levels may be possessed or transported for processing, narrows rules for online sales and vending-machine sales of intoxicating hemp beverages, and updates penalties by aligning continued violations with marijuana penalties and adding escalating civil penalties per violation (with each day constituting a separate offense). It also extends and recalibrates time limits for when licensees may sell intoxicating hemp beverages before shifting them to the prohibitions and penalties applicable under the referenced hemp provisions.

For intoxicating hemp beverages, the bill modifies product limits and compliance requirements. It adjusts the threshold and measurement approach for total tetrahydrocannabinol per container and per serving, requires a certificate of analysis to accompany sales or distributions after the specified date, and sets conditions for when a product concentration within a stated percentage range will be deemed compliant. It requires that the certificate of analysis be prepared by an independent testing laboratory that meets commission testing requirements, is registered with the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, and is ISO 17025 accredited for the required analytes. It also requires civil penalties for sales without a certificate of analysis or that are not in conformity with the stated container/serving limitations.

The bill further adjusts municipal and regulatory controls over cannabis businesses. It revises municipal ordinance authority and related consequences tied to municipal inaction, sets timeframes for when municipal prohibiting ordinances may apply, and clarifies the commission's obligation to share applications with municipalities and the municipality's role in determining compliance with local restrictions. It also establishes statewide limits on municipal review for a specific scenario involving the approval/renewal of a Class 5 Cannabis Retailer license co-located with a permitted medical cannabis dispensary, and limits municipal ability to prohibit retail sales by certain long-operating medical cannabis dispensaries.

Finally, the bill changes the licensing framework for cannabis-related retail alcohol and intoxicating hemp beverage sales. It extends and conditions when intoxicating hemp beverages may be sold by holders of specified liquor license types, including rules on where such beverages may be stored or displayed (including conditions for customer-accessible display), and adds a restriction that limits off-premises sale and display of intoxicating hemp beverages to a designated "public barroom" area under specified premises conditions.

## Industrial Hemp


2

Legislation •  United States • Michigan • Bill

### [MI SB 608](#)

Industrial Hemp: administration; administration of industrial hemp program; modify. Repeals secs. 101, 103, 105, 201, 211, 213, 215, 217, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409,

501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 601, 602, 603, 605, 607, 609 & 801 of 2020 PA 220 (MCL 333.29101 et seq.)

 Industrial Hemp



### Last Action: June 04, 2026 - referred to Committee on Regulatory Reform

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Dan Lauwers (R)**

Source: <http://legislature.mi.gov/doc.aspx?2025-SB-0608> 

### Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>29%</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>35%</b>
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### Summary

#### AI Overview

The bill repeals the Industrial Hemp Growers Act (2020 PA 220) sections 101, 103, 105, 201, 211, 213, 215, 217, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 601, 602, 603, 605, 607, 609, and 801.

These repealed sections correspond to Michigan Compiled Laws citations MCL 333.29101, 333.29103, 333.29105, 333.29201, 333.29211, 333.29213, 333.29215, 333.29217, 333.29301, 333.29303, 333.29305, 333.29307, 333.29309, 333.29311, 333.29313, 333.29401, 333.29403, 333.29405, 333.29407, 333.29409, 333.29501, 333.29503, 333.29505, 333.29507, 333.29509, 333.29511, 333.29513, 333.29515, 333.29601, 333.29602, 333.29603, 333.29605, 333.29607, 333.29609, and 333.29801.


The act provides that it takes effect February 1, 2027.

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Legislation •  United States • Michigan • Bill

### **MI SB 609**

Industrial Hemp: administration; administration of industrial hemp program; modify. Amends sec. 107 of 2020 PA 220 (MCL 333.29107).

