



# AHAA Weekly Policy Report 2026.02.20

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## Last Updated Date

Last 7 days

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## Overview

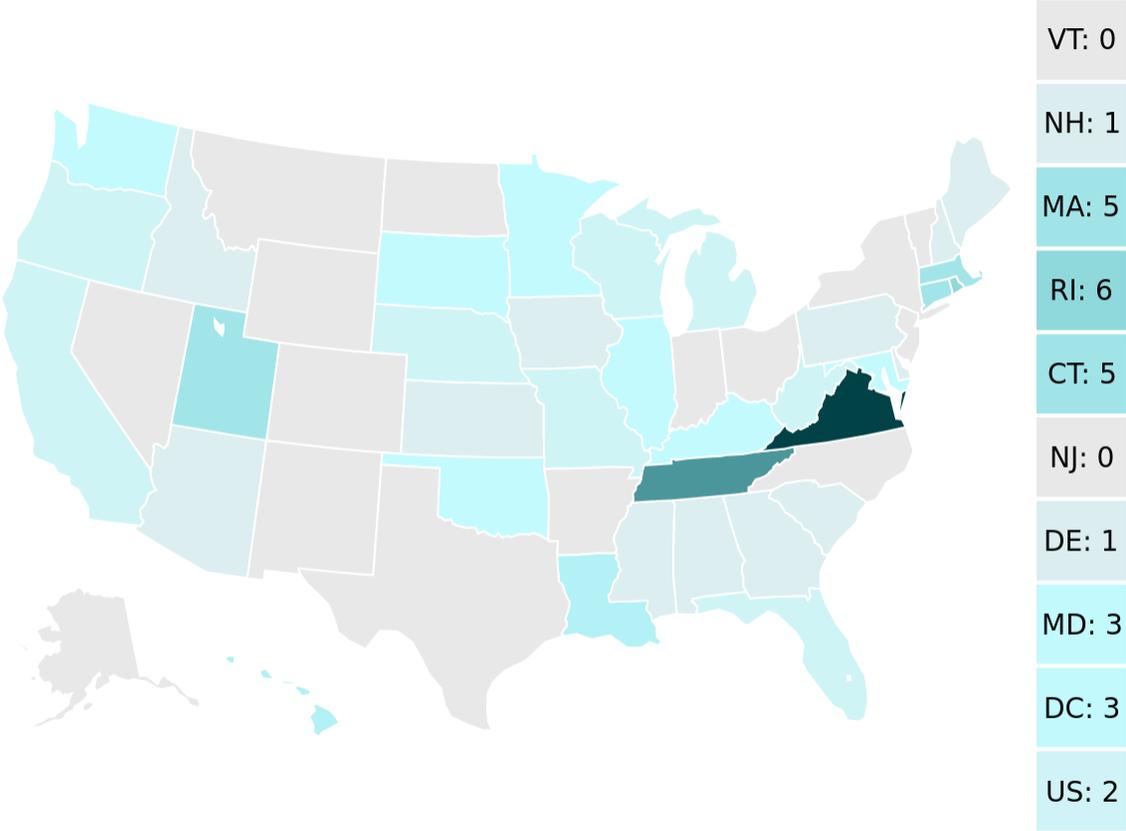
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# Policy Map

Policies in your Projects by state

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## Policy List Groups

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

### Farm Bill

7

Legislation • United States • Connecticut • Bill

#### **CT HB 5458**

AN ACT PROHIBITING THE DIVISION OF STATE POLICE AND MUNICIPAL POLICE DEPARTMENTS FROM ACCEPTING CERTAIN FEDERAL GRANTS RELATED TO CANNABIS GROWN ON PRIVATE LAND.

 Farm Bill

**Last Action: March 05, 2026 - Public Hearing 03/10**

In House • 2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Joint Public Safety and Security Committee**

Source: [https://www.cga.ct.gov/asp/cgabillstatus/cgabillstatus.asp?selBillType=Bill&bill\\_num=HB05458&which\\_year=2026](https://www.cga.ct.gov/asp/cgabillstatus/cgabillstatus.asp?selBillType=Bill&bill_num=HB05458&which_year=2026) 

#### Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>55%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>57%</b>
In House	Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>

#### **AI Summary**

This legislation prohibits the Division of State Police and all municipal police departments from accepting federal grants related to the surveillance, search, or destruction of cannabis grown on private land.

These provisions will take effect on October 1, 2026.

The measure may influence law enforcement agencies involved in cannabis-related activities and federal grant programs, potentially affecting their funding and operational scope concerning private land cannabis enforcement.

No specific monetary impacts are detailed in the legislation.

Legislation • United States • Illinois • Bill

## **IL HB 2384**

Cannabis-Consolidate Transport

 Farm Bill

**Last Action: March 04, 2026 - Assigned to Executive Committee**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Robert A. Rita (D-IL)**

Source: [https://ilga.gov/Legislation/BillStatus?](https://ilga.gov/Legislation/BillStatus?DocNum=2384&GAID=18&DocTypeID=HB&LegId=160101&SessionID=114)

[DocNum=2384&GAID=18&DocTypeID=HB&LegId=160101&SessionID=114](https://ilga.gov/Legislation/BillStatus?DocNum=2384&GAID=18&DocTypeID=HB&LegId=160101&SessionID=114)



### Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>5%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>5%</b>
In House	Likely to pass chamber <b>87%</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>95%</b>

### AI Summary

The document outlines comprehensive regulations governing the cannabis industry in Illinois, focusing on the licensing and operational requirements for various cannabis-related business entities, including cultivation centers, craft growers, infuser organizations, and transporting organizations. Key provisions emphasize the need for secure facilities, operational oversight, and compliance with state laws to ensure the safe handling and distribution of cannabis products.

Consolidated transport centers are required to implement specific operating documents and security plans, with strict guidelines on tracking cannabis products throughout the transportation process. Only licensed transportation organizations are permitted to transport cannabis, and they must adhere to regulations regarding vehicle security and identification protocols for agents. Additionally, all products must be monitored within a cannabis plant tracking system.

The legislation also aims to support social equity applicants, ensuring that individuals impacted by past cannabis-related offenses have opportunities within the industry. Financial provisions allow entities awarded licenses to defer fees for up to three years, easing the initial financial burden on new businesses. Furthermore, certain licensing fees will be waived for a specified period, promoting economic activity in the cannabis sector.

Overall, these regulations are designed to enhance the operational framework of the cannabis industry in Illinois, ensuring compliance, safety, and fair practices while fostering growth and inclusivity within the market. The amendments reflect a significant shift in the regulatory landscape, with an emphasis on accountability and security in cannabis operations.

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Legislation • United States • Nebraska • Bill

## **NE LB 1235**

LB1235 - Change and transfer provisions of the Nebraska Medical Cannabis Patient Protection Act and the Nebraska Medical Cannabis Regulation Act and provide for taxation

 Farm Bill

**Last Action: March 04, 2026 - Advanced to Enrollment and Review Initial**

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Committee on General Affairs**

Source: [https://nebraskalegislature.gov/bills/view\\_bill.php?DocumentID=63951](https://nebraskalegislature.gov/bills/view_bill.php?DocumentID=63951) 

### Bill Forecast

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

### AI Summary

The proposed legislation in Nebraska aims to establish a comprehensive framework for the use and regulation of medical cannabis. It includes the creation of a registry for patients and caregivers, as well as a directory for health care practitioners authorized to issue recommendations for medical cannabis use. The legislation outlines eligibility criteria for patients, the application process for enrollment, and the roles of caregivers, ensuring that the system is structured and accessible.

The Nebraska Medical Cannabis Commission will oversee the regulation of medical cannabis, including the licensure of practitioners and businesses involved in the cannabis industry. The commission is tasked with implementing rules and regulations, maintaining confidentiality of patient information, and managing a cash fund to support the administration of the act. This regulatory body is expected to significantly impact the healthcare and cannabis sectors by creating a legal market for medical cannabis and associated products.

Financial implications of the legislation include the taxation of medical cannabis sales, with specific tax rates established for marijuana and controlled substances. The revenue generated from these taxes is intended to support various state funds and initiatives. Additionally, the act proposes to exempt registered individuals from certain tax obligations, thereby encouraging participation in the medical cannabis program.

Overall, the legislation is designed to create a structured and regulated environment for medical cannabis in Nebraska, promoting safe access for patients while generating revenue for the state. The changes are anticipated to foster growth in the healthcare and cannabis industries, leading to increased business opportunities and compliance requirements for practitioners and dispensaries.

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Regulation • United States • Federal • Proposed Notice

## [Proposed Notice I 2026-03962, WHD-2026-0001-0001](#)

Employee or Independent Contractor Status Under the Fair Labor Standards Act, Family and Medical Leave Act, and Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act

 Farm Bill

Labor Department, Wage and Hour Division • Publication Date: February 27, 2026

Comment End Dates: April 28, 2026

Documents: [Full Text](#) 

### AI Summary

The summaries describe ongoing efforts by the Department of Labor to revise and clarify the standards used to classify workers as employees or independent contractors under the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA), and related statutes. The Department is proposing to rescind recent regulatory changes, such as the

2024 Rule, and re-adopt the more streamlined 2021 analysis, emphasizing a core economic reality test that focuses on control over work and opportunity for profit or loss. These revisions aim to promote consistency, reduce legal uncertainty, and improve predictability in worker classification across industries.

The approach centers on evaluating actual practices rather than contractual terms, with particular attention to whether a worker is economically dependent on the employer. Factors such as control, investment, skill, permanency, and integration are considered, but the Department emphasizes that no single factor is determinative. Recent guidance and court decisions reinforce the importance of the worker's dependence and actual behavior in classification decisions, especially in sectors relying on gig, freelance, or independent contractor arrangements.

These regulatory updates are expected to impact industries such as transportation, construction, agriculture, gig economy services, and other sectors that rely heavily on flexible work arrangements. The Department anticipates that clarifying standards will influence employer compliance, legal liabilities, and the number of workers classified as independent contractors, with potential economic benefits including cost savings, increased labor participation, and societal gains from higher earnings and tax revenues.

Overall, the Department aims to create a more consistent and transparent framework for worker classification, reducing disputes and misclassification risks. The proposed changes are designed to align with longstanding legal principles and court interpretations, emphasizing actual work relationships over formal contractual language, and are expected to be implemented following final rulemaking.

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Regulation • United States • Delaware • Final Notice



## Rules Of The Office Of The Marijuana Commissioner

 Farm Bill

### 4 DE Admin. Code 5001

Department of Safety and Homeland Security • Publication Date: March 01, 2026

Documents: [State Filing](#) 



### AI Summary

This collection of regulations establishes comprehensive standards for the licensing, operation, and oversight of marijuana businesses in Delaware, including cultivation,

manufacturing, testing, retail, and packaging. The rules emphasize safety, security, and product integrity through requirements such as secure storage, detailed record-keeping, and rigorous testing protocols for contaminants, potency, and foreign matter. Testing facilities must adhere to validated analytical methods, maintain quality assurance programs, and participate in proficiency testing, which may increase operational costs.

The regulations also focus on consumer safety and responsible marketing by restricting advertising practices that appeal to minors, mandating child-resistant packaging, and implementing strict labeling and warning requirements. Retail stores are required to verify customer age, secure products, and prohibit online sales or sales to minors without medical authorization. Additionally, stores must follow specific procedures for product storage, transfer, and testing, with an emphasis on preventing diversion and ensuring product safety.

Operational procedures for license renewal, transfer, and compliance are detailed, including background checks, site approvals, and security measures. Licensees are responsible for maintaining security systems, conducting monthly inventories, and submitting required documentation. The regulations promote social equity by establishing criteria for licensing eligibility and application processes, with application periods announced in advance.

The rules also address waste management, product recalls, and enforcement actions, emphasizing the importance of public safety and compliance. Marijuana waste must be rendered unusable before disposal, and products found contaminated or improperly labeled can be subject to recall or seizure. The regulations provide mechanisms for suspending or canceling licenses, issuing notices, and handling violations, with a focus on ensuring industry accountability and consumer protection.

Overall, these regulations aim to formalize Delaware's marijuana industry, ensuring safety, transparency, and responsible business practices while imposing operational standards that may influence costs and industry procedures across the sector.

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Legislation • United States • Tennessee • Bill

## [TN SB 2486](#)

Agriculture - As introduced, enacts the "Freedom to Farm Act." - Amends TCA Title 39, Chapter 17, Part 4; Title 40 and Title 43.

 Farm Bill

**Last Action: March 05, 2026 - Placed on Senate Energy, Ag., and Nat. Resources Committee calendar for 3/11/2026**

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Janice Bowling (R)**

Source: <https://wapp.capitol.tn.gov/apps/BillInfo/default.aspx?BillNumber=SB2486&ga=114> 

**Bill Forecast**

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>64%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>95%</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>69%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>95%</b>
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**✦ AI Summary**

This legislation permits registered adults in Tennessee to cultivate and possess limited amounts of marijuana in private, secure areas, and to use marijuana trim and related paraphernalia. It establishes a registration process through the Department of Agriculture, requiring a \$100 fee valid for three years, with restrictions on the number of plants and storage conditions to prevent public visibility and access by minors.

The law emphasizes measures to restrict the production and use of marijuana concentrates and oils outside authorized personal cultivation activities. It also allows for casual exchange of marijuana trim between adults on private premises and the purchase of marijuana seeds from authorized sources.

Additionally, the legislation creates a grant program administered by the Department of Agriculture to support farmers' markets across the state. Funds allocated for this program are to be distributed among the three grand divisions, with the goal of utilizing all appropriated funds each year and carrying over any remaining funds to subsequent fiscal years.

The Department of Agriculture is authorized to establish rules to implement these provisions in accordance with administrative procedures. The law's provisions related to the grant program become effective immediately upon enactment, while the other provisions take effect on January 1, 2027.

## [US HR 7567](#)

Farm, Food, and National Security Act of 2026

 Farm Bill

**Last Action: March 04, 2026 - Ordered to be Reported (Amended) by the Yeas and Nays: 34 - 17.**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session (119th)

Sponsors: **Glenn Thompson (R-PA)**

Source: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/7567> 

### 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>16%</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>19%</b>

### AI Summary

This comprehensive legislative package extends and modifies numerous programs across agriculture, forestry, land management, animal health, and trade sectors through 2031. It establishes new offices, such as the Office of the Ombudsman within the Department of Agriculture, to promote equitable access and oversight, and enhances transparency regarding foreign ownership of U.S. agricultural land by creating a national database and sharing information with CFIUS. The legislation expands research, data collection, and regulatory efforts related to biosecurity, biotechnology, and plant pest management, including a pilot program for responsible handling of genetically engineered microorganisms.

It extends key program authorizations, deadlines, and funding periods from 2023 to 2031, supporting initiatives in urban and innovative agriculture, hemp regulation, crop insurance policy development, and rural development, including water, energy, and broadband infrastructure. The bill authorizes new research on climate resilience, wildfire management, biochar, and sustainable fuels, and establishes advisory committees to guide policy and innovation. It also enhances support for small and very small meat and poultry processors by developing guidance, model plans, and pilot programs to improve food safety and inspection.

Additionally, the legislation updates animal health and import regulations, including new standards for dog imports and livestock movement, and authorizes the Department to support disease eradication efforts. It extends authorities related to land use, water

disputes, and wildfire response, emphasizing data transparency, risk assessments, and interagency coordination. Overall, the bill aims to bolster agricultural resilience, biosecurity, rural infrastructure, and sustainable land and resource management, with most provisions set to be implemented or extended through 2031.

## Hemp

35

Legislation • United States • Connecticut • Bill

### **CT HB 5350**

AN ACT CONCERNING CANNABIS, HEMP AND INFUSED BEVERAGE REGULATION.

 Hemp

**Last Action: February 27, 2026 - Public Hearing 03/04**

In House • 2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Joint General Law Committee**

Source: [https://www.cga.ct.gov/asp/cgabillstatus/cgabillstatus.asp?selBillType=Bill&bill\\_num=HB05350&which\\_year=2026](https://www.cga.ct.gov/asp/cgabillstatus/cgabillstatus.asp?selBillType=Bill&bill_num=HB05350&which_year=2026) 

### Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>57%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>60%</b>
In House	Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>

### AI Summary

This legislative update introduces comprehensive changes to the regulation, taxation, and oversight of cannabis and hemp industries, with many provisions taking effect on October 1, 2026. It clarifies legal definitions, aligns state statutes with federal standards, and expands permissible activities for licensed businesses, including cultivators, micro-cultivators, manufacturers, and dispensaries. Notably, it establishes new licensing frameworks, endorsements, and operational standards to ensure safety, quality, and compliance across the industry.

The legislation enhances regulatory oversight by creating specialized licenses for commercial extractors, infused beverage manufacturers, and on-premises consumption

venues. It permits the sale of certain high-THC products, including infused beverages with increased potency limits, and authorizes out-of-state laboratories to conduct testing. Additionally, it mandates strict tracking, recordkeeping, and testing protocols to ensure product safety and traceability from cultivation to sale.

Significant changes also address packaging and labeling standards to improve consumer safety and prevent youth appeal, including mandatory symbols, ingredient disclosures, and tamper-resistant designs. The law introduces fees for infused beverage sales, restricts advertising practices, and establishes a new Office of the Cannabis Ombudsman to oversee industry issues. It further modifies regulations concerning ownership, transfer, and control of cannabis businesses, emphasizing social equity and transparency.

Furthermore, the legislation updates criminal and enforcement provisions related to cannabis use, possession, and distribution, including restrictions on sales to minors and in certain locations. It also incorporates provisions for medical cannabis use, out-of-state patient access, and public safety measures. Overall, these reforms aim to create a regulated, safe, and equitable cannabis industry while aligning state laws with federal standards and enhancing consumer protections.

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Legislation • United States • Florida • Bill

## **FL HB 733**

Department of Health

 FL Cannabinoid Laws

 Healthcare and Hemp/Cannabis

 Hemp

**Last Action: February 27, 2026 - Amendment 872191 filed**

In House • Regular Session 2026

Sponsors: **Anne Gerwig (R-FL)**, House Health & Human Services Committee

Source: <https://flhouse.gov/Sections/Bills/billsdetail.aspx?BillId=83366> 

### Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>49%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>53%</b>
In House	Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>

## ✦ AI Summary

This collection of legislative summaries highlights significant updates across healthcare, education, and licensing sectors in Florida. Key provisions include the establishment of programs supporting healthcare professionals, such as a dental student loan repayment initiative targeting providers serving Medicaid and underserved populations, and the licensing and regulation of medical marijuana treatment centers to ensure statewide access. Amendments also expand the scope of practice for dental hygienists, allowing the use of dental diode lasers under specific training and supervision, and clarify licensing requirements for mental health professionals, including acceptable educational credentials and dual licensure options.

In the realm of public health, the legislation mandates expanded newborn screening for certain genetic and congenital disorders, including infantile Krabbe disease and Duchenne muscular dystrophy, starting in 2027, along with the development of educational materials on infant nutrition. Additionally, a Neurofibromatosis Disease Grant Program is created to fund research and support for rare diseases, with funding contingent upon legislative appropriations. These efforts aim to enhance early detection, research, and treatment options for affected individuals.

The legislation also addresses early intervention and educational transition programs for children with disabilities, emphasizing timely planning and coordination between healthcare providers, families, and school districts to facilitate smooth transitions from early intervention services to school-based programs. Furthermore, updates to licensing and practice regulations include requirements for healthcare practitioners to disclose license types, restrictions on delegation of certain controlled substances by nurses, and the designation of pediatric trauma centers based on verification standards.