 Industrial Hemp



**Last Action: June 04, 2026 - referred to Committee on Regulatory Reform**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **John Cherry (D)**

Source: <http://legislature.mi.gov/doc.aspx?2025-SB-0609> 

**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>49%</b>
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**Summary**

 **AI Overview**

The bill amends Michigan’s Industrial Hemp Growers Act by revising the provisions governing the industrial hemp fund (MCL 333.29107), including its administration, permitted expenditures, an automatic termination and transfer of remaining balances on October 1, 2027, and a confidentiality exemption for certain submissions under Michigan’s Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

The key change is to section 107: it continues the creation of an “industrial hemp fund” in the state treasury and provides that, subject to subsection (6), the state treasurer may receive and deposit specified fees and other assets, with interest/earnings credited to the fund. It specifies that the department administers the fund for auditing purposes and must expend money from the fund to establish, operate, and enforce the industrial hemp program.

A new/central structural change is the fund’s abolition schedule: on October 1, 2027, the industrial hemp fund is abolished and any unencumbered balance must be transferred to the agriculture licensing and inspection fees fund created by section 9 of the Insect Pest and Plant Disease Act, 1931 PA 189 (MCL 286.209).

The bill also adds/clarifies a confidentiality rule: information submitted to the department by a former applicant or participant is exempt from FOIA disclosure, except that the exemption does not prevent disclosure of personal information to a law enforcement agency. The act takes effect February 1, 2027.

Legislation •  United States • Arizona • Bill

## [AZ SB 1725](#)

Marijuana smoke; public; private nuisance

 Marijuana

### Last Action: June 01, 2026 - COW action

In House • 2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Javan Daniel Mesnard (R)**

Source: <https://apps.azleg.gov/BillStatus/BillOverview/85374> 

## Summary

### AI Overview

The legislation establishes regulations addressing excessive marijuana smoke or odor, deeming it a private and public nuisance when it crosses property boundaries and significantly interferes with the use and enjoyment of nearby private property. Property owners or residents affected by such nuisances can seek injunctive relief and damages if they are notified and the nuisance is not abated within five days. While lawful marijuana possession does not exempt individuals from nuisance claims, possessing a valid registry ID may be considered a mitigating factor. Local ordinances that provide greater protections for property rights are not preempted, and complaints must be filed with local authorities before legal action can be pursued.


Industries involved in marijuana cultivation, retail, and related services may face increased liability if their operations produce excessive odor or smoke, potentially leading to nuisance claims and associated legal costs. The law classifies failure to comply with nuisance abatement orders as a petty offense, with each day of continued violation constituting a separate offense, which can result in cumulative penalties.

Enforcement provisions specify that violations of nuisance orders are considered petty offenses, and ongoing non-compliance can lead to additional penalties. Although the exact implementation date is not specified, the law is enacted as part of the 2026 legislative session, suggesting that its provisions could become effective upon passage or through subsequent regulations.

Legislation •  United States • California • Bill

## **CA AB 1965**

Cannabis: testing: quality assurance.

 Marijuana

**Last Action: June 03, 2026 - Referred to Com. on B. P. & E.D.**



In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Sessions

Sponsors: **LaShae Sharp-Collins (D-CA)**

Source: [https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billStatusClient.xhtml?](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billStatusClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB1965)

[bill\\_id=202520260AB1965](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billStatusClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB1965) 

### 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>85%</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>95%</b>

### Summary

#### AI Overview

The proposed legislation establishes standardized testing and quality assurance requirements for all cannabis and cannabis products in California. It mandates that licensed testing laboratories retest samples if tests are compromised due to equipment malfunction, staff error, or as authorized by the department. Additionally, laboratories must comply with the department's evaluation requests, and testing conducted for law enforcement or regulatory agencies is not considered commercial activity under existing regulations.

The regulations also amend licensing, security, transportation, and sale protocols for cannabis businesses, including retailers, distributors, microbusinesses, and nonprofits. Key provisions require physical security measures, detailed record-keeping, and the use of electronic shipping manifests for transportation. All cannabis products must be tested by licensed laboratories before sale, with clear standards for batch testing, certificates of analysis, and the destruction of non-compliant batches. Testing costs are to be borne by the relevant licensees based on their activities.

Security protocols are emphasized, requiring prompt reporting of security breaches or thefts and maintaining detailed shipment records. Testing laboratories are required to hold ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation and may perform on-site quality control testing but are

restricted from certifying products for retail sale. The amendments aim to enhance product safety, transparency, and regulatory oversight across the industry.

While specific implementation dates and monetary impacts are not detailed, these new standards are likely to increase compliance costs for licensees and testing laboratories and influence operational practices within California’s cannabis industry. Overall, the legislation seeks to strengthen testing, security, and record-keeping requirements to ensure product integrity and regulatory compliance.

Legislation •  United States • California • Bill

### **CA AB 2246**

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

 Marijuana



**Last Action: June 03, 2026 - Referred to Coms. on P., D.T., & C.P. and JUD.**

In Senate • 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> In Assembly Likely to pass chamber <b>56%</b>	 Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b> In Senate Likely to pass chamber <b>74%</b>
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### 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 2249](#)

Cannabis: labels, packaging, and manufacturing.

 Marijuana



**Last Action: June 03, 2026 - Referred to Com. on B. P. & E.D.**

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Sessions

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

Source: [https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billStatusClient.xhtml?bill\\_id=202520260AB2249](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billStatusClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB2249) 

### 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

This bill changes California cannabis labeling, packaging, and advertising rules by adding and expanding prohibitions on imagery, packaging, and other design elements that are “attractive to children,” and by creating a department-backed pathway for licensees to obtain a written determination about proposed packaging or labeling.

The bill adds a detailed definition of “attractive to children,” covering, among other items:

depictions (including cartoons, comically exaggerated features, fictional or fantasy characters), any image of real or fictional humans under specified conditions, fictional animals/creatures, fruits/vegetables, candy-like presentations, bubble-style or rounded "candy-like" fonts, references or imitations of commonly child-marketed noncannabis products, candy-brand/close-imitations, and imitation of child-oriented packaging or trade dress (with limited exceptions where similarities are functional or commonly associated with a product category). It also treats certain product-name font depictions as "attractive to children" under specified timing and eligibility conditions for strain/product names, and authorizes the Department of Cannabis Control (the department) to identify additional prohibited depictions and design elements by regulation.

This bill requires cannabis products, prior to delivery or sale, to be placed in tamper-evident, child-resistant packaging and to include a unique identifier for tracking; it also restricts labeling and packaging such that cannabis packaging and labels cannot be made "attractive to children," while allowing a limited transition period through January 1, 2028 for continued distribution or sale of cannabis or cannabis products and associated packaging/labeling manufactured, packaged, or labeled in compliance with prior law as it existed before January 1, 2027. The bill also adds department responsibilities: by July 1, 2027, the department must develop a standardized rubric (published publicly) identifying prohibited design elements and must update it as needed; and by July 1, 2027, the department must also create a voluntary process for licensees to request a written determination whether proposed packaging or labeling is attractive to children, using the rubric. The written determination must issue within 30 calendar days, binds the department in subsequent enforcement for that licensee, and may be revised or rescinded with notice (with a six-month effective period for revisions/rescissions). The bill allows the department to set a reasonable fee for the determination and states that requesting a written determination cannot be required as a condition of licensure or for selling a cannabis product.

Finally, this bill updates the advertising and marketing restrictions for commercial cannabis activity by prohibiting marketing that is attractive to children, while permitting limited advertising with images of real humans under specified circumstances, and retaining/expanding related marketing limits (including restrictions on encouraging under-21 consumption, and limits on advertising near youth centers/daycare or in cases of suspended licenses).

## [CA AB 2537](#)

Cannabis Enforcement Accountability and Public Health Prioritization Act of 2026.

 Marijuana

**Last Action: June 01, 2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.**



In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Sessions

Sponsors: **Phillip Chen (R-CA)**

Source: [https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billStatusClient.xhtml?](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billStatusClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB2537)

[bill\\_id=202520260AB2537](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billStatusClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB2537) 

### 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 legislation adds Section 26039.7 to the Business and Professions Code, establishing an enforcement prioritization policy that categorizes violations into serious, moderate, and minor based on the risk of harm. It mandates the Department of Cannabis Control to adopt and publish this enforcement framework. Additionally, the bill amends Section 26190 to require the Department to submit annual reports on enforcement activities, including data related to violations categorized under the new risk-based system. Definitions necessary for understanding these changes include enforcement prioritization policy, risk of harm, and the categories of violations (minor, moderate, serious). No effective date is specified.