Finally, the legislation introduces new professional licensing rules, including the development of a competency-based autism micro-credential for educators and early intervention providers, and modifies marriage laws to prohibit certain familial marriages effective in 2026. These comprehensive updates aim to improve healthcare delivery, public health initiatives, educational support, and professional standards across multiple industries in Florida.

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Legislation • United States • Illinois • Bill

 [IL HB 5452](#)

Hemp Products Commission

Hemp

### Last Action: March 04, 2026 - Assigned to Executive Committee

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Theresa Mah (D- IL)**

Source: [https://ilga.gov/Legislation/BillStatus?](https://ilga.gov/Legislation/BillStatus?DocNum=5452&GAID=18&DocTypeID=HB&LegId=167347&SessionID=114)

[DocNum=5452&GAID=18&DocTypeID=HB&LegId=167347&SessionID=114](https://ilga.gov/Legislation/BillStatus?DocNum=5452&GAID=18&DocTypeID=HB&LegId=167347&SessionID=114)



### Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>94%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>87%</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>95%</b>
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Legislation • United States • Kentucky • Bill

### [KY HB 895 / KY BR 1643](#)

AN ACT relating to the regulation of psychoactive substances.

Hemp

### Last Action: March 04, 2026 - to Committee on Committees (H)

In House • 2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Alan Gentry (D)**

Source: <https://apps.legislature.ky.gov/record/26RS/hb895.html> 

### AI Summary

This comprehensive legislative package establishes a new regulatory framework for hemp, cannabis, and related products in Kentucky, creating a Department of Psychoactive Substances responsible for overseeing licensing, production, distribution, testing, and sale. It clarifies distinctions between industrial hemp, hemp-derived cannabinoids, and marijuana, and sets standards for product labeling, packaging, and safety requirements to ensure consumer protection and prevent false health claims.

The laws expand licensing authority and impose stricter qualification criteria for businesses involved in cultivation, processing, manufacturing, testing, and retail of hemp and cannabis products. They restrict license ownership to qualified individuals, prohibit certain license

combinations, and establish procedures for application, renewal, and record-keeping. Additionally, the regulations specify limits on cannabinoid content in products like beverages and establish testing standards to ensure product safety and compliance.

A new regulatory agency and associated divisions will oversee the industry, with provisions for licensing, enforcement, and interstate transfer of hemp and hemp-derived cannabinoids. The legislation also creates a dedicated hemp fund to support industry research, regulation, and promotion, with revenue from licensing fees allocated accordingly. It authorizes the testing of hemp products through accredited laboratories and sets standards for the lawful handling, possession, and transfer of hemp and cannabinoids.

Furthermore, the laws introduce licensing and operational rules for adult-use cannabis and hemp products, including provisions for direct shipping, transportation, and retail sales, with age restrictions and packaging requirements. They establish fee structures for various licenses, set reporting obligations, and outline enforcement mechanisms to ensure industry compliance. The effective implementation of these regulations is scheduled to begin around March 4, 2026.

Overall, these measures aim to open new markets for hemp-derived products while maintaining regulatory oversight to ensure safety, prevent misuse, and support industry growth within Kentucky.

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Legislation • United States • Kentucky • Bill

## [KYHB 896 / KY BR 1925](#)

AN ACT relating to hemp products and declaring an emergency.

 Hemp

**Last Action: March 04, 2026 - to Committee on Committees (H)**

In House • 2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Alan Gentry (D)**

Source: <https://apps.legislature.ky.gov/record/26RS/hb896.html> 

### AI Summary

This collection of legislative summaries outlines comprehensive regulatory frameworks governing hemp, cannabis, and controlled substances in Kentucky. The laws establish licensing, testing, and operational standards for industries involved in the cultivation,

processing, manufacturing, distribution, and sale of hemp-derived products, medicinal cannabis, and cannabis-infused beverages. They specify requirements for third-party laboratories, including accreditation and proficiency testing, to ensure product safety and compliance with cannabinoid content limits.

The regulations also define permissible activities related to the transportation, handling, and transfer of hemp and hemp-derived products, including restrictions on movement with THC concentrations exceeding 0.3%. Licensing provisions encompass fees for various industry sectors, such as cultivators, processors, retailers, and manufacturers, with specific rules for cannabis-infused beverages and related products. Additionally, the legislation clarifies legal protections for practitioners, attorneys, and service providers acting within the law, and establishes standards for product labeling, testing, and recordkeeping.

Furthermore, the laws address the regulation of controlled substances, including synthetic cannabinoids and piperazines, detailing chemical classifications and emphasizing increased oversight to combat illegal manufacturing and distribution. They also specify the legal use of medicinal cannabis by qualified patients and practitioners, outlining licensing requirements and protections from criminal penalties when activities are conducted in accordance with the law.

Overall, these legislative measures aim to create a structured, compliant environment for the hemp, cannabis, and controlled substances industries, emphasizing public safety, product integrity, and legal clarity. They set the stage for phased implementation, with key provisions becoming effective around March 2026, and impose licensing, testing, and operational standards across multiple sectors involved in these regulated markets.

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Legislation • United States • Louisiana • Bill

 **LA HB 539**

HEALTH: Provides relative to consumable hemp products

 Hemp

**Last Action: February 27, 2026 - First appeared in the Interim Calendar on 2/27/2026.**

In House • 2026 Regular Session

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

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

## ✦ AI Summary

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 • Minnesota • Bill

### **MN HF 3681**

True party of interest standard for cannabis business and hemp business licenses modified.

 Hemp

**Last Action: March 05, 2026 - Author added Allen**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Nolan West (R)**, **Keith Allen (R)**

Source: <https://www.revisor.mn.gov/bills/bill.php?b=House&f=HF3681&ssn=0&y=2025> 

### Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>87%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>86%</b>
In House	Likely to pass chamber <b>48%</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>70%</b>

## ✦ AI Summary

The legislative changes in Minnesota will modify ownership and licensing restrictions for the cannabis and hemp industries. Individuals will be limited to being the true party of interest in only one application for either a single or multiple license types, unless they hold no more than 35% ownership in the business entity.

Furthermore, individuals will generally be restricted from holding more than one license, with an exception for those who have controlling ownership of 35% or less. These amendments are designed to limit the number of licenses and applications an individual can be involved with, which may lead to a reduction in the number of license holders and increased ownership consolidation.

The changes are set to take effect in 2024. Specific monetary impacts of these amendments are not detailed in the provided information.

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Legislation • United States • Missouri • Bill

### **MO HB 2641**

CANNABIS

 Hemp

 Healthcare and Hemp/Cannabis

#### **Last Action: March 04, 2026 - Public Hearing Held (S)**

In Senate • 2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Dave Hinman (R)**

Source: <https://www.house.mo.gov/Bill.aspx?bill=HB2641&year=2026&code=R>



## ✦ AI Summary

The document outlines significant legislative changes regarding cannabis and controlled substances in Missouri, focusing on the introduction of new regulations and definitions that impact various business sectors. Key industries affected include healthcare providers, particularly those involved in pain management and substance use treatment, as well as manufacturers and distributors of controlled substances. The changes aim to clarify the legal framework surrounding cannabis use and its regulation within the state.

Additionally, the document addresses regulations concerning drug paraphernalia, which

may affect businesses involved in the sale of tobacco products and agricultural supplies. Compliance with state and federal laws regarding controlled substances is emphasized, potentially leading to increased operational costs for businesses due to the need for legal consultations and employee training.

The regulations also cover hemp-derived cannabinoid products, establishing a framework for their cultivation, production, and sale by licensed entities. Businesses in the hemp and cannabinoid sectors must adhere to stringent requirements to ensure compliance with the new regulations.

Overall, the legislative changes are part of ongoing efforts to enhance control and oversight of controlled substances and their paraphernalia, necessitating vigilance from businesses to avoid legal repercussions and ensure adherence to state laws.

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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: March 09, 2026 - Informal Calendar S Bills for Perfection

In Senate • 2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Gregory**

Source: [https://www.senate.mo.gov/26info/BTS\\_Web/Bill.aspx?](https://www.senate.mo.gov/26info/BTS_Web/Bill.aspx?SessionType=R&BillID=443)

[SessionType=R&BillID=443](https://www.senate.mo.gov/26info/BTS_Web/Bill.aspx?SessionType=R&BillID=443) 

### 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>N/A</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>

### AI Summary

The document outlines significant legislative changes regarding cannabis and hemp-derived cannabinoid products in Missouri. It details the repeal of existing regulations and the introduction of new sections that establish definitions and regulations related to controlled substances, impacting various business sectors, including healthcare,

pharmaceuticals, and the cannabis industry. These changes aim to clarify the legal framework surrounding controlled substances, which may necessitate operational adjustments for stakeholders involved in the production, distribution, and sale of these products.

Key provisions include the establishment of consumer privacy protections for marijuana dispensaries, which are prohibited from retaining consumer identifying information unless legally required. The Department of Health and Senior Services is designated as the regulatory authority overseeing the licensing and compliance of entities in the hemp-derived cannabinoid market, ensuring that all hemp-derived products are treated under the same regulations as marijuana.

The regulations also address the transportation and retail sale of hemp-derived cannabinoid products, stipulating that these activities must occur within licensed marijuana facilities. The enforcement of these regulations will involve collaboration among various state agencies, emphasizing the importance of compliance to ensure public health and safety.

Overall, the legislative changes reflect ongoing efforts to regulate the cannabis and hemp industries in Missouri, with implications for businesses involved in these sectors. The effective dates for these changes are not specified, but the regulations are considered essential for establishing a clear legal framework in the evolving landscape of cannabis and hemp products.

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Legislation • United States • Mississippi • Bill

## **MS HB 513**

Public Health Trust Fund; divert a certain percentage of funds collected under the Medical Cannabis Act into for 4 years.

 Hemp

**Last Action: March 03, 2026 - Died In Committee**

Failed • 2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Samuel Creekmore (R)**

Source: <http://billstatus.ls.state.ms.us/2026/pdf/history/HB/HB0513.xml> 

## ✦ AI Summary

This legislation modifies Mississippi law concerning the distribution of fees, tax revenues, and fines collected by the Mississippi Department of Revenue and the Mississippi Department of Health related to the Medical Cannabis Program.

Beginning July 1, 2026, a designated percentage of these revenues—initially set at 12.5%—will be allocated to the Mississippi Public Health Trust Fund for a period of four years.

After July 1, 2030, all such revenues will be directed into the State General Fund, effectively ending the revenue-sharing arrangement with the Trust Fund.

These changes primarily affect the medical cannabis industry, healthcare funding, and overall state revenue distribution.

The revenue-sharing provisions are set to take effect on July 1, 2026, shaping the financial landscape for the program and related state funds.

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Legislation • United States • Nebraska • Bill

### **NE LB 933**

LB933 - Provide immunity for health care practitioners under the Nebraska Medical Cannabis Patient Protection Act

 Hemp

 Healthcare and Hemp/Cannabis

**Last Action: March 04, 2026 - Health and Human Services AM2192 filed**

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **John Cavanaugh (D)**

Source: [https://nebraskalegislature.gov/bills/view\\_bill.php?DocumentID=63001](https://nebraskalegislature.gov/bills/view_bill.php?DocumentID=63001) 

### Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b>
In Legislature	Likely to pass chamber <b>30%</b>

## ✦ AI Summary

The document outlines amendments to the Nebraska Medical Cannabis Patient Protection Act, focusing on the immunity granted to health care practitioners. The key change is that health care practitioners will not face arrest, prosecution, or penalties for providing written recommendations for cannabis use to patients. This amendment is expected to encourage more practitioners to engage in cannabis-related patient care without fear of legal repercussions.

The amendments aim to enhance legal protections for health care professionals, which could lead to increased patient access to medical cannabis as a treatment option. Additionally, the repeal of the original section 71-24,103 of the Revised Statutes Supplement, 2025, signifies a significant legal shift in the regulation of medical cannabis in Nebraska.

Overall, these changes are anticipated to positively impact the healthcare industry and patient care regarding medical cannabis use.

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Legislation • United States • New Hampshire • Bill

### **NH SB 485 / NH LSR 2026-2049**

relative to the licensure, regulation and taxation of hemp-based derivative products.

 Hemp

**Last Action: March 04, 2026 - Committee Report: Referred to Interim Study, 03/12/2026; Vote 4-0; CC; SC 9**

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Timothy P. Lang (R)**

Source: [https://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/bill\\_status/billinfo.aspx?id=1238&inflect=1](https://www.gencourt.state.nh.us/bill_status/billinfo.aspx?id=1238&inflect=1) 

### Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>80%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>32%</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>83%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>49%</b>
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## ✦ AI Summary

This legislation establishes a comprehensive regulatory framework for hemp-derived cannabinoid products in New Hampshire, affecting the hemp, cannabis, retail, wholesale, manufacturing, testing, and advertising industries. It defines specific categories of hemp-based derivatives, such as delta-8 THC and delta-10 THC, while setting a maximum THC content of 0.3% on a dry weight basis. The law mandates licensing for manufacturers, suppliers, wholesalers, and retailers, with requirements including background checks, financial capacity, and compliance with inventory and reporting standards. Retail sales are restricted to licensed locations, must occur face-to-face, and require physical barriers and warning signage; sales via vending machines or online shipping are prohibited.

The legislation imposes licensing fees, registration costs, and sales taxes—specifically a 5% wholesale tax—aimed at generating revenue. It also establishes strict age restrictions, employment limitations for minors, and rules to prevent sales near K-12 schools. All sales must be recorded on cash registers, and certain retail locations within 1,000 feet of schools are restricted from selling these products unless they were already offering them before a specified date.

Enforcement measures include the seizure of unauthorized or counterfeit products, with provisions to ensure product safety and prevent youth access. The law requires testing, proper packaging, and advertising standards to minimize appeal to minors and ensure product integrity. Additionally, the legislation anticipates increased administrative costs, including the hiring of new regulatory staff, with projected annual expenses starting around \$668,000 in FY 2027 and ongoing costs thereafter.

Overall, the legislation aims to regulate the production, distribution, and sale of hemp-derived cannabinoid products to ensure safety, prevent youth access, and establish a structured industry framework. It is set to take effect upon enactment, with ongoing compliance and licensing requirements for industry participants.

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Legislation • United States • Oklahoma • Bill

### [OK HB 3881](#)

Vape products; Alternative Nicotine Products Regulatory Act of 2026; terms; manufacturing, labeling, marketing, and safety requirements; attestation; penalties and suspension; enforcement; Attorney General; Alternative Nicotine Products Compliance Fund; effective date.

**Last Action: March 05, 2026 - Authored by Senator Thompson (principal Senate author)**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Josh Cantrell (R), Kristen Thompson (R)**

Source: <http://www.oklegislature.gov/BillInfo.aspx?Bill=HB3881&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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### AI Summary

The document outlines the establishment of regulations for alternative nicotine products in Oklahoma, focusing on the manufacturing, labeling, marketing, and safety of items such as e-liquids and electronic cigarettes. The regulations aim to enhance consumer safety and restrict marketing practices, particularly towards minors.

Manufacturers, dealers, wholesalers, and retailers of alternative nicotine products will be directly impacted by these new regulations. They will be required to comply with specific guidelines to ensure the safety and legality of their products.

The act mandates that manufacturers ensure their consumable materials are produced within the United States by a specified date, or their products will be removed from the list of legal items for sale. Additionally, a directory of compliant manufacturers and vapor products will be made available for public inspection.

To enforce these regulations, the Attorney General will have the authority to initiate civil actions against violators. Civil penalties collected from these actions will be allocated to a special fund dedicated to the enforcement of the act.

The overall goal of the regulations is to create a safer environment for consumers while ensuring that the marketing of alternative nicotine products is conducted responsibly.

## **SC H 4758**

Hemp beverage ban

 Hemp

**Last Action: March 04, 2026 - Debate adjourned until Tues., 3-24-26 (House Journal-page 23)**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Weston J. Newton (R)**

Source: <https://www.scstatehouse.gov/billsearch.php?billnumbers=4758&session=126&summary=B> 

### 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>59%</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>67%</b>

### AI Summary

The legislation establishes regulations for the cultivation, processing, and sale of hemp and hemp-derived products within the state, emphasizing the promotion of lawful hemp agriculture while restricting certain products. It defines that hemp must contain no more than 0.3% delta-9 THC on a dry weight basis and clarifies that hemp is considered an agricultural commodity. The law prohibits the sale, distribution, and possession of consumable hemp products that exceed this THC limit, effectively banning most edibles, vapes, and inhalable products containing THC.

The bill impacts various industries, including hemp growers, processors, retailers, and manufacturers of consumer goods containing hemp derivatives. It also affects online sellers and businesses involved in the manufacturing of hemp-based cosmetics, food, and textiles. All interstate commerce of hemp products remains unaffected, and products containing non-psychoactive CBD are permitted, provided they do not produce intoxicating effects.

Enforcement measures include strict prohibitions on the shipment, sale, and possession of hemp products that violate the THC limits, with violations considered contraband. Violators face significant fines and potential imprisonment. The legislation anticipates increased enforcement efforts and related expenses, particularly for law enforcement agencies, starting in the fiscal year 2026-27.

The legislation aims to balance the promotion of hemp as an agricultural commodity with

the need to prevent the proliferation of intoxicating hemp products. It also addresses potential impacts on public health, safety, and state revenue, noting that prohibitions may reduce sales tax revenue and increase court-related costs. The act is set to take effect upon approval by the Governor.

Legislation • United States • Tennessee • Bill

## **TN HB 1503**

Agriculture - As introduced, changes from five to 10 years the length of time the department of agriculture shall maintain all records that the department creates or receives for the regulation of hemp. - Amends TCA Title 1, Chapter 3; Title 39; Title 43, Chapter 27; Title 53; Title 57, Chapter 7 and Title 67, Chapter 6.

 Hemp

 Industrial Hemp

**Last Action: March 04, 2026 - Placed on cal. Commerce Committee for 3/11/2026**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **William Lamberth (R)**

Source: [https://wapp.capitol.tn.gov/apps/BillInfo/default.aspx?](https://wapp.capitol.tn.gov/apps/BillInfo/default.aspx?BillNumber=HB1503&ga=114)

[BillNumber=HB1503&ga=114](https://wapp.capitol.tn.gov/apps/BillInfo/default.aspx?BillNumber=HB1503&ga=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>95%</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>95%</b>

### AI Summary

The legislation amends Tennessee law concerning hemp by increasing the penalty period from five to ten years. This change specifically modifies Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 43-27-102(c).

The act becomes effective immediately upon becoming law, contingent on the public welfare.

No specific monetary impacts or business industries are detailed in the provided information.

## [TN HB 1679](#)

Courts, Juvenile - As introduced, expands the disposition allowed when a person under 21 is found to have unlawfully purchased, possessed, accepted receipt of, or presented fraudulent proof of age to purchase tobacco, smoking hemp, a vapor product, or a smokeless nicotine product to include requiring community service work, the successful completion of a prescribed court program, or placing the person on an informal adjustment for a period of 90 days for a first violation, and, for a second or subsequent violation, placing the person on probation for up to six months in addition to requiring community service and the successful completion of a prescribed court program focusing on the dangers of tobacco and vapor products. - Amends TCA Title 39, Chapter 17, Part 15.

 Hemp

**Last Action: March 04, 2026 - Placed on s/c cal Criminal Justice Subcommittee for 3/11/2026**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Debra O. Moody (R)**

Source: <https://wapp.capitol.tn.gov/apps/BillInfo/default.aspx?BillNumber=HB1679&ga=114> 

### Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>90%</b>
In House	Likely to pass chamber <b>95%</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>95%</b>

### AI Summary

This legislation amends Tennessee law concerning violations involving underage persons, particularly focusing on consequences for certain statutory violations. It allows courts to require offenders to complete community service, participate in court-mandated programs, or pay civil penalties ranging from \$10 to \$50. These provisions apply to individuals aged 18 to 20, as well as to minors' parents or guardians.