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Legislation •  United States • Colorado • Bill

## [CO HB 26-1409](#)

Marijuana Tax Cash Fund Distributions

 Marijuana

**Last Action: June 03, 2026 - Sent to the Governor**

Passed Senate • 2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: Kyle Brown (D), Emily Sirota (D), Jeff Bridges (D), Barbara Kirkmeyer (R), Rick Taggart (R), Judith Amabile (D)

Source: <http://leg.colorado.gov/bills/HB26-1409> 

## Summary

### AI Overview

The bill directs how Colorado retail marijuana sales tax collections are distributed as future percentages change. For local government allocations, the share of gross retail marijuana sales tax revenue set aside for local governments shifts from 15% before July 1, 2017, to 10% for the period beginning July 1, 2017 through before July 1, 2025, and then to 3.5% for the period beginning July 1, 2025 through before July 1, 2026. The bill keeps the method for splitting the local-government portion between cities and towns and counties based on where the taxed revenue is generated (city/town boundaries versus unincorporated county area).

For the state-level allocations during the same periods, the bill modifies what portion the state treasurer retains in the general fund and where the remainder is transferred. On and after July 1, 2025 through before July 1, 2026, the bill requires that, after the local government allocation, the state treasurer retain 14.51% in the general fund for any lawful purpose, with the remainder redirected as specified. On and after July 1, 2026, the bill changes the retained general-fund share to 14% and requires transfers of the remaining amounts to three funds: 73.17% to the Marijuana Tax Cash Fund, 11.33% to the State Public School Fund for use as specified in referenced education statutes, and 1.51% to the Marijuana Cash Fund.

The bill also adds a requirement governing transfers from the Marijuana Tax Cash Fund to the State Public School Fund on June 30, 2027, and each June 30 thereafter. Each such transfer must equal the difference between (i) 15% of the amount appropriated from the fund in the applicable fiscal year and (ii) the amount of the fund designated by the general assembly—either in the general appropriation bill or by separate bill—to constitute all or part of the emergency reserve for the applicable state fiscal year.

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Legislation •  United States • District of Columbia • Resolution

 [DC PR 26-0674](#)

Alcoholic Beverage and Cannabis Board James Turner Confirmation Resolution of 2026

Marijuana


**Last Action: June 02, 2026 - Approved with Resolution Number R26-0414**

Enacted • 2025-2026 Council Period

Sponsors: **Phil Mendelson (D)**

Source: <https://lims.dccouncil.gov/Legislation/PR26-0674>

### Bill Forecast

 Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b> In City Council Likely to pass chamber <b>95%</b>	
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### Summary

#### AI Overview

The document confirms the appointment of James Turner to the Alcoholic Beverage and Cannabis Board, filling a vacant seat previously held by Jeni Hanson. This appointment is for the unexpired term ending on May 7, 2027. The change involves adding this appointment to the Board, with the key condition that the appointment is for the specified unexpired term. The document does not specify an effective date.

Legislation •  United States • Iowa • Bill

### IA HF 990

A bill for an act relating to the issuance of medical cannabidiol registration cards and licensure of medical cannabidiol dispensaries. (Formerly HSB 224.) Effective date: 07/01/2026.

Marijuana



**Last Action: June 02, 2026 - Signed by Governor. H.J. 06/02.**

Enacted • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **House Ways and Means Committee**

Source: <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislation/BillBook?ga=91&ba=HF990>

### Bill Forecast

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

### AI Overview

The bill makes several changes to Iowa's medical cannabidiol program, primarily in the statutory rules governing registration cards for patients and the Department of Health's dispensing-cannabidiol dispensary licensure process.