For youth offenders, courts may place them on an informal adjustment for up to 90 days or, in cases of repeat violations, on probation for up to six months. The emphasis of these measures is on educating young individuals about the dangers associated with tobacco and vapor products.

The new provisions are scheduled to take effect on July 1, 2026. They are likely to influence industries related to juvenile justice, community service organizations, and educational programs targeting tobacco and vapor product awareness.

Legislation • United States • Tennessee • Bill

## **TN HB 1979**

Human Services, Dept. of - As introduced, enacts the "Promising Futures Act"; redirects certain revenues collected from taxes, fees, and assessments for vapor and hemp-derived cannabinoid products to a promising futures fund to support a variety of programs administered by the department to provide child care assistance to working families. - Amends TCA Title 4; Title 43; Title 49; Title 57; Title 67 and Title 71.

 Hemp

**Last Action: March 04, 2026 - Placed on s/c cal Health Subcommittee for 3/11/2026**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Mark White (R)**

Source: [https://wapp.capitol.tn.gov/apps/BillInfo/default.aspx?](https://wapp.capitol.tn.gov/apps/BillInfo/default.aspx?BillNumber=HB1979&ga=114)

[BillNumber=HB1979&ga=114](https://wapp.capitol.tn.gov/apps/BillInfo/default.aspx?BillNumber=HB1979&ga=114) 

### Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>90%</b>
In House	Likely to pass chamber <b>95%</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>95%</b>

### AI Summary

This legislative package establishes the "Promising Futures Act," which creates the Promising Futures Fund funded by revenues from vapor products, hemp-derived cannabinoids, fees, taxes, and civil penalties. The fund is dedicated to supporting child care initiatives aimed at increasing access, workforce stability, and economic development. Key programs include a child care workforce scholarship pilot, employer-supported child care assistance, and outreach and recruitment efforts, with initial funding allocations of \$10 million over three years.

The legislation emphasizes that revenue generated from fees, taxes, and penalties must be

deposited into the Promising Futures Fund. Any unspent funds at the end of a fiscal year are reallocated to this fund rather than reverting to the general fund. This ensures continuous support for child care programs and related initiatives, with funds allocated solely for administrative, enforcement, and programmatic purposes.

Impacted industries include government agencies responsible for revenue collection, program administration, and enforcement, as well as industries subject to vapor product taxes and civil penalties. The legislation mandates independent verification of program performance data and public reporting to ensure transparency and accountability.

Funding for the programs is allocated over a three-year period, with initial implementation expected shortly after enactment. The programs may be continued or expanded based on available funding and administrative approval, with ongoing reporting requirements to monitor outcomes and financial status.

Overall, the legislation aims to improve child care access and workforce participation by leveraging dedicated revenue streams, ensuring funds are reinvested into the programs, and establishing a sustainable framework for supporting early childhood initiatives.

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Legislation • United States • Tennessee • Bill

## **TN SB 1761**

Agriculture - As introduced, changes from five to 10 years the length of time the department of agriculture shall maintain all records that the department creates or receives for the regulation of hemp. - Amends TCA Title 1, Chapter 3; Title 39; Title 43, Chapter 27; Title 53; Title 57, Chapter 7 and Title 67, Chapter 6.

 Hemp

**Last Action: March 05, 2026 - Placed on Senate Energy, Ag., and Nat. Resources Committee calendar for 3/11/2026**

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Richard Briggs (R)**

Source: <https://wapp.capitol.tn.gov/apps/BillInfo/default.aspx?BillNumber=SB1761&ga=114> 

## Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>87%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>95%</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>94%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>95%</b>
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## ✦ AI Summary

The legislation amends Tennessee law concerning hemp by increasing the maximum penalty duration from five years to ten years. This change may affect industries involved in hemp cultivation, processing, and related activities by potentially imposing longer legal penalties for violations.

The act becomes effective immediately upon enactment, with no specific implementation date provided. Overall, the legislation extends the period during which violations can be penalized, impacting the regulatory landscape for hemp-related industries in the state.

Legislation • United States • Tennessee • Bill

### [TN SB 2062](#)

Human Services, Dept. of - As introduced, enacts the "Promising Futures Act"; redirects certain revenues collected from taxes, fees, and assessments for vapor and hemp-derived cannabinoid products to a promising futures fund to support a variety of programs administered by the department to provide child care assistance to working families. - Amends TCA Title 4; Title 43; Title 49; Title 57; Title 67 and Title 71.

 Hemp

**Last Action: March 04, 2026 - Placed on Senate Health and Welfare Committee calendar for 3/11/2026**

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Bo Watson (R)**

Source: [https://wapp.capitol.tn.gov/apps/BillInfo/default.aspx?](https://wapp.capitol.tn.gov/apps/BillInfo/default.aspx?BillNumber=SB2062&ga=114)

[BillNumber=SB2062&ga=114](https://wapp.capitol.tn.gov/apps/BillInfo/default.aspx?BillNumber=SB2062&ga=114) 

## Bill Forecast

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

The legislation establishes the Promising Futures Fund, financed by revenues from vapor product taxes, hemp-derived cannabinoid products, fees, penalties, and fines collected across various sectors. A significant portion of these funds—such as 87.5% of vapor product tax revenue and 80% of certain fees—are allocated to support programs aimed at improving child care access, workforce stability, and employer participation. Excess revenue beyond administrative costs is reallocated into the fund, ensuring that unspent funds are reinvested into initiatives that benefit children and working families.

Key programs supported by the fund include pilot projects that expand child care access, provide workforce scholarships, and promote employer-supported child care assistance. These initiatives target addressing workforce shortages, reducing turnover in the child care industry, and increasing affordability for families, especially those ineligible for existing subsidies. The programs emphasize transparency, data-driven evaluation, and cost-efficiency, with implementation scheduled to begin around January 2027, contingent on funding.

The legislation impacts multiple industries, including child care providers, employers, and revenue collection agencies. It directs funds from taxes on vapor products, fees, civil penalties, and fines, with a focus on reinvesting unspent revenues into the Promising Futures Fund to support ongoing and future child care initiatives. The act aims to enhance workforce participation, expand access to quality child care, and ensure responsible management of collected revenues.

Overall, the law promotes the reinvestment of revenue generated from specific fees and taxes into programs that support child care infrastructure and workforce development. It emphasizes accountability and efficiency in fund allocation, with the goal of strengthening early childhood support systems and addressing workforce challenges in the sector. The act is set to take effect on July 1, 2026.

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Legislation • United States • Utah • Bill

### **UT HB 8**

State Agency Fees and Internal Service Fund Authorization and Appropriations

 Hemp

**Last Action: March 04, 2026 - House/ signed by Speaker/ sent for enrolling**

Passed Senate • 2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Scott D. Sandall (R-UT)**, **Walt Brooks (R)**

Source: <https://le.utah.gov/~2026/bills/static/HB0008.html> 

## ✦ AI Summary

The document outlines budget allocations for the fiscal years 2026 and 2027 in Utah, with a total appropriation of \$3,755,900 for 2026 and \$14,202,400 for 2027. These funds, primarily sourced from the General Fund and Income Tax Fund, support various sectors, including public safety, education, and economic development. Significant allocations are directed towards the judicial system, the Department of Corrections, and the Department of Public Safety, which receives resources for peace officer training and emergency management. Higher education institutions, such as the University of Utah and Utah State University, also receive substantial funding for operations and instructional programs.

Additionally, the budget includes allocations for the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Health and Human Services, focusing on wildlife resources, public health initiatives, and services for children and families. Specific funding is designated for outdoor recreation, energy development, and health programs aimed at improving community welfare and addressing public health challenges. The document emphasizes a commitment to enhancing community services and economic opportunities while addressing critical issues in education and health.

The document further details a comprehensive fee structure affecting various industries, including agriculture, aviation, water management, and outdoor recreation. Fees are categorized based on flow rates, volume measurements, permits, licenses, and services, with significant monetary impacts noted across different sectors. For instance, flow rate fees range from \$730.00 to \$1,000.00, while volume fees start at \$150.00 and can reach up to \$910.00. The aviation sector sees fees for aircraft volume ranging from \$940.00 to \$1,000.00, and dam safety permits vary from \$100.00 to \$2,000.00 depending on the project type.

In the outdoor recreation sector, fees for hunting and fishing licenses differ significantly between residents and nonresidents, with nonresident hunting permits for limited entry species reaching up to \$4,488.00. The document also outlines fees related to wood products, energy development, and educational services, including charges for firewood, camping, and various training programs. Furthermore, fees associated with inspections, licenses, and services in fire safety, emergency medical services, and property management are highlighted, reflecting the financial implications for businesses in these sectors.

Overall, the outlined fees reflect a structured approach to managing costs associated with environmental impacts, wildlife management, and recreational activities, potentially influencing business operations across multiple industries. The document concludes with a summary of fees related to community engagement, tourism, historical services, and transportation, indicating the financial impacts on stakeholders involved in these sectors.

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Legislation • United States • Utah • Bill

## **UT SB 121**

Medical Cannabis Program Amendments

 Hemp

**Last Action: March 05, 2026 - Enrolled Bill Returned to House or Senate**

Passed House • 2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Walt Brooks (R)**, **Evan J. Vickers (R-UT)**

Source: <https://le.utah.gov/~2026/bills/static/SB0121.html> 

### **AI Summary**

This collection of legislative provisions establishes comprehensive regulations for Utah's medical cannabis industry, including licensing, operational standards, product labeling, and patient access. It emphasizes safety, security, and transparency across cultivation, processing, testing, and retail sectors, with specific requirements for secure storage, accurate labeling, and traceability of cannabis products. The regulations also restrict certain promotional activities and set timelines for compliance, aiming to enhance consumer protection and industry oversight.

Additionally, the legislation creates a structured process for issuing and renewing medical cannabis cards, involving healthcare providers, and implementing an electronic verification system to streamline patient and provider interactions. It authorizes designated caregivers, including facilities like assisted living and hospitals, to assist patients, with rules for caregiver registration, responsibilities, and reporting. A voucher program is established to provide financial assistance to qualifying patients enrolled in Medicaid or Medicare, offering monthly subsidies for purchasing medical cannabis or related devices.

The provisions also set standards for the operation of medical cannabis pharmacies and delivery services, including security measures, employee training, and record-keeping requirements. They specify restrictions on non-cardholders handling cannabis, outline

penalties for violations, and establish oversight mechanisms to ensure compliance. The regulations are designed to modernize the industry, improve safety, and expand access for qualifying patients.

The legislation is scheduled to take effect on May 6, 2026, and includes provisions for funding the voucher program, administrative costs, and ongoing oversight. Overall, these measures aim to create a regulated, safe, and accessible medical cannabis system that balances industry growth with consumer and public safety protections.

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Legislation • United States • Utah • Bill

## **UT SB 66**

Medical Cannabis Pharmacy License Amendments

 Hemp

**Last Action: March 03, 2026 - Senate/ to Governor**

Passed House • 2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Jennifer Dailey-Provost (D)**, **Evan J. Vickers (R-UT)**

Source: <https://le.utah.gov/~2026/bills/static/SB0066.html> 

### Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>5%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>5%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>
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### AI Summary

This set of summaries describes regulatory changes related to the licensing and oversight of medical cannabis pharmacies and production establishments in Utah. A new Cannabis Production Establishment and Pharmacy Licensing Advisory Board will be established within the Department of Agriculture and Food, comprising members from various sectors including public health, law enforcement, research, pharmacy, and potentially cannabis cultivation. This board will oversee licensing decisions, including approving or denying applications, holding public hearings for license modifications, and investigating anticompetitive practices in collaboration with the attorney general.

The department will support the licensing process by reviewing applications for

completeness and accuracy. The maximum number of medical cannabis pharmacy licenses is set at 17, with criteria emphasizing applicant experience, community connection, location suitability, operational efficiency, and strategic planning. The licensing board will evaluate applicants based on these criteria and ensure geographic dispersal across at least four regions, which will be defined through departmental rules.

Additionally, the bill clarifies the department's authority to establish geographic regions for pharmacy locations, potentially influencing the distribution and placement of pharmacies throughout Utah. The provisions are set to take effect on May 6, 2026, unless earlier implementation is approved by legislative supermajority or gubernatorial action. Overall, these changes aim to enhance the regulation, distribution, and oversight of medical cannabis operations within the state.

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Legislation • United States • Virginia • Bill

## [VA HB 122](#)

Cosmetic products; manufacturing or sale with certain ingredients prohibited.

 Hemp

 Kratom and Other Substance Laws

 Healthcare and Hemp/Cannabis

**Last Action: March 04, 2026 - Reported from General Laws and Technology with amendments (15-Y 0-N)**

In Senate • 2026-2027 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Karen Keys-Gamarra (D-VA)**

Source: <https://lis.virginia.gov/bill-details/20261/HB122> 

### Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>58%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>56%</b>
In House	Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>

### AI Summary

This collection of legislative summaries outlines regulations across multiple industries aimed at enhancing product safety, transparency, and consumer protection. Key provisions include prohibitions on certain contractual clauses such as liquidated damages and penalty clauses, mandatory disclosures related to refunds, exchanges, and fees, and restrictions on deceptive practices, fraud, and misrepresentation in consumer transactions. These

regulations impact sectors such as retail, automotive, health and fitness, telecommunication, travel, manufacturing, and professional licensing, emphasizing compliance with existing laws and introducing additional restrictions, including bans on selling recalled children's products, synthetic tetrahydrocannabinol derivatives, and defective drywall.

Specific rules address the sale and manufacturing of products containing tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), hemp extracts, and kratom. Businesses involved in these areas must adhere to packaging, labeling, and testing requirements, including child-resistant packaging, proper ingredient and THC content labeling, and independent laboratory certification. Restrictions are placed on advertising, especially targeting vulnerable populations, and on selling to minors. Food producers must follow FDA nutrition labeling standards, while real estate and service providers are subject to licensing, certification, and disclosure obligations. Additionally, entities handling sensitive reproductive or sexual health information are restricted from unauthorized disclosures.

The regulations also prohibit cosmetic products containing certain unsafe or prohibited ingredients, such as specific phthalates, formaldehyde, parabens, mercury, aromatic amines, and PFAS compounds. Manufacturers and sellers must ensure their products do not contain these substances, with allowances for trace amounts due to manufacturing processes or packaging migration. Violations of these ingredient restrictions can result in civil penalties, and enforcement aligns with broader consumer protection laws.

While some provisions specify compliance timelines, such as exceptions for hemp products manufactured before July 1, 2023, most regulations are effective upon enactment or as otherwise specified. Overall, these legislative measures aim to promote safer products, truthful advertising, and greater transparency across various industries, safeguarding consumer interests and ensuring adherence to safety standards.

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Legislation • United States • Virginia • Bill

## [VA HB 308](#)

Va. ABC Authority; permitting of retail tobacco product retailers, etc.

 Hemp

 Kratom and Other Substance Laws

**Last Action: March 04, 2026 - Senate committee offered**

In Senate • 2026-2027 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Patrick A. Hope (D-VA)**

Source: <https://lis.virginia.gov/bill-details/20261/HB308> 

## Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>85%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>84%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>
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## AI Summary

The document outlines proposed amendments and regulations concerning the sale and distribution of alcoholic beverages, retail tobacco products, and liquid nicotine in Virginia. Key changes focus on enhancing oversight and compliance within these industries, impacting various businesses such as wineries, breweries, restaurants, bars, grocery stores, and retail tobacco establishments. The regulations aim to establish operational standards and requirements for the sale and distribution of these products.

The amendments emphasize the responsibilities of the overseeing Board, which includes granting, suspending, and revoking licenses and permits for manufacturers, distributors, and retailers. The Board is also tasked with ensuring compliance through record-keeping and certification requirements for manufacturers of liquid nicotine and nicotine vapor products, as well as implementing stricter age verification processes for retail tobacco and hemp product establishments.

In addition to nicotine products, the regulations address consumer protection across multiple industries, including retail, automotive, and health clubs. Businesses are required to implement clear refund policies, disclose layaway agreement terms, and notify consumers of credit balances. Furthermore, suppliers are prohibited from selling recalled children's products and must provide options for canceling recurring purchases.

The document also regulates the sale and marketing of substances containing tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and kratom products, prohibiting sales to individuals under 21 and mandating specific labeling and packaging requirements. Additionally, businesses offering mold remediation services must hold appropriate certifications and comply with established standards.

Overall, these proposed changes aim to enhance consumer safety, ensure compliance across various industries, and protect vulnerable populations while maintaining transparency in consumer transactions.

## **VA HB 322**

Misbranded food; manufactured-protein food products, civil penalty.

 Hemp

 Healthcare and Hemp/Cannabis

**Last Action: March 04, 2026 - Reported from Finance and Appropriations (15-Y 0-N)**

In Senate • 2026-2027 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Jackie Hope Glass (D-VA)**

Source: <https://lis.virginia.gov/bill-details/20261/HB322> 

### Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>62%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>47%</b>
In House	Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>

### AI Summary

The consolidated legislative summaries outline new regulations and enforcement provisions across various industries to promote transparency, safety, and truthful business practices. One key measure prohibits the misbranding of meat and poultry products containing manufactured-protein ingredients, such as cultivated, fungus, insect, or plant-based proteins. Food products claiming to be or representing as meat or poultry must include clear qualifying terms near any meat identifiers, with violations resulting in sales bans and civil penalties.

Additional provisions address a broad range of industries, including consumer goods, health, automotive, real estate, and manufacturing sectors. These regulations emphasize the importance of accurate advertising, proper disclosures, and compliance with safety and licensing standards. Violations related to misrepresentation, failure to disclose material information, or non-compliance with specific statutes can lead to legal actions and financial sanctions.

The summaries also highlight efforts to enhance consumer protection by restricting the sale of recalled or unapproved products, ensuring proper labeling—particularly for food, hemp, and cannabis-related items—and regulating advertising practices. Certain provisions, such as those concerning medical debt protection, are scheduled to take effect in mid-2026, underscoring ongoing efforts to improve industry standards and consumer safety.

Overall, these legislative changes aim to strengthen regulatory oversight, promote transparency, and ensure industry compliance across multiple sectors, with a focus on protecting consumers and maintaining fair marketplace practices.

Legislation • United States • Virginia • Bill

## [VA HB 391](#)

Medical cannabis program; product labels, delivery.

 Hemp

**Last Action: March 03, 2026 - Passed Senate (40-Y 0-N 0-A)**

Passed Senate • 2026-2027 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Alex Q. Askew (D-VA)**

Source: <https://lis.virginia.gov/bill-details/20261/HB391> 

### Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>94%</b>
In House	Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>

### AI Summary

The document outlines new regulations for the operation of pharmaceutical processors and cannabis dispensing facilities in Virginia, focusing on compliance with health, safety, and security standards. Key impacted industries include home care organizations, pharmaceutical services, and assisted living facilities, which must obtain permits from the Board to operate. Each permit will expire annually, and the Board will limit the number of permits issued per health service area.

Cannabis products are subject to strict dosage limitations, with each dose not exceeding 10 milligrams of total tetrahydrocannabinol (THC). Pharmaceutical processors are required to conduct independent laboratory testing for contaminants before dispensing products. Additionally, all dispensing areas must be supervised by a licensed pharmacist, and security measures must be implemented to prevent diversion of cannabis products.