It revises the required information on medical cannabidiol patient registration cards by removing a previously required data element and limiting card data to name, Iowa residence address, and date of birth. Specifically, Section 124E.4(1)(b) is struck entirely, Section 124E.4(1)(d)(1) is changed to require the patient's full name, Iowa residence address, date of birth, and telephone number, and Section 124E.4(2)(a) is changed to require only the patient's full name, Iowa residence address, and date of birth.

It also changes the Department's dispensary licensing authority and timing. Section 124E.8(1)(a) is updated to require the department to accept applications (described as issuing a request for proposals) to select and license dispensaries by April 1, 2018 for up to five medical cannabidiol dispensaries, with permission to select and license up to ten, and to require licensing of new or relicensing of existing dispensaries by December 1 of each year.

Finally, the bill removes the Department's authority or related requirement contained in Section 124E.8(2) by striking subsection 2 in its entirety.

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Legislation •  United States • Illinois • Bill

### **IL SB 4048**

Cannabis-Variou

Marijuana

No bill text

**Last Action: June 01, 2026 - Rule 3-9(a) / Re-referred to Assignments**

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session



Sponsors: **Kimberly Ann Lightford (D-IL)**

Source: [https://ilga.gov/Legislation/BillStatus?](https://ilga.gov/Legislation/BillStatus?DocNum=4048&GAID=18&DocTypeID=SB&LegId=167642&SessionID=114)

[DocNum=4048&GAID=18&DocTypeID=SB&LegId=167642&SessionID=114](https://ilga.gov/Legislation/BillStatus?DocNum=4048&GAID=18&DocTypeID=SB&LegId=167642&SessionID=114)



## Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>34%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>87%</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>45%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>95%</b>
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Legislation •  United States • Louisiana • Bill

### **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: June 01, 2026 - Effective date 8/1/2026.**

Enacted • 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 bill enacts a new Louisiana statute, R.S. 40:1046.5, establishing rules under which terminally ill patients may use medical marijuana in healthcare facilities. It defines "healthcare facility" (licensed under R.S. 40:2006(A)(2), excluding behavioral health units and hospital emergency/outpatient departments), "medical marijuana" (therapeutic marijuana recommended under R.S. 40:1046), and "patient" (terminal and irreversible condition under R.S. 40:1151.1 with a current recommendation).

Under the new section, a healthcare facility must permit patient use of medical marijuana and must implement facility requirements: prohibit smoking or vaping; include medical marijuana use in the patient's medical records; require the patient to provide a copy of the medical marijuana recommendation; require the patient or primary caregiver to be responsible for acquiring, retrieving, administering, and removing the medical marijuana; and require (subject to facility policy) secure storage in a locked container supplied by the patient (in the patient's room or other designated area) or the patient's primary caregiver.

The bill also imposes operational prohibitions and staff limits: healthcare professionals and facility staff (including physicians, nurses, and pharmacists) are barred from administering,

storing, retrieving, or assisting with the medical marijuana. Upon discharge, remaining marijuana must be removed by the patient or primary caregiver; if the patient cannot remove it and no primary caregiver is available, disposal must follow the facility's medical-marijuana policy and procedure. Facilities must develop, disseminate, and train staff on written guidelines for patient use.

Several limitations and federal-constraint provisions apply. The section does not require a facility to provide a recommendation or include medical marijuana in a discharge plan, and compliance is not a condition for obtaining, retaining, or renewing a healthcare facility license. Facilities may suspend compliance if a federal regulatory agency or the U.S. Department of Justice initiates enforcement action related to the facility's compliance with a state-regulated medical marijuana program or if CMS/DOJ/federal agencies issue notice or rules expressly prohibiting use in healthcare facilities or prohibiting compliance with the state program—suspension lasts until the federal authority notifies the facility it may resume. Finally, a healthcare facility may not prohibit a terminally ill patient's use of medical marijuana solely because marijuana is a Schedule I drug or due to federal constraints existing prior to enactment of this section.