The regulations mandate that all employees and delivery agents undergo criminal

background checks, with specific restrictions on hiring individuals with felony convictions within the last five years. There are also provisions for employing individuals with less than one year of experience under supervision, provided they meet certain educational criteria.

Product labeling is another critical aspect, requiring clear and accurate information regarding ingredients, THC and CBD content, serving sizes, usage directions, and safety warnings. Furthermore, the Board is tasked with annual reporting on the operations of permitted facilities, ensuring ongoing oversight and compliance with state laws.

Overall, these regulations significantly impact the operational practices of the pharmaceutical and cannabis industries in Virginia, emphasizing the importance of safety, quality control, and adherence to legal standards.

Legislation • United States • Virginia • Bill

### **VA HB 398**

Safeguarding American Veteran Empowerment Act; created, prohibited practices, penalties.

-  Hemp
-  Healthcare and Hemp/Cannabis
-  Marijuana

**Last Action: March 02, 2026 - Passed Senate (40-Y 0-N 0-A)**

Passed Senate • 2026-2027 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Charniele L. Herring (D-VA)**

Source: <https://lis.virginia.gov/bill-details/20261/HB398> 

### Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>69%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>68%</b>
In House	Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>

### AI Summary

The document outlines amendments to consumer protection regulations in Virginia, focusing on prohibited practices in consumer transactions. Key changes target fraudulent acts by suppliers, including misrepresentation of goods and services, improper advertising of used or defective items, and failure to sell goods as advertised. The amendments aim to enhance consumer protection across various industries, including retail, automotive, health clubs, and home solicitation sales, while potentially increasing compliance costs for

businesses.

Additionally, the document addresses regulations concerning consumer transactions, particularly regarding automatic renewals and continuous service offers, which must include clear cancellation options. It also highlights strict regulations for cannabis-related products, including packaging and age restrictions, as well as requirements for kratom products and mold remediation services. Food labeling must comply with FDA standards, and businesses are prohibited from disclosing personal health information without consent.

Furthermore, the document outlines regulations related to compensation for services concerning veterans' benefits. It prohibits compensation for referrals and establishes guidelines for compensation agreements, requiring written documentation and specific disclosures. Service providers must also adhere to data protection measures, including restrictions on using international call centers and accessing veterans' personal information without consent.

Overall, the document emphasizes the importance of compliance with these regulations to ensure fair business practices and protect consumer rights across multiple sectors.

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Legislation • United States • Virginia • Bill

## **VA HB 642**

Cannabis control; establishes framework for creation of retail marijuana market, penalties, report.

 Hemp

 Healthcare and Hemp/Cannabis

**Last Action: March 04, 2026 - Senate Conferees: Aird, VanValkenburg, Rouse, Head**

Passed Senate • 2026-2027 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Paul E. Krizek (D-VA)**

Source: <https://lis.virginia.gov/bill-details/20261/HB642> 

### Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>93%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>86%</b>
In House	Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>

## ✦ AI Summary

The document outlines proposed amendments to the Code of Virginia, focusing on cannabis control, health insurance provisions, and public body meeting confidentiality. Key changes include the establishment of the Cannabis Equity Reinvestment Fund, which aims to support communities historically affected by drug enforcement through scholarships, workforce development, and grants. Additionally, the amendments introduce new health insurance mandates for state employees, enhancing coverage for various medical services, including early intervention therapies and mental health care.

The proposed regulations create a comprehensive framework for the marijuana industry in Virginia, emphasizing the rights of Tribal governments to regulate marijuana activities on their lands. The Virginia Cannabis Control Authority will oversee the licensing and regulation of marijuana businesses, promoting a competitive market while prioritizing public health and safety. The legislation also includes provisions for social equity initiatives to encourage participation from historically disadvantaged groups, ensuring equitable access to the marijuana market.

Furthermore, the document addresses the operational standards for pharmaceutical processors and cannabis dispensing facilities, requiring permits and establishing health and safety regulations. It emphasizes the importance of compliance with age restrictions and outlines advertising and packaging regulations to prevent youth exposure. A financial support program for social equity qualified cannabis impact licensees is also introduced, providing low-interest loans and grants to foster business ownership in affected communities.

In addition to cannabis regulations, the document discusses various legal provisions related to substance abuse, controlled substances, and the associated penalties for violations. It highlights the importance of substance abuse education in public schools and mandates background checks for individuals in sensitive sectors, ensuring the protection of individual rights and sensitive information. Overall, the amendments reflect a commitment to enhancing community support, improving healthcare access, and maintaining confidentiality in public governance.

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Legislation • United States • Virginia • Bill

### [VA HB 75](#)

Medical cannabis; administration to terminally ill patients, report.

Hemp

**Last Action: March 04, 2026 - Senate substitute rejected by House (2-Y 94-N 0-A)**

Passed Senate • 2026-2027 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Karen Keys-Gamarra (D-VA)**

Source: <https://lis.virginia.gov/bill-details/20261/HB75>

**Bill Forecast**

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>80%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>77%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>
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**AI Summary**

This set of legislative summaries outlines comprehensive regulatory updates affecting healthcare facilities and related industries in Virginia. Key provisions include protections for hospital, nursing home, hospice, and assisted living staff authorized to handle medical cannabis oil for patients with valid certifications, preventing prosecution under certain drug laws. Additionally, new standards are established for hospital and facility operations, including staff training, safety protocols, infection control, and organ donation procedures, with implications for operational procedures and compliance costs.

Further regulations mandate enhanced security measures in hospitals, such as security risk assessments, trained security personnel, and incident reporting systems to address workplace violence. Hospitals are required to develop protocols for patient transportation, outpatient care, and emergency responses, including naloxone distribution for overdose reversal. Nursing homes and certified facilities must implement visitation policies during public health emergencies, incorporate virtual visits, and establish policies for the use of technology and safety measures like surgical smoke evacuation systems.

The legislation also emphasizes detailed record-keeping for treatments such as clotting factors used in hemophiliacs, and mandates reporting requirements for workplace violence incidents, with data aggregated to protect privacy. These provisions are contingent upon federal rescheduling of marijuana from Schedule I to Schedule III, at which point they become effective. Overall, the amendments aim to enhance safety, patient rights, and operational standards across healthcare and social service industries, potentially impacting staffing, compliance costs, and facility procedures.

## [VA SB 177](#)

Va. Consumer Protection Act; prohibited practices, consumer reproductive/sexual health information.

 Hemp

 Kratom and Other Substance Laws

### Last Action: March 04, 2026 - Signed by President

Passed House • 2026-2027 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Barbara A. Favola (D-VA)**

Source: <https://lis.virginia.gov/bill-details/20261/SB177> 

### Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>85%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>65%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>
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### AI Summary

The document outlines various amendments and regulations aimed at enhancing consumer protection across multiple business industries, particularly in retail, e-commerce, health products, and services. Key provisions focus on prohibiting deceptive practices, such as making false statements about products or services, misrepresenting pricing, and failing to disclose relevant fees. Businesses are required to provide clear disclosures regarding return policies, layaway agreements, and options for canceling recurring purchases.

Specific regulations address the sale of THC and kratom products, mandating child-resistant packaging, proper labeling, and age restrictions to prevent sales to individuals under 21. Additionally, businesses offering mold remediation services must be certified and adhere to established standards. Food products requiring nutrition labels must comply with FDA regulations to ensure consumer safety.

The document emphasizes the importance of protecting personal health information, particularly regarding reproductive and sexual health, by prohibiting the disclosure or sale of such data without consumer consent. Overall, these regulations aim to foster transparency and accountability in consumer transactions, ensuring that businesses comply with established consumer protection laws.

## **VA SB 186**

Misbranded food; manufactured-protein food products, civil penalty.

 Hemp

 Healthcare and Hemp/Cannabis

### **Last Action: March 05, 2026 - Signed by President**

Passed House • 2026-2027 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Angelia Williams Graves (D-VA)**

Source: <https://lis.virginia.gov/bill-details/20261/SB186> 

### **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>N/A</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>

### **AI Summary**

The legislative summaries collectively address regulations and prohibitions across various industries to promote consumer safety, transparency, and fair business practices. A key focus is on the regulation of meat and poultry products, including prohibiting false or misleading labeling, especially concerning alternative protein sources such as cultivated, fungus, insect, and plant-based proteins. These measures aim to prevent misbranding and ensure accurate product representation.

Additionally, the legislation establishes rules against misrepresentation and deceptive practices in consumer transactions, covering sectors such as food manufacturing, health services, automotive repair, real estate, and advertising. It emphasizes proper labeling, truthful advertising, and disclosure of conditions or fees to protect consumers from fraud and unfair practices.

The summaries also highlight specific restrictions related to the sale of certain substances to minors, standards for food labeling involving tetrahydrocannabinol, and requirements for safety and compliance in industries like construction and mold remediation. These provisions are designed to enhance safety standards and ensure transparency across multiple commercial sectors.

While detailed penalties and enforcement mechanisms are not specified, the legislation

aims to deter violations through civil and criminal sanctions. Several provisions specify effective dates for certain regulations, notably the implementation of protections against medical debt starting July 1, 2026.

Overall, the legislative changes seek to strengthen consumer protections, improve industry compliance, and regulate commercial practices across food, health, safety, and advertising sectors to foster a fair and transparent marketplace.

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Legislation • United States • Virginia • Bill

## **VA SB 315**

Safeguarding American Veteran Empowerment Act; created, prohibited practices, penalties.

 Hemp

 Kratom and Other Substance Laws

### **Last Action: March 02, 2026 - Fiscal Impact Statement from Department of Planning and Budget (SB315)**

Passed House • 2026-2027 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Adam P. Ebbin (D)**

Source: <https://lis.virginia.gov/bill-details/20261/SB315> 

### **Bill Forecast**

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>92%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>81%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>
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### **AI Summary**

The document outlines various amendments and regulations aimed at enhancing consumer protection across multiple industries, particularly focusing on fraudulent practices in consumer transactions and the handling of veterans' benefits. Key provisions address deceptive advertising, requiring suppliers to clearly disclose limitations on goods and services, as well as prohibiting misleading claims about pricing and product performance.

Additionally, the document emphasizes the importance of transparency in consumer rights, mandating that suppliers disclose all relevant conditions and fees associated with returns and credit agreements. It also highlights the need for ethical practices during transactions, especially in times of declared emergencies, and prohibits the misuse of consumer

information.

Specific regulations are established for the sale of cannabis-related products and kratom, including age restrictions and labeling requirements. Furthermore, professionals offering mold remediation services must be certified, and food products must comply with FDA nutrition labeling standards to ensure consumer safety.

The document also addresses the handling of personal health information, particularly regarding reproductive and sexual health, and outlines regulations for compensation related to veterans' benefits. Service providers must adhere to strict disclosure requirements and protect veterans' personal information, ensuring that their services are not misrepresented.

Overall, these regulations aim to safeguard consumers from deceptive practices and ensure compliance across various sectors, thereby promoting ethical business conduct and protecting vulnerable populations, including veterans.

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Legislation • United States • Virginia • Bill

## **VA SB 459**

Liquefied petroleum gas fitters; service disconnection requirements, civil penalties.

 Hemp

 Kratom and Other Substance Laws

**Last Action: March 04, 2026 - Reported from Appropriations (22-Y 0-N)**

In House • 2026-2027 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Richard Henry Stuart (R-VA)**

Source: <https://lis.virginia.gov/bill-details/20261/SB459> 

### Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>92%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>81%</b>
In House	Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>

### AI Summary

The document outlines amendments to consumer protection laws in Virginia, focusing on fraudulent practices in consumer transactions across various industries, including retail, automotive, health clubs, and home solicitation sales. Key provisions prohibit false

advertising and misrepresentation of goods and services, requiring businesses to avoid misleading statements regarding pricing and operations. Additionally, suppliers must disclose all conditions and fees related to returns and layaway agreements, ensuring transparency in consumer transactions.

The amendments also include specific prohibitions against selling recalled products, particularly children's items, and engaging in fraudulent conduct during transactions initiated in a declared state of emergency. Businesses are urged to review their practices to comply with these regulations and avoid potential legal repercussions.

Further regulations address the sale of cannabis-related products, mandating strict age restrictions, child-resistant packaging, and proper labeling. The sale of kratom products is also regulated, prohibiting sales to individuals under 21 and requiring appropriate labeling.

Moreover, the document emphasizes compliance in areas such as mold remediation services, food labeling according to FDA standards, and the protection of personal health information. Businesses must adhere to these consumer protection laws to ensure the safety and rights of consumers across various sectors.

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Legislation • United States • Virginia • Bill

## **VA SB 543**

Marijuana and hemp products; enforcement.

 Healthcare and Hemp/Cannabis  Hemp  Marijuana

### **Last Action: March 05, 2026 - Read second time**

In House • 2026-2027 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Lashrecse D. Aird (D-VA)**

Source: <https://lis.virginia.gov/bill-details/20261/SB543> 

### **Bill Forecast**

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>90%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>90%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>
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## ✦ AI Summary

The document outlines a series of amendments and regulations concerning the cultivation, handling, and sale of marijuana and hemp products in Virginia. Key changes include the establishment of enforcement mechanisms for industrial hemp growers, handlers, and processors, with provisions for denying or revoking registrations for violations of the Cannabis Control Act. Additionally, a process for appealing registration decisions is introduced, along with corrective action plans for negligent non-compliance.

Regulations also address the licensing and operation of retail facilities selling hemp and cannabis products. Retailers are required to obtain registration, and violations related to THC concentrations or labeling can result in significant fines. The Board has the authority to impose civil penalties for various infractions, including the illegal sale of marijuana products, and can suspend or revoke licenses for repeated violations.

Furthermore, the document emphasizes the importance of training for law enforcement personnel, establishing minimum training standards that cover crisis intervention, human trafficking recognition, and compliance with cannabis laws. The Board is tasked with promoting community policing practices and ensuring that law enforcement agencies adhere to these new training protocols.

The regulations also highlight the need for businesses in the cannabis industry to comply with local licensing requirements and tax obligations. The document specifies that the Department of Criminal Justice Services must establish training standards by January 1, 2027, and outlines the responsibilities of the Cannabis Control Authority in creating a verification system for retail marijuana store licenses.

Overall, these amendments and regulations aim to enhance compliance, safety, and accountability within the cannabis and hemp industries while promoting responsible practices among law enforcement and businesses involved in these sectors.

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Legislation • United States • Wisconsin • Bill

### [WI AB 747](#)

regulating hemp-derived cannabinoid products.

 Hemp

 Healthcare and Hemp/Cannabis

**Last Action: March 03, 2026 - Representative Kirsch added as a coauthor**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Tony Kurtz (R)**, **Shae A. Sortwell (R)**, **Andrew Hysell (D)**, **Cindi Duchow (R)**, **Dean R. Kaufert (R)**, **David Murphy (R)**, **Ann Roe (D)**, **Christine Sinicki (D)**, **Angela Stroud (D)**

Source: <https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/2025/proposals/reg/asm/bill/AB747> 

## Bill Forecast

 In Assembly	Likely to reach floor vote <b>83%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>33%</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>85%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>51%</b>
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## AI Summary

The new regulations for hemp-derived cannabinoid products in Wisconsin establish strict requirements for their sale, labeling, and testing. A significant aspect of these regulations is the prohibition of sales to individuals under 21 years of age, along with restrictions on underage possession and purchase of these products.

Manufacturers are required to submit samples of each batch of hemp-derived cannabinoid products to accredited laboratories for testing. These laboratories must certify that the products meet specific safety standards and cannabinoid content, including limits on delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol concentration.

Labeling requirements are comprehensive, mandating that products display detailed information such as manufacturer details, serving sizes, cannabinoid profiles, ingredient lists, and warning statements. Additionally, packaging must be child-resistant and tamper-evident to enhance consumer safety.

Hemp-derived cannabinoid beverages are subject to specific limitations, including a maximum of 10 milligrams of THC per serving and restrictions on container sizes for nonresealable products. The regulations also allow for the export of hemp-extract products that may not be sold to consumers within the state.

Overall, these regulations aim to ensure the safety and proper labeling of hemp-derived cannabinoid products while impacting businesses involved in their production and distribution. Compliance with these new standards will be necessary for all stakeholders in the industry.

Legislation • United States • Hawaii • Bill

## **HI SB 2102**

Relating To Industrial Hemp.

 Industrial Hemp

**Last Action: March 05, 2026 - 48 Hrs. Notice 03-10-26.**

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Mike Gabbard (D)**, **Troy N. Hashimoto (D)**, **Herbert M. Richards (D)**, **Joy A. San Buenaventura (D)**

Source: [https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session/measure\\_indiv.aspx?billtype=SB&billnumber=2102&year=2026](https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session/measure_indiv.aspx?billtype=SB&billnumber=2102&year=2026) 

### Bill Forecast

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

### AI Summary

The new legislation in Hawaii permits the use of hemp and hemp-derived feed ingredients in commercial animal feeds, specifically for pets, specialty pets, and horses, starting July 1, 2026. This initiative aims to diversify the state's agriculture and improve supply-chain resilience by aligning local regulations with federal standards and scientific guidelines.

Hemp-derived feed ingredients must be registered, legally sourced, and comply with established rules regarding tetrahydrocannabinol limits and good manufacturing practices. The use of these ingredients for livestock will require approval from the United States Food and Drug Administration or the Association of American Feed Control Officials.

Manufacturers and distributors are required to maintain records and provide product samples for testing as mandated by the Department of Agriculture and Biosecurity. The department will also initiate rulemaking to recognize hemp-derived feed ingredients as defined by the Association of American Feed Control Officials.

This legislation is expected to impact various business sectors, including agriculture and animal feed manufacturing and distribution, particularly those focused on pet and livestock feed. While the bill does not specify direct financial impacts, it suggests potential growth in the agricultural sector through the incorporation of hemp-derived products.

Legislation • United States • Hawaii • Bill

## **HI SB 2178**

Relating To Industrial Hemp.

 Industrial Hemp

**Last Action: March 06, 2026 - One Day Notice 03-10-26.**

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Herbert M. Richards (D)**, **Stanley Chang (D)**, **Michelle N. Kidani (D)**, **Joy A. San Buenaventura (D)**

Source: [https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session/measure\\_indiv.aspx?billtype=SB&billnumber=2178&year=2026](https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session/measure_indiv.aspx?billtype=SB&billnumber=2178&year=2026) 

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

### **AI Summary**

The proposed legislation establishes a regulatory framework for industrial hemp cultivation in Hawaii, focusing on non-cannabinoid industrial hemp. It aims to create a comprehensive program that includes licensing, education, and support for the cultivation and use of industrial hemp, distinct from hemp grown for cannabinoid extraction.

An advisory board will be formed to develop a strategic plan for enhancing processing infrastructure and commercialization of industrial hemp. This board will consist of diverse members, including farmers and experts from the University of Hawaii, and will prioritize scalable and regenerative technologies that align with the state's climate and economic goals.

The program will support research initiatives that promote local adaptation, sustainability,

and economic development, fostering partnerships with Native Hawaiian practitioners and cooperatives. Additionally, the legislation includes provisions for adopting state building codes for hemp-based materials, such as hempcrete, to facilitate the use of industrial hemp in construction.

Financially, the program is backed by appropriations from the State of Hawaii's general revenues and special funds, aimed at supporting various business sectors, including agriculture, construction, and research. The initiative is expected to lead to significant economic benefits for the state by promoting the growth and commercialization of industrial hemp products.

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Legislation • United States • Idaho • Bill

## **ID H 772**

INDUSTRIAL HEMP – Amends existing law to provide for negligent violations.