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Legislation •  United States • New York • Bill

## [NY A 10698 / NY A 10698A / NY A 10698B](#)

Prohibits cannabis inversion

 Marijuana

**Last Action: June 02, 2026 - RETURNED TO ASSEMBLY**

Passed Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session



Sponsors: **Landon C. Dais (D-NY)**

Source: <https://www.nysenate.gov/legislation/bills/2025/A10698> , https://assembly.state.ny.us/leg/?

default\_fld=&leg\_video=&bn=A10698&term=2025&Summary=Y&Actions=Y&

default\_fld=&leg\_video=&bn=A10698&term=2025&Summary=Y&Actions=Y& 

### Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>73%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>38%</b>
In Assembly	Likely to pass chamber <b>55%</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>77%</b>

## Summary

### ✦ AI Overview

This bill adds new restrictions on behavior involving “illicit cannabis” in New York’s regulated market by defining “cannabis inversion” as any act or omission involving illicit cannabis. It amends the cannabis law’s definition of “illicit cannabis” to include: cannabis where required state taxes have not been paid; cannabis sourced from an unlicensed/ unauthorized person or entity; and cannabis imported into New York. It also clarifies that “illicit cannabis” does not include cannabis lawfully possessed under the cannabis chapter or the Penal Law.

A new section makes “cannabis inversion” unlawful for registrants, licensees, permittees, and laboratory testing facilities (and anyone acting on their behalf). Prohibited conduct includes using a fraudulent, misleading, or materially unreliable certificate of analysis; falsifying or omitting required inventory, testing, transfer, tracking, or chain-of-custody records; possessing cannabis or products without valid records documenting complete chain of custody; and selling, transferring, or offering for sale illicit cannabis or products to other registrants, licensees, or permittees. For situations where electronic inventory records are missing or inadequate to prove complete chain of custody, the licensee bears the burden of proof and may present video or photographic evidence to overcome a presumption that the product is illicit. Violations constitute grounds for discipline, may trigger civil penalties up to \$10,000 per day plus additional penalty amounts tied to prohibited-sale revenue or projected revenue for illicit cannabis found in the violator’s possession, and expose illicit cannabis/products to seizure, forfeiture, and destruction.

The bill also strengthens enforcement and license consequences. It adds a rebuttable presumption of revocation tied to laboratory testing facilities submitting, using, or issuing fraudulent or materially unreliable certificates of analysis in furtherance of cannabis inversion, alongside existing revocation presumptions for other illicit-cannabis conduct. It allows expedited board action tied to cannabis inversion by permitting orders of sealing or suspension pending investigation for violations of the new cannabis-inversion provision, with the suspension pending investigation limited to 30 days. It additionally limits the board’s ability to extend such suspensions beyond the 30-day period and prevents issuing a subsequent suspension based on the same facts used in a prior suspension-pending-investigation order. Finally, it authorizes the board to order cessation of conduct including engaging in cannabis inversion.

The bill provides that, if any portion is held invalid, the remainder remains effective, and it takes effect on the 180th day after enactment, with authorization for any necessary rule/ regulation changes to be made in time for that effective date.

Legislation •  United States • New York • Bill

## [NY A 9622 / NY A 9622A / NY A 9622B / NY A 9622C](#)

Relates to limiting prohibitions of advertising of cannabis products or services on billboards

 Marijuana

**Last Action: June 01, 2026 - AMENDED ON THIRD READING 9622C**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Crystal D. Peoples-Stokes (D-NY)**



Source: <https://www.nysenate.gov/legislation/bills/2025/A9622> , [https://assembly.state.ny.us/leg/?default\\_fld=&leg\\_video=&bn=A9622&term=2025&Summary=Y&Actions=Y&am](https://assembly.state.ny.us/leg/?default_fld=&leg_video=&bn=A9622&term=2025&Summary=Y&Actions=Y&am)

[assembly.state.ny.us/leg/?](https://assembly.state.ny.us/leg/?default_fld=&leg_video=&bn=A9622&term=2025&Summary=Y&Actions=Y&am)

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### Bill Forecast

 In Assembly	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>83%</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>92%</b>
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### Summary

#### AI Overview

The bill makes changes to New York's cannabis advertising restrictions on billboards by tightening when and how licensed cannabis entities may be advertised.