 Industrial Hemp

**Last Action: March 05, 2026 - Read Third Time in Full – PASSED - 68-0-2AYES – Alfieri, Barbieri, Beiswenger, Berch, Bingham, Boyle, Bruce, Burgoyne, Cannon, Cayler, Cheatum, Church, Cornilles, Crane(12), Crane(13), Dygert, Egbert, Ehardt, Ehlers, Fuhriman, Furniss, Galaviz, Gannon, Garner, Hall(Stone), Handy, Harris, Hawkins, Haws, Healey, Hill, Holtzclaw, Hostetler, Leavitt, Manwaring, Marmon, Mathias, McCann, Mendive, Mickelsen(Athay), Miller, Mitchell, Monks, Nelsen, Palmer, Petzke, Pickett, Pohanka, Price, Rasor, Raybould, Raymond, Redman, Rubel, Sauter, Scott, Shepherd, Shirts, Skaug, Tanner(13), Tanner(14), Thompson, Vander Woude, Veile, Weber, Wheeler, Wisniewski, Mr. Speaker****NAYS – NoneAbsent – Erickson, GreenFloor Sponsor - Shirts****Title apvd - to Senate**  
In Senate • 2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **House Ways and Means Committee**

Source: <https://legislature.idaho.gov/sessioninfo/2026/legislation/H0772> 

### 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>93%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>
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## ✦ AI Summary

The legislation amends Idaho Code to clarify the circumstances under which negligent violations related to industrial hemp occur. It establishes that the production, processing, transportation, and research of industrial hemp are governed by state rules, federal law, and the 2018 farm bill, with the Idaho Department of Agriculture responsible for promulgating these rules.

The Department is authorized to set fees and penalties for violations, with provisions for appeals within 30 days of assessment. The law specifies that hemp producers are not negligent if the hemp is grown solely for grain or fiber, efforts are made to maintain THC levels within acceptable limits, and the total THC concentration does not exceed 1% on a dry weight basis.

Rules related to industrial hemp are to be adopted through negotiated rulemaking, and the law permits the interstate transportation of industrial hemp under existing federal provisions. These provisions and rules are set to take effect on July 1, 2026.

Overall, the changes impact industries involved in hemp production, processing, transportation, and research within Idaho, with potential monetary impacts resulting from fees and penalties established by the Department.

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Legislation • United States • South Dakota • Bill

### **SD SB 39**

Revise provisions relating to industrial hemp.

 Industrial Hemp

**Last Action: March 05, 2026 - House of Representatives Do Pass Amended, Passed, YEAS 55 NAYS 12. H.J. 525**

Passed House • 2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Senate Committee on Agriculture and Natural Resources**

Source: <https://sdlegislature.gov/#/Session/Bill/26684> 

## 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>95%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>
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### ✦ AI Summary

The legislative summaries outline comprehensive regulatory changes to South Dakota's industrial hemp industry, affecting cultivation, processing, transportation, and research activities. The new framework establishes licensing requirements for hemp growers, processors, and research entities, with specific application procedures, fees, and renewal periods. Licensing can be denied, revoked, or suspended based on violations or false information, and licensees have the right to appeal decisions.

Transportation of hemp and hemp products must be accompanied by detailed documentation, including licenses, lab reports confirming compliance with federal THC limits, and shipment manifests. Failure to carry proper documentation is classified as a misdemeanor. Inspections and sampling of hemp lots and processing facilities are authorized, with fees assessed for these activities, and licensees are deemed to consent to searches and seizures if violations are found.

The regulations set strict THC limits for hemp, requiring testing by DEA-approved laboratories. Hemp must not be commingled or leave control until laboratory results confirm THC levels are within federal standards. If THC levels exceed permissible limits, remediation or destruction of the product is mandated. The law also includes provisions for background checks on applicants, with costs borne by the applicants, and establishes a dedicated fund to support the administration of the hemp program.

These regulations are scheduled to take effect beginning January 1, 2027, and include provisions for developing rules around licensing, inspection, testing, and enforcement. The new framework aims to align state standards with federal regulations, streamline licensing processes, and ensure compliance across the hemp industry, impacting various sectors including agriculture, processing, research, and transportation.

## [TN HB 1503](#)

Agriculture - As introduced, changes from five to 10 years the length of time the department of agriculture shall maintain all records that the department creates or receives for the regulation of hemp. - Amends TCA Title 1, Chapter 3; Title 39; Title 43, Chapter 27; Title 53; Title 57, Chapter 7 and Title 67, Chapter 6.

 Hemp

 Industrial Hemp

**Last Action: March 04, 2026 - Placed on cal. Commerce Committee for 3/11/2026**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **William Lamberth (R)**

Source: [https://wapp.capitol.tn.gov/apps/BillInfo/default.aspx?](https://wapp.capitol.tn.gov/apps/BillInfo/default.aspx?BillNumber=HB1503&ga=114)

[BillNumber=HB1503&ga=114](https://wapp.capitol.tn.gov/apps/BillInfo/default.aspx?BillNumber=HB1503&ga=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>95%</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>95%</b>

### AI Summary

The legislation amends Tennessee law concerning hemp by increasing the penalty period from five to ten years. This change specifically modifies Tennessee Code Annotated, Section 43-27-102(c).

The act becomes effective immediately upon becoming law, contingent on the public welfare.

No specific monetary impacts or business industries are detailed in the provided information.

## Marijuana

62

Legislation • United States • Arizona • Bill

## [AZ SB 1725](#)

Marijuana smoke; public; private nuisance

☐ Marijuana

### Last Action: March 03, 2026 - COW action

In Senate • 2026 Regular Session

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

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

### ✦ AI Summary

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.

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Regulation • United States • Massachusetts • Final Notice

## [Adult Use Of Marijuana](#)

☐ Marijuana

### 935 CMR 500.00

Cannabis Control Commission • Publication Date: February 27, 2026

Documents: [State Filing](#) 

## AI Summary

This collection of summaries outlines comprehensive regulations governing the Massachusetts cannabis industry, covering licensing, operational standards, security, testing, labeling, packaging, and recordkeeping requirements across various business sectors including cultivation, manufacturing, retail, delivery, testing laboratories, and social consumption venues. The regulations emphasize responsible control, safety, and public health, establishing standards for applicant eligibility, community impact, and industry participation, particularly promoting equity and inclusion for underserved communities.

Financial impacts primarily involve licensing fees, impact fees, and community impact fees, with provisions for fee reductions or waivers for minority, social equity, and small business applicants. The regulations also specify detailed procedures for licensing, renewal, change management, and background checks, along with requirements for security measures, inventory tracking, product testing, and labeling standards designed to prevent diversion and protect consumers. Delivery and social consumption rules impose limits on sales quantities, operating hours, and consumption areas, with strict protocols for vehicle security, age verification, and route management.

Enforcement mechanisms include inspection authority, compliance examinations, and administrative actions such as suspensions or revocations for violations. The regulations establish procedures for handling contamination, unsafe practices, and non-cooperation, with provisions for fines and corrective measures. Additionally, community impact and equity are prioritized through local ordinances, community benefit plans, and participation goals, with specific deadlines for compliance and reporting.

Overall, these regulations aim to ensure a safe, equitable, and transparent cannabis marketplace, balancing industry growth with public safety and community interests. While specific effective dates are not always explicitly provided, ongoing compliance and oversight are emphasized to maintain industry standards and protect public health.

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Legislation • United States • California • Bill

### [CA AB 1965](#)

Cannabis: testing: quality assurance.

 Marijuana

**Last Action: March 02, 2026 - Referred to Com. on B. & P.**

In House • 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

 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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## AI Summary

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.

## **CA AB 2506**

Cannabis licensure: tribal government licensure.

 Marijuana

**Last Action: March 03, 2026 - Re-referred to Com. on B. & P.**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Sessions

Sponsors: **Gregg Hart (D-CA)**

Source: [https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billStatusClient.xhtml?bill\\_id=202520260AB2506](https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billStatusClient.xhtml?bill_id=202520260AB2506) 

### Bill Forecast

 In Assembly	Likely to reach floor vote <b>86%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>85%</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>86%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>95%</b>
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### AI Summary

The document outlines amendments to California's cannabis licensing laws, clarifying that all commercial cannabis activities must be conducted between licensees, with certain specified exceptions. It emphasizes that licensees are restricted to their designated activities and cannot engage in other types of cannabis-related operations unless properly licensed for each activity.

Specifically, individuals holding a state testing laboratory license are limited to testing activities only and are prohibited from holding or employing individuals in other cannabis licenses. This aims to maintain clear boundaries between different sectors within the industry.

Additionally, licensees are required to obtain separate licenses for each location where they conduct commercial cannabis activities. This change is intended to streamline licensing procedures and improve operational compliance across different business sites.

Overall, these amendments seek to clarify licensing requirements, reinforce industry boundaries, and promote organized regulation within California's cannabis industry. The effective date of these changes is not specified in the provided information.

Legislation • United States • Connecticut • Bill

## **CT HB 5109**

AN ACT REPLACING THE CANNABIS TOTAL THC TAX WITH AN EXCISE TAX.

 Marijuana

**Last Action: March 05, 2026 - Public Hearing 03/11**

In House • 2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Joint Finance, Revenue and Bonding Committee**

Source: [https://www.cga.ct.gov/asp/cgabillstatus/cgabillstatus.asp?selBillType=Bill&bill\\_num=HB05109&which\\_year=2026](https://www.cga.ct.gov/asp/cgabillstatus/cgabillstatus.asp?selBillType=Bill&bill_num=HB05109&which_year=2026) 

### **AI Summary**

This legislative change replaces the existing total THC tax on cannabis products with a new excise tax of 10.75% based on gross receipts from cannabis sales, effective October 1, 2026. The new tax applies to sales by cannabis retailers, hybrid retailers, and micro-cultivators, simplifying the tax process by focusing on gross receipts rather than THC content.

The impacted industries include cultivation, retail, hybrid retailing, micro-cultivation, delivery services, and related cannabis businesses. Tax collection remains the responsibility of these businesses, which must file monthly electronic returns. Penalties for late payment or non-compliance are specified to ensure proper administration.

Revenue generated from this tax will be allocated to various funds over multiple fiscal years, with a shifting percentage directed to the social equity and innovation account, the Cannabis Prevention and Recovery Services Fund, and the General Fund. The distribution percentages increase over time, emphasizing support for social equity initiatives.

The provisions of certain existing sections will continue to apply unless inconsistent, and the commissioner is authorized to adopt regulations to implement the tax. Refunds of the tax paid by cannabis businesses are prohibited, and the new tax structure aims to streamline taxation and enhance revenue allocation for related programs.

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Legislation • United States • Connecticut • Bill

## **CT HB 5351**

AN ACT CONCERNING THE SOCIAL EQUITY COUNCIL'S RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING CANNABIS REGULATION.

 Marijuana

**Last Action: February 27, 2026 - Public Hearing 03/04**

In House • 2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Joint General Law Committee**

Source: [https://www.cga.ct.gov/asp/cgabillstatus/cgabillstatus.asp?selBillType=Bill&bill\\_num=HB05351&which\\_year=2026](https://www.cga.ct.gov/asp/cgabillstatus/cgabillstatus.asp?selBillType=Bill&bill_num=HB05351&which_year=2026) 

### Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>57%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>60%</b>
In House	Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>

### AI Summary

This legislation establishes a Social Equity Council within the Department of Economic and Community Development to promote participation and address disparities in the cannabis industry. The Council, composed of 17 members appointed by various state officials, is tasked with developing policies to foster equitable access to licenses, technical assistance, workforce training, and community investments, particularly in areas disproportionately impacted by cannabis prohibition. It will also conduct studies on the social, economic, and racial impacts of prohibition to inform future regulations.

The legislation emphasizes creating programs that facilitate equitable licensing for communities harmed by past enforcement, including establishing qualifications, expedited licensing processes, and ownership criteria. The Council will oversee grants from designated social equity funds, review and approve workforce development plans, and develop evaluation rubrics to ensure fair participation. It will also identify impacted areas using census and poverty data, with specific deadlines for publishing these lists.

Reporting requirements mandate annual and monthly expenditure disclosures by the Council, along with oversight of license applications through a lottery system designed to reserve a significant portion of licenses for social equity applicants. The lottery process is conducted by a third-party operator to ensure fairness and geographic diversity, with applications disqualified if multiple submissions are made by the same applicant within a round.

The legislation restricts changes in ownership or control of cannabis businesses during certain periods, including during provisional licensing and for three years after final licensure, with limited exceptions. The Council is authorized to conduct investigations, review ownership structures, and issue policies related to ownership and control changes. Overall, the provisions aim to promote transparency, fairness, and increased participation of historically disadvantaged communities in the cannabis industry.

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Legislation • United States • Connecticut • Bill

## **CT SB 352**

AN ACT CONCERNING THE MINIMUM FAIR WAGE AND PERSONS EMPLOYED AT CANNABIS ESTABLISHMENTS.

 Marijuana

**Last Action: February 27, 2026 - Public Hearing 03/03**

In Senate • 2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Joint Labor and Public Employees Committee**

Source: [https://www.cga.ct.gov/asp/cgabillstatus/cgabillstatus.asp?selBillType=Bill&bill\\_num=SB00352&which\\_year=2026](https://www.cga.ct.gov/asp/cgabillstatus/cgabillstatus.asp?selBillType=Bill&bill_num=SB00352&which_year=2026) 

### Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>62%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>64%</b>
In House	Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>

### AI Summary

This legislation updates existing laws to establish labor practice and wage requirements for cannabis establishments, including dispensaries and producers. It mandates that all licensees must enter into labor peace agreements with bona fide labor organizations, which are defined as unions actively seeking to represent cannabis workers and meeting specific criteria. These agreements prohibit lockouts, picketing, work stoppages, and boycotts, and must include arbitration clauses for resolving disputes.

A key provision specifies that employees at cannabis establishments must be paid at least the minimum fair wage, as defined in relevant statutes, and clarifies that gratuities cannot

be counted toward this minimum wage. The law requires the Department to compile and update a list of labor unions actively seeking to represent cannabis workers, with applications for inclusion due by September 1, 2023, and the list to be established by October 1, 2023.

The legislation applies to various sectors within the cannabis industry, including cultivation, manufacturing, and retail dispensaries. It requires these businesses to negotiate labor peace agreements and ensure employees receive at least the minimum fair wage, effective October 1, 2026. Provisional licensees are also mandated to enter into such agreements as a condition for obtaining final licensing or expanded authorization.

Enforcement mechanisms are introduced to ensure compliance, including license suspension if a licensee fails to adhere to arbitration orders. During suspension, licensees may maintain inventory but are restricted from selling or transferring cannabis unless they voluntarily surrender their license or follow an approved disposition plan. Civil actions are also available to enforce arbitration awards or lift suspensions, ensuring adherence to the labor and wage standards established by the legislation.

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Legislation • United States • District of Columbia • Bill

 **DC B 26-0259**

Medical Cannabis Retailer Craft Preparation Endorsement Act of 2025

 Marijuana

**Last Action: March 03, 2026 - Re-Referred to Committee of the Whole**

In Senate • 2025-2026 Council Period

Sponsors: **Phil Mendelson (D)**

Source: <https://lims.dccouncil.gov/Legislation/B26-0259> 

**Bill Forecast**

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

## ✦ AI Summary

The proposed legislation seeks to create a new craft preparation endorsement for licensed medical cannabis retailers, enabling them to prepare and sell a variety of cannabis products, including baked goods, beverages, chocolates, confections, lotions, soaps, ointments, and prerolls. These products must be made using cannabis oil, butter, or other materials sourced from licensed manufacturers.

Retailers with a medical cannabis license can apply for this endorsement, which comes with specific requirements for preparation, testing, packaging, and labeling. Additionally, endorsement holders are permitted to store limited quantities of medical cannabis flower and combined cannabis oil and tincture, exclusively sourced from licensed cultivation centers and manufacturers.

Sales of products prepared under this endorsement are restricted to qualifying patients and caregivers, prohibiting distribution to other retailers or unlicensed entities. Furthermore, endorsement holders must ensure that the preparation of cannabis products does not produce detectable odors in surrounding areas and cannot allow consumption of cannabis products on their premises unless they also hold a safe-use treatment facility endorsement.

The legislation is anticipated to enhance the medical cannabis industry by broadening the range of available products and establishing new operational guidelines for retailers. A fiscal impact statement will be adopted as required, although specific monetary impacts are not detailed in the text.

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Legislation • United States • District of Columbia • Bill

### **DC B 26-0346**

Medical Cannabis Conditional Licensure Extension Amendment Act of 2025

 Marijuana

**Last Action: March 03, 2026 - Re-Referred to Committee of the Whole**

In Senate • 2025-2026 Council Period

Sponsors: **Phil Mendelson (D)**

Source: <https://lims.dccouncil.gov/Legislation/B26-0346> 

## Bill Forecast

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

On September 16, 2025, legislation was proposed to extend the expiration date on conditional licenses for various medical cannabis-related businesses in the District of Columbia. The current conditional licenses, which are set to expire after 2 years, will be extended to 4 years. This change aims to provide existing license holders with additional time to secure permanent locations and encourage ongoing participation in the legal medical cannabis market.

The legislation is expected to positively impact the medical cannabis industry by extending operational timelines and supporting the growth of licensed businesses. By allowing more time for license holders to establish themselves, the measure seeks to enhance the stability and sustainability of the sector.

Overall, the proposed extension reflects a commitment to fostering a robust medical cannabis industry in the District, ultimately benefiting both businesses and consumers.

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Legislation • United States • District of Columbia • Bill

### [DC B 26-0522](#)

Medical Cannabis Process Improvement Amendment Act of 2025

 Marijuana

**Last Action: March 03, 2026 - Re-Referred to Committee of the Whole**

In Senate • 2025-2026 Council Period

Sponsors: **Charles Allen (D)**

Source: <https://lims.dccouncil.gov/Legislation/B26-0522> 

## Bill Forecast

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

The proposed legislation aims to amend regulations surrounding medical cannabis in the District of Columbia, focusing on the licensing and location of cannabis retailers. One of the key changes is the clarification of definitions to prevent cannabis retailers from being located near educational facilities that serve young children, thereby enhancing community safety.

Additionally, daycare centers will receive expanded rights to protest against proposed medical cannabis licensees. This change acknowledges the potential impact of cannabis operations on peace, order, and quiet, particularly concerning the proximity to children, which was not previously considered under existing law.

The legislation also introduces provisions that allow Advisory Neighborhood Commissions (ANCs) to protest the issuance, renewal, or transfer of internet retailer licenses. This recognizes the potential implications of internet retailers on community safety.

Overall, the changes are designed to improve regulatory clarity and foster greater community engagement in the licensing process for cannabis retailers and internet retailers. The legislation seeks to balance the interests of businesses with the concerns of local communities, particularly those involving daycare centers and educational facilities.

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Legislation • United States • Florida • Bill

### **FL HB 887**

Medical Marijuana Use Registry Identification Cards for Veterans

 FN Policy Analyst's FN Inbox Migration

 Marijuana

**Last Action: March 04, 2026 - Received**

In Senate • Regular Session 2026

Sponsors: **Susan L. Valdes (R-FL)**

Source: <https://flhouse.gov/Sections/Bills/billsdetail.aspx?BillId=83525> 

### Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>41%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>41%</b>
In House	Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>

## ✦ AI Summary

The legislation allows the Florida Department of Health to charge a reduced fee of \$15 for the issuance, renewal, or replacement of medical marijuana identification cards for qualified veteran patients. To qualify for this reduced fee, applicants must provide proof of veteran status through specific documentation, such as a DD-214 form, a Department of Veterans Affairs or Uniformed Services identification card indicating retired status, or a Florida driver license with a veteran designation.

This fee reduction is specifically available to veteran patients and will become effective starting July 1, 2026. The change aims to make access to medical marijuana more affordable for eligible veterans.

The new fee structure may also have an impact on the medical marijuana industry by potentially increasing the number of veteran patients who obtain or renew their identification cards. Additionally, it could help reduce administrative costs associated with issuing these cards for qualified veterans.

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Legislation • United States • Georgia • Resolution

### [GA HR 1524](#)

General Assembly; reschedule marijuana from a Schedule I substance to a Schedule III substance in accordance with presidential Executive Order 14370; urge

 Marijuana

#### Last Action: March 04, 2026 - House First Readers

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Eric Bell (D)**, **Derrick Jackson (D-GA)**, **El-Mahdi Holly (D-GA)**, **Spencer Frye (D-GA)**, **Samuel Park (D-GA)**

Source: <http://www.legis.ga.gov/Legislation/en-US/display/20252026/HR/1524> 

#### Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>6%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>7%</b>
In House	Likely to pass chamber <b>80%</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>94%</b>

## ✦ AI Summary

This resolution urges the Georgia General Assembly to reschedule marijuana from a Schedule I to a Schedule III controlled substance, aligning state law with federal recommendations and recent executive orders. The proposed change is supported by scientific and medical evidence indicating marijuana's medical benefits for conditions such as pain, nausea, vomiting, and anorexia.

The federal government, including agencies like the Food and Drug Administration and the Department of Justice, has shown support for rescheduling, with a proposed rule issued in May 2024 that is currently awaiting an administrative hearing. This federal effort underscores the importance of updating marijuana's classification to reflect current scientific understanding.

The resolution emphasizes the need to increase research on medical marijuana and cannabidiol to better inform patients and healthcare providers. While specific financial impacts are not detailed, the change could influence industries involved in the production, distribution, and research of medical cannabis.

Overall, the resolution calls for prompt action to implement the rescheduling, which is linked to federal initiatives and executive orders issued in December 2025, aiming to improve access to medical marijuana and advance scientific research.

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Regulation • United States • Alabama • Proposed Notice

## 📄 General Provisions, Scope And Construction Of Rules

📁 Marijuana

### 538-X-1

Alabama Medical Cannabis Commission • Publication Date: February 27, 2026

Comment End Dates: April 03, 2026

Documents: [State Filing](#) 📄

## ✦ AI Summary

The Alabama Medical Cannabis Commission is proposing amendments to its administrative rules to improve regulation and oversight of the medical cannabis industry within the state. These changes aim to enhance the management of production, transportation, dispensation, testing, and patient registration, with a focus on maximizing benefits for

qualified patients while minimizing diversion. The proposed amendments are scheduled for public comment from February 27, 2026, through April 3, 2026, after which they may be adopted and implemented.

The regulatory framework outlined in the rules covers licensing, testing standards, and tracking systems for various industry sectors, including cultivation, processing, transportation, retail dispensaries, testing laboratories, and integrated facilities. The Alabama Medical Cannabis Commission is empowered to enforce these regulations, levy fees, and impose fines, with all fee schedules and penalty amounts publicly available online. The rules also establish procedures for requesting variances, allowing licensees some flexibility under extraordinary circumstances, with processes for review, rehearing, and appeals governed by state administrative procedures.

Key provisions include detailed fee structures for licensing, renewal, application, transfer, and other administrative actions, impacting operational costs for industry participants. The rules specify that fees are payable according to publicly posted schedules, and that license transfers and amendments involve significant fees. The effective dates of the existing rules and amendments are noted, with the latest amendments set to become effective on November 14, 2024.

Overall, these regulatory updates aim to create a structured, transparent framework for the medical cannabis industry in Alabama, balancing regulatory oversight with opportunities for flexibility through variance procedures. The changes are designed to support industry compliance while safeguarding public health and safety, with no anticipated significant economic impact or increased costs for consumers or businesses.

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Legislation • United States • Hawaii • Bill

## **HI SB 2408**

Relating To Compassionate Access To Medical Cannabis.

 Marijuana

**Last Action: February 27, 2026 - The committee(s) on JDC recommend(s) that the measure be PASSED, UNAMENDED. The votes in JDC were as follows: 5 Aye(s): Senator(s) Rhoads, Gabbard, Chang, San Buenaventura, Awa; Aye(s) with reservations: none ; 0 No(es): none; and 0 Excused: none.**

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: Joy A. San Buenaventura (D), Stanley Chang (D), Kurt Fevella (R), Jarrett Keohokalole (D), Michelle N. Kidani (D)

Source: [https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session/measure\\_indiv.aspx?billtype=SB&billnumber=2408&year=2026](https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session/measure_indiv.aspx?billtype=SB&billnumber=2408&year=2026) 

## Bill Forecast

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

The proposed legislation in Hawaii allows terminally ill patients and qualifying patients over sixty-five years of age with chronic diseases to use medical cannabis within designated health care facilities. This initiative aims to facilitate the safe use of medical cannabis while adhering to existing health regulations.

Health care facilities, including congregate living health facilities and general acute care hospitals, are mandated to permit the use of medical cannabis as authorized by a patient's physician or advanced practice registered nurse. Facilities are required to establish guidelines for the use and disposal of medical cannabis and must not deny admission to patients based on their cannabis use.

However, smoking or vaping of medical cannabis is prohibited within these facilities. Additionally, general acute care hospitals may only allow the use of medical cannabis for patients who are terminally ill.

The legislation will take effect upon approval, with the Department of Health tasked with ensuring compliance with the new regulations. Specific financial impacts on health care facilities or related industries are not addressed in the text.

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Legislation • United States • Hawaii • Bill

 [HI SB 3315](#)

Relating To Cannabis.

 Marijuana

Last Action: March 05, 2026 - The committee(s) on JDC recommend(s) that the measure be PASSED, WITH AMENDMENTS. The votes in JDC were as follows: 5 Aye(s): Senator(s) Rhoads, Gabbard, Chang, San Buenaventura, Awa; Aye(s) with reservations: none ; 0 No(es): none; and 0 Excused: none.

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: Angus L. K. McKelvey (D), Kurt Fevella (R), Troy N. Hashimoto (D), Joy A. San Buenaventura (D)

Source: [https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session/measure\\_indiv.aspx?billtype=SB&billnumber=3315&year=2026](https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session/measure_indiv.aspx?billtype=SB&billnumber=3315&year=2026) 

## Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>72%</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>92%</b>
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## AI Summary

This legislation seeks to improve access to medical cannabis in Hawaii by allowing qualifying patients and primary caregivers to make a one-time purchase of medical cannabis after submitting their certification form, even before receiving official registration confirmation from the Department of Health.

The measure addresses issues such as delays in the registration process, limited access to medical providers, and the widespread presence of the illicit market, all of which can compromise patient safety and product quality.

It directs the Office of Medical Cannabis Control and Regulation to facilitate this temporary purchase authorization, aiming to streamline access for patients in need.

The bill is expected to impact the medical cannabis industry by potentially increasing sales volume through expedited access.

It will take effect upon approval.

## **IA HSB 687**

A bill for an act relating to medical cannabidiol by providing deductions from the individual and corporate income taxes for expenses incurred by medical cannabidiol manufacturers and dispensaries, and including retroactive applicability provisions.

 Marijuana

**Last Action: March 04, 2026 - Subcommittee Meeting: 03/10/2026 12:30PM RM 304.**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **House Ways and Means Committee**

Source: <https://www.legis.iowa.gov/legislation/BillBook?ga=91&ba=HSB687> 

### Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>29%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>78%</b>
In House	Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>

### **AI Summary**

This legislation permits licensed medical cannabidiol manufacturers and dispensaries in Iowa to deduct business expenses for state income tax purposes. These entities, licensed under chapter 124E, are allowed to subtract lawful expenses incurred within the scope of their license from their taxable income when calculating Iowa individual and corporate income taxes.

The bill overrides federal restrictions under section 280E of the Internal Revenue Code, which generally prohibit such deductions for businesses involved in controlled substances. As a result, these licensed entities can now benefit from reduced state tax liabilities by deducting eligible expenses.

The changes are retroactively effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2026. This adjustment aims to provide financial relief to businesses operating within the medical cannabidiol industry in Iowa.

Overall, the legislation aligns state tax treatment with the lawful activities of licensed medical cannabidiol businesses, potentially improving their financial position by allowing expense deductions that were previously disallowed under federal law.

## [IL SB 2954](#)

Finance-Cannabis Regulation

 Marijuana

**Last Action: March 03, 2026 - Added as Co-Sponsor Sen. Adriane Johnson**

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Willie Preston (D-IL)**

Source: <https://ilga.gov/Legislation/BillStatus?>

[DocNum=2954&GAIID=18&DocTypeID=SB&LegId=165376&SessionID=114](https://ilga.gov/Legislation/BillStatus?DocNum=2954&GAIID=18&DocTypeID=SB&LegId=165376&SessionID=114)



### Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>92%</b>
In House	Likely to pass chamber <b>66%</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>92%</b>

### AI Summary

The document amends the State Finance Act to establish the Prison Education Fund, which will receive 0.5% of the revenue generated from the Cannabis Regulation Fund. This fund is intended to support educational programs that offer associate and bachelor's degrees to individuals currently incarcerated.

The Cannabis Regulation Fund, managed by the Department of Revenue, collects revenue from various sources related to cannabis regulation, including taxes and license fees. Key allocations from this fund include 2% for the Drug Treatment Fund, 8% for the Local Government Distributive Fund, 25% for the Criminal Justice Information Projects Fund, 20% for the Department of Human Services Community Services Fund, and 10% for the Budget Stabilization Fund.

The legislation aims to enhance educational opportunities for incarcerated individuals while also addressing broader public health and safety concerns through the allocation of cannabis-related revenues. The Department of Revenue will review and potentially adjust these allocations in Fiscal Year 2024 based on funding needs.

Overall, the changes reflect a commitment to improving education for those in prison and supporting various community and public health initiatives funded by the cannabis industry.

Legislation • United States • Kansas • Bill

## **KS SB 497**

Adding kratom to schedule I of the uniform controlled substances act and making conforming amendments to the definition of fentanyl-related controlled substance in the criminal code.

 Marijuana

**Last Action: March 05, 2026 - Final Action - Passed; Yea: 33 Nay: 5**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Senate Committee on Public Health and Welfare**

Source: [https://www.kslegislature.gov/li/b2025\\_26/measures/sb497/](https://www.kslegislature.gov/li/b2025_26/measures/sb497/) 

### 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>N/A</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>

### AI Summary

This collection of summaries indicates that recent legislative and regulatory actions have expanded the classification and control of numerous substances, including synthetic opioids, hallucinogens, and various chemical compounds. Notably, kratom has been added to Schedule I, which could restrict its sale and distribution. Additionally, a broad range of psychoactive substances such as MDMA, psilocybin, DMT, and plant-based hallucinogens like peyote and salvia divinorum are now subject to stricter regulation, potentially impacting industries involved in manufacturing, distribution, and retail of these substances.

The regulations also encompass numerous chemical derivatives, analogs, and structural variants, including fentanyl analogs, cannabinoids, and other controlled compounds. These changes are likely to increase compliance requirements, enforcement actions, and legal liabilities for businesses engaged in the production, testing, or sale of controlled substances or related materials. Affected industries include pharmaceuticals, chemical manufacturing, research laboratories, healthcare providers, and retail outlets dealing with herbal supplements or drug paraphernalia.

While specific effective dates and monetary impacts are not explicitly detailed, the scope of the regulations suggests significant implications for compliance costs, market restrictions, and potential penalties. The overarching goal appears to be heightened oversight and control over a wide array of substances with psychoactive or narcotic effects, which could lead to substantial legal and financial consequences for non-compliant entities.

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Legislation • United States • Kentucky • Bill

## **KY HB 894 / KY BR 2105**

AN ACT relating to medicinal cannabis.

 Marijuana

**Last Action: March 04, 2026 - to Committee on Committees (H)**

In House • 2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Alan Gentry (D)**, **Erika Hancock (D-KY)**, **Adam Moore (D)**

Source: <https://apps.legislature.ky.gov/record/26RS/hb894.html> 

### **AI Summary**

The legislation establishes a regulatory framework for medicinal cannabis in Kentucky, impacting various industries such as cultivation, processing, dispensaries, and safety compliance facilities, all of which require licensing. It clarifies roles for agents involved in these sectors and defines key terms related to medicinal cannabis products and accessories. The law also sets criteria for qualified patients, designated caregivers, and visiting patients, including recognition of out-of-state registry cards.

While the specific effective date is not provided, the regulations set forth licensing requirements, operational standards, and procedures for patient registration. This framework is likely to facilitate the development of a regulated medicinal cannabis industry within the state, influencing healthcare, pharmaceutical, and agricultural markets.

The regulations also specify qualifications for patients and visiting patients, as well as restrictions on certain activities such as cultivation and smoking by cardholders. They outline the process for obtaining registry identification cards and the necessary certifications from healthcare practitioners.

Financial considerations include licensing fees for producers and safety compliance

facilities, costs associated with patient registration, and compliance expenses for healthcare providers and related businesses. Overall, the legislation aims to create a structured environment for medical cannabis use, potentially opening new economic opportunities across multiple sectors in Kentucky.

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Legislation • United States • Louisiana • Bill

## **LA HB 373**

HEALTH: Provides for the Louisiana Cannabis Pilot Program

 Marijuana

**Last Action: February 27, 2026 - First appeared in the Interim Calendar on 2/27/2026.**

In House • 2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Candace N. Newell (D-LA)**

Source: <https://www.legis.la.gov/Legis/BillInfo.aspx?s=26RS&b=HB373> 

### **AI Summary**

This legislation establishes a temporary pilot program in Louisiana to evaluate the regulation and sale of adult-use cannabis alongside existing therapeutic marijuana. The program is set to begin on January 1, 2027, and will conclude on July 1, 2030. It permits existing licensed cannabis permit holders, who choose to participate, to sell adult-use cannabis at designated retail locations, provided they notify the Department of Health at least ninety days prior to the start. Participation is voluntary, and licensees who opt out may continue serving medical patients but cannot engage in the adult-use market.

The program grants regulatory authority to the Louisiana Department of Health over cultivation, processing, transportation, and retail sales of adult-use cannabis. Participating businesses, including cultivators, extractors, processors, and laboratories, will pay annual renewal fees and are subject to specific reporting and licensing requirements. A new wholesale fee of 3.5% on gross sales of all marijuana (both therapeutic and adult-use) will be imposed during the pilot, replacing the previous 7% fee on therapeutic sales, which will continue to apply to non-participating licensees.

Tax policies are adjusted to apply state and local sales and use taxes to retail sales of adult-use cannabis starting January 1, 2027. Additionally, the existing exemption from sales tax for medical marijuana remains in effect for therapeutic sales but does not extend to adult-use transactions. Local zoning laws are overridden to allow existing licensed operations to

continue without classification as a new use, regardless of local ordinances.

The legislation emphasizes that the pilot program is designed to gather data on the practicality, safety, and public health impacts of adult-use cannabis, providing a controlled environment to identify challenges and assess outcomes before considering permanent legalization. The program's temporary nature aims to inform future policy decisions regarding the regulation of recreational cannabis in Louisiana.

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Legislation • United States • Louisiana • Bill

## **LA HB 460**

EMPLOYMENT/DISCRIMINATION: Provides relative to employment discrimination against certain employees being treated with medical marijuana

 Marijuana

**Last Action: February 27, 2026 - First appeared in the Interim Calendar on 2/27/2026.**

In House • 2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Mandie Landry (D-LA)**

Source: <https://www.legis.la.gov/Legis/BillInfo.aspx?s=26RS&b=HB460> 

### **AI Summary**

This legislation amends Louisiana law to prohibit employment discrimination against state employees and prospective employees who use medical marijuana as recommended by a licensed physician. The law applies to all departments, agencies, and employees within the state's classified and unclassified service, and it is binding on the State Civil Service Commission and all appointing authorities.

Present law restrictions on negative employment consequences related to marijuana use remain in effect, with specific exceptions for emergency medical services, law enforcement, public safety officials, certain state employees, and firefighters.

The changes are intended to protect medical marijuana users from employment discrimination within state government operations.

The legislation does not specify a date when these provisions will take effect.

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## **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: February 27, 2026 - Prefiled and under the rules provisionally referred to the Committee on Health and Welfare.**

In Senate • 2026 Regular Session

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

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

### **AI Summary**

This legislation authorizes healthcare facilities in Louisiana to allow terminally ill patients to use medical marijuana with a valid recommendation, effective August 1, 2026. Facilities are required to document the patient's medical marijuana use, include it in medical records, and implement reasonable storage and usage restrictions, such as prohibiting smoking or vaping.

The law applies to licensed healthcare facilities and mandates compliance with existing drug and medication regulations for Schedule II, III, and IV drugs. However, it does not require facilities to provide recommendations, include medical marijuana in discharge plans, or condition licensing on compliance with these provisions. If federal agencies take enforcement actions or issue prohibitive rules, facilities may suspend compliance until permitted to resume.

Importantly, the law prohibits healthcare facilities from denying terminally ill patients access to medical marijuana solely because it is classified as a Schedule I drug under federal law. This ensures patients' rights to use medical marijuana are protected despite federal restrictions.

Overall, the legislation could expand access to medical marijuana for terminally ill patients and influence healthcare providers, suppliers, and related industries by establishing new protocols for documentation and storage.

## [MA H 2169 / MA HD 1457](#)

An Act relative to worker compensation protections for certified medical cannabis patients and their caregivers

 Marijuana

**Last Action: March 05, 2026 - Accompanied a study order, see H5180**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Lindsay N. Sabadosa (D-MA)**

Source: <https://malegislature.gov/Bills/194/H2169> 

### Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>7%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>5%</b>
In House	Likely to pass chamber <b>89%</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>95%</b>

### AI Summary

This legislative proposal amends Massachusetts General Laws to improve worker compensation protections for certified medical cannabis patients and their caregivers. It permits insurance providers and government agencies to reimburse the reasonable and necessary costs of medical cannabis provided to injured employees who are qualified patients or their caregivers, as certified by a healthcare professional.

The impacted industries include the workers' compensation insurance sector, healthcare providers involved in medical cannabis certification, and employers with injured employees who are certified medical cannabis patients.

The bill clarifies that costs associated with medical cannabis can be considered part of necessary medical services covered under workers' compensation. This change may lead to increased expenses for insurers and employers who cover such treatments.

These proposed amendments are effective upon enactment, with no specific implementation date provided.

## [MA S 2985](#)

Order relative to authorizing the joint committee on Cannabis Policy to make an investigation and study of certain current Senate documents relative to enable private donations to the cannabis social equity trust fund.

 Marijuana

**Last Action: March 05, 2026 - Referred to the committee on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently**

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Joint Committee on Cannabis Policy**

Source: <https://malegislature.gov/Bills/194/S2985> 

### Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>7%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>7%</b>
In House	Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>

### AI Summary

The Massachusetts Senate has authorized the committee on Cannabis Policy to investigate and study legislation related to allowing private donations to the cannabis social equity trust fund. This investigation was ordered as of March 5, 2026.

The focus of this legislation is to explore ways to potentially increase funding sources for social equity initiatives within the cannabis industry through private donations.

No specific monetary amounts or implementation timelines are provided in the current documentation.