It revises the standards for what constitutes a prohibited billboard. A billboard is treated as violating the advertising rules if it is a billboard form that violates specified existing categories of restrictions, including situations involving cannabis brand information. It also expands the definition of "billboard" for these purposes to cover any off-premises signage of any size or location, as defined by local zoning laws and regulations governing billboard size and placement.

New limits are added for billboards advertising a licensee. No billboard may be permitted unless it advertises a licensee, and a licensee may not allow use of its trademarks, brands, names, locations, or other distinguishing characteristics for third-party advertising that does not comply with the billboard restrictions. On and after the effective date of the new subdivision, any billboard advertising a licensee may include only specified factual information, including the licensee's name and identifying details (such as license number

and business designation), business contact information (address, phone, email, website or QR code), the nature of the licensed business, the licensee's slogan, hours of operation, notices of opening status or an authorized showcase event, the licensee's social equity status if applicable, directional information to locate the licensee, and other factual information the board promulgates by regulation. The bill also prohibits locating billboards advertising a cannabis licensee within any city with a population of one million or more.

The change takes effect immediately.

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Legislation •  United States • New York • Bill

## **NYS 10113**

Provides that a microbusiness licensee authorized to conduct retail sales may serve as a processor and cultivator for purposes of cannabis showcase event permits

 Marijuana

### **Last Action: June 05, 2026 - RETURNED TO SENATE**

Passed House • 2025-2026 Regular Session



Sponsors: **Michelle Hinchey (D-NY)**

Source: <https://www.nysenate.gov/legislation/bills/2025/S10113> , [https://assembly.state.ny.us/leg/?default\\_fld=&leg\\_video=&bn=S10113&term=2025&Summary=Y&Actions=Y&Page=1](https://assembly.state.ny.us/leg/?default_fld=&leg_video=&bn=S10113&term=2025&Summary=Y&Actions=Y&Page=1)

[assembly.state.ny.us/leg/?](https://assembly.state.ny.us/leg/?default_fld=&leg_video=&bn=S10113&term=2025&Summary=Y&Actions=Y&Page=1)

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### **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 revises the cannabis showcase event permit application requirements for retail adult-use cannabis licensees. It changes the partnership demonstration requirement so that, for a microbusiness licensee authorized to conduct retail sales under section 73, the microbusiness may also serve as the required licensed processor and licensed cultivator for purposes of a showcase event permit if it is also authorized to conduct the applicable

processing and cultivation. It further provides that a microbusiness may serve as a licensed processor and/or the licensed cultivator for another licensee's showcase event permit if the microbusiness is authorized to conduct the corresponding processing or cultivating activity.

For showcase event permit applications, the bill keeps the requirement that the application identify the licensed cultivators and processors authorized under the cannabis law to participate in the showcase event, but it clarifies that microbusiness licensees may fulfill these processor/cultivator roles under the stated authorization conditions.

The bill takes effect immediately.

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Legislation •  United States • New York • Bill

## [NYS 8951 / NYS 8951A / NYS 8951B](#)

Prohibits cannabis inversion

 Marijuana

**Last Action: June 02, 2026 - Substitute A 10698 action - RETURNED TO ASSEMBLY**

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session



Sponsors: **Jeremy A. Cooney (D-NY)**

Source: <https://www.nysenate.gov/legislation/bills/2025/S8951> , [https://assembly.state.ny.us/leg/?default\\_fld=&leg\\_video=&bn=S8951&term=2025&Summary=Y&Actions=Y&](https://assembly.state.ny.us/leg/?default_fld=&leg_video=&bn=S8951&term=2025&Summary=Y&Actions=Y&)

[assembly.state.ny.us/leg/?default\\_fld=&leg\\_video=&bn=S8951&term=2025&Summary=Y&Actions=Y&](https://assembly.state.ny.us/leg/?default_fld=&leg_video=&bn=S8951&term=2025&Summary=Y&Actions=Y&)

[default\\_fld=&leg\\_video=&bn=S8951&term=2025&Summary=Y&Actions=Y&](https://assembly.state.ny.us/leg/?default_fld=&leg_video=&bn=S8951&term=2025&Summary=Y&Actions=Y&) 

### Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>64%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>61%</b>
In Assembly	Likely to pass chamber <b>83%</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>95%</b>

### Summary

 AI Overview

This bill creates new prohibitions and enforcement tools focused on "cannabis inversion," defined as any act or omission involving "illicit cannabis." It specifies that "illicit cannabis" includes cannabis and cannabis products for which required state taxes were not paid, cannabis sourced from unlicensed/unauthorized persons or entities, and cannabis imported

into New York, while excluding cannabis lawfully possessed under the cannabis law and the Penal Law.

The bill adds a new cannabis law section establishing that registrants, licensees, permittees, and laboratory testing facilities—and persons acting on their behalf—may not engage in cannabis inversion. It lists specific prohibited conduct, including using fraudulent, misleading, or materially unreliable certificates of analysis; falsifying or omitting required inventory, testing, transfer, tracking, or chain-of-custody records; possessing cannabis or products without valid records showing complete chain of custody; and selling, transferring, or offering illicit cannabis or products to other registrants, licensees, or permittees. It also provides that when electronic inventory records are missing or inadequate to demonstrate complete chain of custody, the licensee has the burden of proof and may present video or photographic evidence to overcome the presumption that the product is illicit cannabis.

Violations of the new “cannabis inversion” provision trigger regulatory consequences: cause for discipline under the cannabis law’s disciplinary framework; civil penalties up to \$10,000 per day plus an additional civil penalty tied to prohibited-sale revenue or the projected revenue for illicit cannabis found; and seizure, forfeiture, and destruction consistent with the cannabis law. The bill further strengthens revocation risk by expanding the rebuttable presumption of revocation to include laboratory testing facilities that submit, use, or issue fraudulent or materially unreliable certificates of analysis in furtherance of cannabis inversion. It also clarifies administrative procedure handling around suspension pending investigation for cannabis inversion violations, including keeping suspensions limited to 30 days and restricting extension or subsequent suspensions based on the same facts.

Finally, the bill authorizes court/board orders against prohibited conduct by adding “cannabis inversion” to the scope of orders to cease unlawful cultivation, processing, distribution, or sales without appropriate registration, license, or permit.

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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 29, 2026 - Approved by Governor 05/20/2026**

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 • Pennsylvania • Bill

### [PA HB 2254](#)

An Act amending the act of April 17, 2016 (P.L.84, No.16), known as the Medical Marijuana Act, providing for compassionate access to medical marijuana; and imposing a penalty.

 Marijuana



**Last Action: June 01, 2026 - Third consideration and final passage**

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Dan B. Frankel (D-PA)**

Source: <https://www.palegis.us/legislation/bills/2025/hb2254> 

## Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>61%</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>93%</b>
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## Summary

### AI Overview

The document adds a new Chapter 14 to the Medical Marijuana Act, establishing provisions for compassionate access to medical marijuana in certain healthcare facilities. It permits facilities such as hospitals, nursing homes, assisted living residences, and personal care homes to allow terminally ill patients to use or be administered medical marijuana under specified conditions, including restrictions on form and vaporization, and requirements for documentation and storage. Facilities are required to develop and disseminate written guidelines within 180 days, covering storage, safety, permitted forms, documentation, and compliance procedures. The new provisions clarify that facilities are not mandated to permit use in emergency or psychiatric settings and are protected from liability when acting in good faith. Civil penalties for violations can reach up to \$500 per violation per day, and facilities may suspend compliance due to federal enforcement actions. The Department of Health is tasked with developing sample guidelines and conducting educational sessions within specified timeframes. Definitions for terms such as "Facility," "Practitioner," and "Program" are included as needed to clarify the provisions.

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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: June 04, 2026 - House read and passed**

In Senate • 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.