## [MA S 79 / MA SD 979](#)

An Act further defining eligibility for medical use marijuana

 Marijuana

**Last Action: March 05, 2026 - Committee recommended ought to pass and referred to the committee on Senate Ways and Means**

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Ryan C. Fattman (R)**

Source: <https://malegislature.gov/Bills/194/S79> 

## Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>53%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>15%</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>41%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>42%</b>
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## ✦ AI Summary

The legislation amends Chapter 94I of the Massachusetts General Laws to expand the list of medical conditions eligible for medical marijuana use. It now includes conditions such as hepatitis C, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Crohn's disease, Parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis, post-traumatic stress disorder, and opioid use disorder as qualifying debilitating conditions.

The bill also clarifies that qualifying patients can include individuals diagnosed by registered healthcare professionals or veterans receiving care at federal Veterans Administration facilities, provided they have documentation of a debilitating condition.

This expansion is likely to impact the medical marijuana and healthcare industries by increasing the number of eligible patients and demand for medical cannabis products. As a result, licensed dispensaries and healthcare providers may experience growth in sales and revenue.

The legislation is scheduled to become effective upon enactment, with specific implementation dates not specified. The bill was filed in early 2025, indicating ongoing legislative activity during that period.

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Legislation • United States • Maryland • Bill

### **MD HB 1519**

Cannabis - Management Service Agreements, Advertising, and Penalties - Alterations  
(Cannabis Reform and Opportunity Act)

**Last Action: March 03, 2026 - Hearing 3/04 at 1:30 p.m.**

In House • 2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Marlon D. Amprey (D), Adrian Boafó (D)**

Source: <http://mgaleg.maryland.gov/mgawebsite/Legislation/Details/HB1519?ys=2026rs>



## ✦ AI Summary

This legislation introduces comprehensive regulations affecting Maryland's cannabis industry, focusing on licensing, advertising, and product standards. It redefines "control" of a cannabis business to exclude certain management services agreements, franchise relationships, and options to purchase that meet specific financial thresholds, requiring licensees to submit these agreements for approval before they take effect. Additionally, licenses generally cannot be transferred within three years of issuance, with certain exceptions such as owner incapacity, bankruptcy, death, or employee sales.

The bill mandates the Maryland Cannabis Administration to publish monthly data on patient numbers, sales, and prices, enhancing transparency. Advertising restrictions are strengthened to ensure claims are supported by scientific evidence, and advertisements must disclose risks and side effects. Advertising targeting minors, promoting cannabis as an intoxicant, or using minors in marketing is prohibited. Exterior signage is limited to specific locations, and websites must implement age-verification mechanisms to restrict access to under-21 users.

Further regulations restrict the sale and distribution of cannabis products containing more than 0.5 mg of THC per serving or 2.5 mg per package unless licensed and compliant with manufacturing standards. Only naturally derived cannabinoids are permitted, and hemp-derived tinctures with specific THC-to-CBD ratios and potency limits are allowed, provided they undergo testing. Sales to individuals under 21 are prohibited, and violations of these restrictions can result in significant fines.

The legislation also addresses advertising practices for social media and digital platforms, requiring age notifications and prohibiting third-party use of trademarks for non-compliant advertising. Licensees can seek advisory opinions from the Maryland Cannabis Administration regarding advertising content. The new standards and restrictions are scheduled to take effect on July 1, 2026, with the administration required to adopt implementing regulations by January 1, 2027.

Overall, these measures aim to enhance industry oversight, ensure product safety, restrict

youth access, and promote responsible advertising within Maryland's evolving cannabis market.

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## **MD HB 622**

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

 Marijuana

**Last Action: March 03, 2026 - Hearing 3/04 at 1:30 p.m.**

In House • 2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **House Economic Matters Committee**

Source:

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

### Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>42%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>37%</b>
In House	Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>

### AI Summary

This legislation in Maryland addresses the regulation of cannabis licensees, with a focus on micro dispensaries and agent training requirements. It increases the maximum number of employees a micro dispensary can have from 10 to 20, allowing for expanded staffing and operational capacity within these businesses.

Additionally, the bill mandates that all cannabis agents, including employees and volunteers acting on behalf of licensees, complete an annual training program. This training emphasizes public health and safety standards, as well as statutory and regulatory requirements related to cannabis sales, transfer, and enforcement.

The impacted industries include cannabis cultivation, processing, dispensaries, and related ancillary services involved in licensing, training, and compliance. These changes are likely to influence operational costs and staffing strategies for licensees.

The new provisions are set to take effect on July 1, 2026.

## **MD SB 439**

Employment Discrimination - Fire and Rescue Public Safety Employees - Use of Medical Cannabis

 Marijuana

**Last Action: March 05, 2026 - Motion Special Order until 3/6 (Senator Jennings) Adopted**

In Senate • 2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Carl W. Jackson (D)**

Source: <http://mgaleg.maryland.gov/mgawebsite/Legislation/Details/SB0439?ys=2026rs>



### **AI Summary**

This legislation prohibits employers in certain industries, including public safety and emergency response, from discriminating against employees based on their medical cannabis use, provided they hold valid certification and comply with regulatory standards. Employers cannot discipline, discharge, or limit employment opportunities for employees who possess a valid medical cannabis certification or test positive for cannabis components, as long as they meet specified conditions. Employers are also permitted to establish policies that prohibit cannabis impairment while on duty and may require employees to refrain from using cannabis during work hours.

The law emphasizes protections for fire and rescue public safety employees with valid medical cannabis certifications, preventing discrimination related to their use. However, if an employee reports for work while impaired by cannabis, the employer must notify the appropriate state authority. Employers are not required to violate federal laws or regulations or to jeopardize licensing benefits to accommodate medical cannabis use.

Additionally, the legislation restricts employment-related discrimination and harassment based on race, color, religion, sex, age, national origin, marital status, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, or military status. It also prohibits discriminatory notices or advertisements and retaliation against employees for opposing prohibited practices or participating in investigations.

Overall, the legislation aims to protect public safety employees using medical cannabis from employment discrimination while maintaining workplace safety and compliance standards. It is set to take effect on October 1, 2026, and may influence workplace policies and anti-discrimination practices across impacted industries.

## **ME HP 1277 / ME LD 1916**

An Act to Automatically Seal Criminal History Record Information for Class D and Class E Crimes Relating to Marijuana Possession and Cultivation

 Marijuana

### **Last Action: March 02, 2026 - Voted - Divided Report**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular and Special Sessions

Sponsors: **Amy D. Kuhn (D)**

Source: <https://legislature.maine.gov/LawMakerWeb/summary.asp?ID=280099092> 

### **Bill Forecast**

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>22%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>22%</b>
In House	Likely to pass chamber <b>58%</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>73%</b>

### **AI Summary**

The 132nd Maine Legislature has enacted a law that automatically seals criminal history records for certain Class D and Class E crimes related to marijuana possession and cultivation. This law applies to eligible convictions that occurred between January 1, 2001, and January 30, 2017, reflecting changes in the legal status of marijuana under the State's adult use cannabis laws.

To qualify for automatic sealing, individuals must have no other convictions since their last eligible conviction and must not have any pending criminal charges. The Department of Public Safety will review criminal history records monthly to identify those eligible for sealing, which will then be submitted to the courts for determination.

Individuals whose records are sealed may choose not to disclose their eligible convictions in most situations, which could positively impact their employment opportunities. However, those whose convictions do not qualify for automatic sealing do not have the right to appeal the court's decision, although they can file a motion to seal their records.

The changes are expected to influence various business sectors, particularly those related to cannabis, as the sealing of records may facilitate greater employment opportunities for

individuals with previously sealed convictions. The law is set to take effect on January 1, 2026, when further rules regarding the appeal process will be established.

Legislation • United States • Michigan • Bill

## **MI HB 5104**

Medical marihuana: licenses; sanctions against former licensees; allow under certain circumstances. Amends secs. 102 & 402 of 2016 PA 281 (MCL 333.27102 & 333.27402).

 Marijuana

**Last Action: March 05, 2026 - recommendation concurred in**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Kristian Grant (D)**

Source: <http://legislature.mi.gov/doc.aspx?2025-HB-5104> 

### 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>41%</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>79%</b>

### AI Summary

The document outlines the regulatory framework for applicants seeking licenses to operate marihuana facilities in Michigan. It highlights the key business sectors impacted, including cultivation, processing, retail, transport, and testing. Applicants are required to pay a nonrefundable application fee and a regulatory assessment for their first year of operation, although specific amounts are not detailed.

To qualify for a license, applicants must meet various compliance requirements and will be evaluated based on factors such as business integrity, financial capability, and relevant experience. Additionally, applicants must disclose their criminal history, including any indictments or convictions, with certain exclusions for marihuana-related offenses involving minors. They are also required to submit fingerprints for a criminal history check conducted by state and federal authorities.

Licenses are valid for one year and can be renewed annually, provided that applicants submit a renewal form, pay the necessary fees, and comply with all applicable regulations.

The regulatory agency will notify licensees of renewal procedures, and there is a 60-day grace period for late renewals during which operations may continue.

Licensees have ongoing obligations to cooperate with inspections and provide requested information to the regulatory agency. The document emphasizes the importance of compliance within the marijuana industry, although it does not specify exact monetary impacts or implementation dates for the outlined changes.

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Legislation • United States • Michigan • Bill

### **MI HB 5106**

Marihuana: licenses; summary suspension of licenses; allow under certain circumstances. Amends sec. 7 of 2018 IL 1 (MCL 333.27957).

 Marijuana

**Last Action: March 05, 2026 - reported with recommendation for referral to Committee on Rules**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Jerry Neyer (R)**

Source: <http://legislature.mi.gov/doc.aspx?2025-HB-5106> 

### 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>84%</b>

### AI Summary

The document outlines amendments to the Michigan Regulation and Taxation of Marijuana Act, focusing on the responsibilities and powers of the cannabis regulatory agency. The agency is responsible for overseeing the commercial production and distribution of marijuana, ensuring compliance with the act through inspections and investigations.

To enhance public engagement, the agency is required to hold at least four public meetings annually to gather feedback and complaints regarding the act's administration. It will also collect fees for licensure and fines for violations, with all licensure fees directed to the marijuana regulation fund and fines allocated to the general fund.

An annual report must be submitted to the governor, detailing the number of licenses issued, demographic information of licensees, enforcement actions, and financial statements related to the agency's operations. The agency has the authority to enter agreements with advisors, consultants, and Indian tribes on marijuana-related regulatory issues.

To maintain integrity, individuals with a financial interest in marijuana establishments are prohibited from participating in the agency's regulatory functions. Additionally, the state police department is required to assist the agency, particularly in conducting background checks on applicants.

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Legislation • United States • Minnesota • Bill

## **MN HF 3615**

Cannabis laboratory testing requirements extended.

 Marijuana

**Last Action: March 05, 2026 - Author added Feist**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Jessica Hanson (DFL), Nolan West (R), Sandra Feist (DFL)**

Source: <https://www.revisor.mn.gov/bills/bill.php?b=House&f=HF3615&ssn=0&y=2025> 

### Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>91%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>90%</b>
In House	Likely to pass chamber <b>37%</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>23%</b>

### AI Summary

The legislation amends Minnesota statutes to establish testing requirements for cannabis and hemp products. It mandates that businesses involved in manufacturing, testing, or selling these products ensure that a representative sample has been tested according to specified standards before sale or transfer.

Testing must be conducted by a licensed or appropriately accredited laboratory, and the

products must meet established testing standards to be legally sold or transferred. This applies to products such as cannabis flower, cannabis products, artificially derived cannabinoids, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products.

For lower-potency hemp edibles and hemp-derived consumer products that do not contain intoxicating cannabinoids, testing can be performed by any laboratory accredited under ISO/IEC 17025 with specific accreditation for cannabis testing. This exception is valid until May 31, 2027, extended from the previous date of January 1, 2026.

The new testing requirements are effective the day after final enactment and primarily impact businesses involved in the manufacturing, testing, and sales of cannabis and hemp products.

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Legislation • United States • Minnesota • Bill

## **MN HF 3820**

Cannabis license application periods and issuance modified.

 Marijuana

**Last Action: March 05, 2026 - Author added Allen**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Nolan West (R)**, **Keith Allen (R)**

Source: [https://www.revisor.mn.gov/bills/bill.php?](https://www.revisor.mn.gov/bills/bill.php?b=House&f=HF3820&ssn=0&y=2025)

[b=House&f=HF3820&ssn=0&y=2025](https://www.revisor.mn.gov/bills/bill.php?b=House&f=HF3820&ssn=0&y=2025) 

### Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>20%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>17%</b>
In House	Likely to pass chamber <b>48%</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>70%</b>

### AI Summary

The legislation updates the licensing framework for cannabis businesses in Minnesota, affecting sectors such as cultivation, manufacturing, retail, microbusiness operations, wholesaling, transportation, testing, event organization, and delivery services. It establishes maximum license caps for certain categories, including 25 cultivator licenses, 12 manufacturer licenses, 75 retailer licenses, and 50 microbusiness licenses, which are

available to social equity applicants and all other applicants before July 1, 2026.

Starting July 1, 2026, the Office will determine the number of licenses to be issued based on specific goals, with a requirement that social equity licenses are issued in numbers equal to or greater than those for all applicants. The legislation also permits the issuance of an unlimited number of microbusiness licenses and clarifies that certain license types—such as wholesaler, transporter, testing, event organizer, and delivery services—are not subject to licensing caps.

Licensing periods will be announced in advance, providing details on available license types, quantities, and application timelines. Applications for licenses in categories like wholesaling, transportation, testing, event organization, and delivery can be submitted at any time, offering ongoing opportunities for applicants.

These changes take effect immediately upon enactment, with the specified licensing caps in place until July 1, 2026. After that date, license issuance will be guided by the Office's determinations based on the established goals and priorities.

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Regulation • United States • Massachusetts • Final Notice

## **Medical Use Of Marijuana**

 Marijuana

### **935 CMR 501.00**

Cannabis Control Commission • Publication Date: February 27, 2026

Documents: [State Filing](#) 

### **AI Summary**

The regulations establish comprehensive standards for licensing, operation, and oversight of the cannabis industry in Massachusetts, impacting sectors such as cultivation, manufacturing, testing, retail, transportation, and social consumption. They specify application procedures, licensing categories, security requirements, and operational protocols to ensure safety, product integrity, and compliance with legal standards. The rules emphasize responsible practices, including seed-to-sale tracking, quality control, and community engagement, with particular attention to social equity and local approval processes.

Financial obligations such as application fees, license fees, impact fees, and costs related

to background checks, testing, and packaging are outlined, though specific monetary impacts and effective dates are generally not provided. The regulations also detail requirements for healthcare provider certifications, patient and caregiver registration, and restrictions on cultivation, possession, and transportation of medical marijuana. They mandate strict security measures, inventory management, and environmental standards to prevent diversion, contamination, and unauthorized access.

Additional provisions govern advertising, labeling, packaging, and product testing to promote consumer safety and prevent misleading or appealing marketing to minors. Delivery operations are regulated with limits on delivery locations, vehicle security, and tracking, while host community agreements and impact fee assessments are designed to ensure community participation and equitable development. The rules also address enforcement procedures, suitability assessments, and disciplinary actions to maintain industry integrity.

Overall, these regulations aim to foster a safe, transparent, and equitable cannabis marketplace, emphasizing responsible industry growth, community involvement, and compliance with state laws. While many provisions are effective immediately upon issuance, specific implementation timelines and detailed operational costs are generally not specified in the summarized segments.

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Legislation • United States • Oklahoma • Bill

 **OK HB 3127**

Medical marijuana; broad zero-tolerance policy for all employers; effective date.

 Marijuana

**Last Action: March 05, 2026 - CR; Do Pass, amended by committee substitute Commerce and Economic Development Oversight Committee**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Kevin West (R), Jerry Alvord (R)**

Source: <http://www.oklegislature.gov/BillInfo.aspx?Bill=HB3127&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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## ✦ AI Summary

The document outlines amendments to Oklahoma's medical marijuana laws, focusing on the rights and restrictions for medical marijuana patients and caregivers. Employers are prohibited from penalizing employees or applicants solely based on their medical marijuana license status or positive drug tests, provided certain conditions are met. However, employers can enforce zero-tolerance drug policies and are not obligated to accommodate marijuana use in the workplace.

Medical marijuana patients and caregivers will not be denied eligibility for public assistance programs or the right to own firearms based solely on their medical marijuana status. The amendments also address safety-sensitive positions, allowing employers to take action against employees in these roles who test positive for marijuana.

Property owners have the authority to prohibit the consumption of medical marijuana on their premises, although patients cannot be denied the use of non-smoking medical marijuana products. The changes are set to take effect on November 1, 2026, and will primarily impact employment, healthcare, and public assistance sectors, as well as businesses with drug use policies.

Overall, the amendments aim to clarify the rights of medical marijuana users while balancing employer interests and workplace safety.

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Legislation • United States • Oklahoma • Bill

### [OK HB 3519](#)

Medical marijuana; deleting requirement for posting certain bond; land reclamation; land ownership documents; creating revolving fund; codification; repealer; effective date.

 Marijuana

#### **Last Action: March 05, 2026 - First Reading**

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **T. J. Marti (R)**, **Darcy Allen Jech (R)**

Source: <http://www.oklegislature.gov/BillInfo.aspx?Bill=HB3519&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>

### ✦ AI Summary

This legislation modifies licensing and fee requirements for medical marijuana businesses in Oklahoma. It establishes five license categories—commercial grower, processor, dispensary, transporter, and testing laboratory—and sets specific nonrefundable application and annual fees based on the size and activity of the operation. For cultivation, fees are tiered according to acreage, with larger operations incurring higher costs, while processing licenses are tiered based on biomass transferred or sold. The legislation also introduces a land reclamation fee and creates a revolving fund to support environmental remediation efforts related to land used for medical marijuana activities.

The law outlines comprehensive application procedures, including background checks, proof of residency, and disclosure of ownership interests. Applicants must submit documentation, undergo fingerprint-based background investigations, and meet eligibility criteria that restrict individuals with recent felony convictions, minors, or prior license misconduct from obtaining licenses. License renewal processes are specified, with late renewal fees and restrictions on renewal after expiration, emphasizing ongoing compliance.

A new revolving fund, designated as the Oklahoma Medical Marijuana Land Reclamation Revolving Fund, is established to collect land reclamation fees and allocate funds for environmental cleanup and redevelopment projects. Any remaining funds will be deposited into the state's general revenue. The legislation impacts various sectors involved in cultivation, processing, distribution, and related services, requiring strict adherence to licensing, operational, and environmental standards.

The provisions are set to take effect on November 1, 2026. Overall, the legislation aims to regulate the medical marijuana industry through structured licensing, fees, and environmental safeguards, ensuring responsible industry growth and land reclamation.

## **OR HB 4142**

Relating to marijuana for medical use; creating new provisions; amending ORS 475C.777, 475C.791, 475C.792, 475C.883 and 475C.916; and prescribing an effective date.

 Marijuana

**Last Action: March 05, 2026 - Third reading. Carried by Prozanski. Passed. Ayes, 20; Nays, 8–Girod, Linthicum, Nash, Robinson, Smith DB, Starr, Thatcher, Weber; Excused, 2–Drazan, Hayden.**

Passed Senate • 2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Farrah Chaichi (D), Thuy Tran (D), Floyd Prozanski (D-OR)**

Source: <https://olis.oregonlegislature.gov/liz/2026R1/Measures/Overview/HB4142> 

### **AI Summary**

This legislation expands regulations related to the medical use of marijuana in Oregon by requiring certain caregivers and residential facilities to develop written policies on the procurement, storage, administration, and disposal of marijuana and medical cannabinoid products. These entities must also provide educational training to staff on cannabis pharmacology, dosing, delivery methods, contraindications, and drug interactions, with training to be completed before staff provide direct care to medical marijuana patients or applicants.

The bill exempts hospitals, hospital-affiliated clinics, residential treatment homes, home health agencies, and hospice programs from these training and policy requirements. It broadens the definition of “debilitating medical condition” to include additional conditions and side effects, potentially affecting healthcare providers and related industries. The legislation clarifies protections against certain criminal liabilities for organizations and employees involved in medical marijuana activities and prohibits the Oregon State Board of Nursing from disciplining nurses for discussing medical marijuana with patients.

Additionally, the legislation impacts the production, processing, and distribution of marijuana by establishing a registration system for grow sites, requiring responsible parties to maintain detailed records, display registration cards, and undergo background checks. It emphasizes oversight and enforcement mechanisms, including the authority to revoke or suspend registrations for violations.

The amendments also specify requirements for submitting notarized owner consent signatures during renewal applications and clarify criminal law exemptions for individuals and organizations with valid registry identification cards or caregiver designations. The Oregon Health Authority is authorized to designate certain organizations or facilities as

additional caregivers before full implementation, with policies and staff training deadlines set for mid-2027.

Overall, the legislation formalizes oversight, registration, and transfer procedures within Oregon's medical marijuana industry, aiming to ensure compliance, safety, and proper management of medical cannabis activities. The new regulations are set to become operative on January 1, 2027, with preparatory actions possible before that date.

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Legislation • United States • Oregon • Bill

## **OR HB 4162**

Relating to cannabis worker unionization.

 Marijuana

**Last Action: March 05, 2026 - President signed.**

Passed Senate • 2026 Regular Session

Source: <https://olis.oregonlegislature.gov/liz/2026R1/Measures/Overview/HB4162> 

### 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>95%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>
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### AI Summary

The legislation repeals laws that previously required certain licensees of the Oregon Liquor and Cannabis Commission to enter into labor peace agreements with bona fide labor organizations representing their employees.

This change effectively removes the obligation for cannabis industry businesses to engage in labor peace agreements related to worker unionization.

The repeal specifically impacts businesses within the cannabis industry that are regulated by the Oregon Liquor and Cannabis Commission.

The provided summary does not specify the exact date when these changes take effect.



## **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: March 02, 2026 - Referred to Health**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session

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

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

### **Bill Forecast**

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>32%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>29%</b>
In House	Likely to pass chamber <b>66%</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>92%</b>

### **AI Summary**

The legislation amends the existing Medical Marijuana Act to allow certain healthcare facilities in Pennsylvania to provide compassionate access to medical marijuana for terminally ill patients. These facilities, including long-term care nursing homes, assisted living residences, and personal care homes, are required to develop and implement written guidelines for the use, storage, safety, permitted forms, and documentation of medical marijuana.

The act clarifies that facilities are not mandated to permit medical marijuana use during emergencies or discharges, and compliance with these provisions is not necessary for licensing or renewal processes. It emphasizes that facilities must adhere to the established guidelines to ensure safe and appropriate use.

The Department of Health, working with the Department of Human Services, is responsible for creating sample guidelines and conducting educational sessions to inform facilities about compliance requirements. These efforts aim to facilitate understanding and proper implementation of the new provisions.

The legislation is set to take effect approximately 120 days after enactment, around early August 2026, providing time for facilities to prepare and adapt to the new regulations.

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Legislation • United States • Rhode Island • Bill

## [RI HB 7856](#)

An Act Relating To Food And Drugs – The Rhode Island Cannabis Act (Bans Advertising Of Cannabis And Cannabis Products On Any Medium That May Be Visible To Minors.)

 Marijuana

### **Last Action: February 27, 2026 - Introduced, referred to House Corporations**

In House • 2026-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Marie A. Hopkins (R)**

### **AI Summary**

The Rhode Island Cannabis Act establishes a comprehensive regulatory framework for the production, possession, distribution, sale, and use of cannabis, with a focus on hybrid retail operations selling adult-use cannabis. It creates a transitional period during which the Office of Cannabis Regulation issues licensing forms and procedures, with applications opening in October 2022 and no adult-use sales permitted before December 2022. The law delineates the transfer of regulatory authority to a newly formed cannabis commission, which will oversee licensing, enforcement, compliance, and industry standards, including the adoption of rules governing operational procedures, safety, packaging, labeling, and record-keeping.

The regulations impact various cannabis industry sectors, including cultivation, manufacturing, distribution, and retail, emphasizing standards for security, health, and safety. They prohibit advertising that appeals to minors and establish protocols for the safe disposal of cannabis waste, environmental standards, and energy efficiency. Licensing procedures restrict transfers to qualified social equity applicants or workers' cooperatives, and the law mandates testing requirements for products, including contaminant screening and accurate labeling, with provisions for quarantine or destruction of non-compliant products.

Operational restrictions include prohibiting shared locations between adult-use and medical marijuana entities and allowing inorganic cultivation methods. The regulations also specify standards for manufacturing edible and extraction products, requiring compliance with safety codes and proper environmental practices. The law mandates annual reporting by the commission on its activities, enforcement efforts, and industry expansion recommendations, including licenses for limited cultivation, on-site consumption, events, and research.

The act emphasizes public health and safety, requiring the commission to enforce compliance, impose fees and penalties, and deposit collected funds into a social equity assistance fund to promote industry equity. It also mandates collaboration with other agencies to ensure effective regulation of cannabis production and distribution, aligning industry standards with federal safety protocols where applicable. The legislation aims to establish a regulated, safe, and equitable cannabis industry in Rhode Island.

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Legislation • United States • Rhode Island • Bill

## [RI HB 7923](#)

An Act Relating To Food And Drugs – Uniform Controlled Substances Act (Revises Sections Of The Uniform Controlled Substances Act To Remove Specific Opioid Dosage Requirements And Revise The Uniform Controlled Substances Act In Accordance With Current Standards Of Professional Practice.)

 Marijuana

**Last Action: March 03, 2026 - Committee recommended measure be held for further study**

In House • 2026-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Matthew S. Dawson (D)**

### AI Summary

This collection of legislative summaries outlines comprehensive changes to the regulation and management of controlled substances within the state. The legislation clarifies and expands definitions related to substances such as marijuana, opioids, narcotics, and synthetic drugs, impacting industries including healthcare, pharmaceuticals, law enforcement, research, and the cannabis industry. These updates aim to improve regulatory clarity, enhance compliance, and address issues related to manufacturing, distribution, and research of controlled substances.

The regulations emphasize responsible prescribing practices, particularly for opioids used in pain management. Practitioners are required to conduct thorough assessments, review patient histories via prescription monitoring programs, and limit initial prescriptions for acute pain to specific dosage and duration thresholds. Exceptions exist for certain medical conditions, and the rules promote the use of opioid antagonists to prevent overdose, especially for high-risk patients. These measures are designed to reduce misuse, diversion, and overdose risks while allowing individualized patient care.

Additionally, the legislation addresses prescribing for pain associated with cancer, palliative care, and chronic intractable pain, granting healthcare providers greater flexibility to prescribe and administer controlled substances based on clinical judgment. It emphasizes proper documentation, monitoring, and patient agreements to prevent misuse and diversion, while also clarifying that concerns about substance use disorder alone should not hinder necessary pain treatment.

While specific monetary impacts are not detailed, the changes are likely to influence compliance costs, record-keeping requirements, and operational procedures across affected sectors. Overall, the legislation aims to promote safer prescribing practices, improve regulatory oversight, and balance effective pain management with efforts to curb substance misuse and overdose.

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Legislation • United States • Rhode Island • Bill

## [RI SB 2872](#)

An Act Relating To Food And Drugs – Compassionate Access To Medical Cannabis Act (Requires Certain Health Care Facilities To Allow A Terminally Ill Patient’S Use Of Medicinal Cannabis Within The Health Care Facility, Subject To Certain Restrictions.)

 Marijuana

**Last Action: March 04, 2026 - Introduced, referred to Senate Health and Human Services**

In Senate • 2026-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Pamela J. Lauria (D)**

### **AI Summary**

This legislation requires certain healthcare facilities in Rhode Island to permit terminally ill patients to use medicinal cannabis on their premises, subject to specific restrictions. Patients must present valid identification and documentation from a physician approving medicinal cannabis use. The law prohibits smoking or vaping as methods of consumption and mandates that medicinal cannabis be stored securely in a locked container to ensure safety.

Healthcare facilities are responsible for creating and distributing written guidelines regarding medicinal cannabis use. The legislation clarifies that compliance with these provisions is voluntary and does not impact a facility’s licensing status. Additionally,

facilities may suspend compliance if federal agencies, such as the U.S. Department of Justice or Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, take enforcement actions or issue rules that prohibit medical marijuana.

The act is effective immediately upon passage. It may influence healthcare providers, medical marijuana dispensaries, and related industries by establishing new protocols for medicinal cannabis use within healthcare settings. No specific monetary impacts are detailed within the legislation.

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Legislation • United States • Rhode Island • Bill

### [RI SB 2961](#)

An Act Relating To Food And Drugs – The Rhode Island Cannabis Act (Updates The Rhode Island Cannabis Act To Remove The Current Requirement To Express Cannabinoids As The Dry-Weight Percentages.)

 Marijuana

**Last Action: March 04, 2026 - Introduced, referred to Senate Judiciary**

In Senate • 2026-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Jacob E. Bissailon (D)**

### AI Summary

The amendments to Rhode Island's cannabis laws establish a comprehensive regulatory framework governing the cultivation, processing, manufacturing, testing, retail, and possession of cannabis and cannabis products. These changes include updated definitions related to cannabis, such as removing the requirement to express cannabinoids as a percentage of dry weight, which may affect how potency is measured and reported by licensed businesses.

The legislation creates a Rhode Island cannabis control commission and a cannabis office responsible for overseeing licensing, compliance, and enforcement activities. It addresses ownership and operational standards, including criteria for social equity applicants and traceability of production batches, thereby shaping licensing and operational practices across various sectors.

Impacted industries encompass cannabis cultivation, manufacturing, testing laboratories, medical cannabis treatment centers, retail establishments, and ancillary businesses

involved in cannabis accessories and equipment. While specific monetary impacts are not detailed, the establishment of licensing and regulatory structures suggests potential revenue generation through fees and taxes, alongside increased compliance costs for businesses.

The regulations are enacted immediately upon passage, with the new definitions and standards set to influence operational procedures, reporting standards, and compliance requirements for cannabis-related businesses in Rhode Island.

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Legislation • United States • Rhode Island • Bill

## [RI SB 2962](#)

An Act Relating To Food And Drugs – The Rhode Island Cannabis Act (Updates The Rhode Island Cannabis Act To Eliminate The Statutorily Required Subcommittees Under The Cannabis Advisory Board.)

 Marijuana

**Last Action: March 04, 2026 - Introduced, referred to Senate Judiciary**

In Senate • 2026-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Jacob E. Bissaillon (D)**

### **AI Summary**

This legislative update amends the Rhode Island Cannabis Act by removing the statutorily mandated subcommittees within the cannabis advisory board. These subcommittees previously focused on areas such as public health, public safety, industry, market participation, and social equity. The changes do not specify any direct monetary impacts or funding adjustments but serve to streamline the structure of the advisory board.

The modifications eliminate the predefined subcommittees, potentially altering how the advisory board conducts its work and collaborates with various state agencies and industry stakeholders involved in the cannabis sector. This includes sectors such as cultivation, processing, manufacturing, transportation, distribution, retail, and community outreach efforts.

The act is set to take effect immediately upon passage, which is scheduled for March 4, 2026. These structural changes may influence the board's approach to advising on cannabis-related policies and initiatives moving forward.

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Legislation • United States • Rhode Island • Bill

## [RI SB 2980](#)

An Act Relating To Food And Drugs – The Rhode Island Cannabis Act (Makes Several Amendments To The Cannabis Act Relating To Applications For Licensure, The Social Equity Assistance Program And The Application Of Cannabis Tax Revenue.)

**Last Action: March 04, 2026 - Introduced, referred to Senate Judiciary**

In Senate • 2026-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Jonathon Acosta (D)**

✦ **AI Summary**

This legislation establishes a comprehensive regulatory framework for the legal use, cultivation, manufacturing, testing, and sale of cannabis in Rhode Island. It creates a Cannabis Control Commission and a Cannabis Office to oversee licensing and industry regulation, with a focus on including disproportionately impacted communities identified by socioeconomic and law enforcement factors. The law authorizes adult-use cannabis for individuals aged 21 and over and sets the foundation for a regulated industry encompassing cultivation, manufacturing, testing, retail, and accessories, emphasizing equitable access and community impact.

The regulations specify licensing procedures, background check requirements, and criteria for social equity applicants, including provisions for fee waivers and restrictions on license transfers to promote fair participation. A social equity assistance program is established to reduce barriers for individuals and communities adversely affected by past cannabis enforcement, providing grants, workforce development, and community support funded through application fees, penalties, and a portion of cannabis tax revenue.

The legislation mandates annual reporting by licensed cannabis businesses on diversity metrics, employment demographics, and barriers to entry, aiming to promote transparency and equitable industry participation. It also directs that, after the first five years, 50% of cannabis excise tax revenue will be allocated to a social equity assistance fund and the remaining 50% to a disproportionately impacted areas investment fund, with ongoing funding in perpetuity.

Overall, the law seeks to create a regulated, equitable cannabis industry that supports community development, economic opportunity, and restorative justice, with implementation expected following the act's passage.

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Legislation • United States • South Dakota • Bill

 **[SD HB 1065](#)**

Revise the medical purpose affirmative defense in cannabis prosecution.

☐ Marijuana

**Last Action: March 02, 2026 - Health and Human Services Deferred to the 41st legislative day, Passed, YEAS 4 NAYS 3. S.J. 23**

In Senate • 2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Travis Ismay (R)**

Source: <https://sdlegislature.gov/#/Session/Bill/26828> 

### AI Summary

The document discusses an amendment to South Dakota's cannabis legislation, specifically regarding the requirement for individuals to possess a registry identification card in order to raise an affirmative defense in cannabis-related prosecutions. This change signifies a shift in the legal framework surrounding cannabis use in the state.

The removal of the registry card requirement may have significant implications for various business sectors, including those involved in cannabis cultivation, distribution, and legal services. By altering the legal landscape, this amendment could influence how cannabis-related cases are prosecuted and defended.

While the document does not provide specific monetary impacts or effective dates for the changes, the potential effects on the cannabis industry and legal practices in South Dakota are noteworthy.

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Legislation • United States • South Dakota • Bill

### [SD HB 1160](#)

Repeal the medical marijuana oversight committee.

☐ Marijuana

**Last Action: March 05, 2026 - Health and Human Services Report out of committee without recommendation**

In Senate • 2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Timothy R. Goodwin (R)**

Source: <https://sdlegislature.gov/#/Session/Bill/27182> 

## ✦ AI Summary

The document details the repeal of the medical marijuana oversight committee in South Dakota, specifically affecting certain sections of the law. This change will eliminate the committee's functions and responsibilities, which are set to cease in 2023.

The repeal impacts various business sectors, including medical cannabis dispensaries, cultivation facilities, and testing facilities. The oversight committee was responsible for evaluating the effectiveness of these entities and ensuring compliance with regulations. Its removal may lead to a lack of structured oversight, potentially compromising the quality and accessibility of medical cannabis for qualifying patients.

Previously, the oversight committee met at least twice a year to assess critical aspects of the medical cannabis program, such as patient access, dispensary effectiveness, regulatory safeguards, and health research studies. The absence of this committee is likely to result in diminished oversight and support for the medical cannabis industry in South Dakota.

With the changes taking effect in 2023, evaluations and recommendations that were once mandated by the oversight committee will no longer be conducted. This shift raises concerns about the future regulation and support of the medical cannabis sector in the state.

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Legislation • United States • Tennessee • Bill

### [TN HB 1972](#)

Drugs, Prescription - As introduced, requires the Tennessee advisory commission on intergovernmental relations (TACIR) to conduct a study that assesses the operational readiness of state and local governmental entities to support a medical marijuana program and submit a report on the study by November 1, 2026. - Amends TCA Title 4; Title 9; Title 24; Title 29; Title 33; Title 38; Title 39; Title 40; Title 41; Title 43; Title 45; Title 50; Title 53; Title 57; Title 63; Title 67; Title 68 and Title 71.

 Marijuana

**Last Action: March 04, 2026 - Placed on s/c cal Health Subcommittee for 3/11/2026**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Andrew Farmer (R)**

Source: <https://wapp.capitol.tn.gov/apps/BillInfo/default.aspx?BillNumber=HB1972&ga=114> 

### Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>85%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>95%</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>94%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>95%</b>
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### AI Summary

The legislation directs the Tennessee advisory commission on intergovernmental relations (TACIR) to conduct a study on establishing a medical cannabis program within the state. The study will evaluate the process for implementing such a program and assess the readiness of state and local government entities to support it.

All relevant state departments and agencies are required to assist TACIR as needed to facilitate the study. The findings from this research are to be reported to the general assembly by November 1, 2026.

The act becomes effective upon becoming law, contingent on the public welfare. This legislation could have implications for industries related to healthcare, pharmaceuticals, and medical cannabis, potentially influencing regulatory, operational, and economic aspects of a future medical cannabis program in Tennessee.

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Legislation • United States • Tennessee • Bill

### [TN HB 2062](#)

Criminal Offenses - As introduced, increases the amount of marijuana that may be possessed, from one-half ounce to five ounces, for it to be considered a small amount of marijuana and punishable as a Class A misdemeanor; revises penalty to make it punishable by a \$500 fine for a first offense and a \$1,000 fine for a second or subsequent offense. - Amends TCA Title 39, Chapter 17.

 Marijuana

**Last Action: March 04, 2026 - Placed on s/c cal Criminal Justice Subcommittee for 3/11/2026**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Joe Towns (D)**

Source: <https://wapp.capitol.tn.gov/apps/BillInfo/default.aspx?BillNumber=HB2062&ga=114> 

### Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>84%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>95%</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>91%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>95%</b>
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### AI Summary

This legislative change modifies Tennessee law concerning marijuana possession limits. The amount of marijuana that can be possessed without facing criminal penalties is increased from one-half (1/2) ounce (14.175 grams) to five (5) ounces (141.748 grams).

Violations involving less than five ounces are classified as a Class A misdemeanor. The associated fines for such violations are \$500 for a first offense and \$1,000 for subsequent offenses.

These changes are set to take effect on July 1, 2026. The update could influence various sectors, including legal, law enforcement, and criminal justice, by shifting enforcement thresholds and potential penalties related to marijuana possession.

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Legislation • United States • Tennessee • Bill

### [TN HB 2404](#)

Health Care - As introduced, clarifies that one of the persons appointed to the medical cannabis commission by the speaker of the senate must be a specialist in the area of substance abuse prevention; requires the speaker to select the member from a list of three names submitted by the Prevention Alliance of Tennessee, with the member to be appointed by the speaker on or after July 1, 2025. - Amends TCA Title 4 and Title 68, Chapter 7.

 Marijuana

**Last Action: March 04, 2026 - Placed on s/c cal Health Subcommittee for 3/11/2026**

In House • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Rick Scarbrough (R)**

Source: <https://wapp.capitol.tn.gov/apps/BillInfo/default.aspx?BillNumber=HB2404&ga=114> 

## Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>55%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>95%</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>59%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>95%</b>
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## ✦ AI Summary

This legislation modifies Tennessee law concerning the appointment process for members of the medical cannabis commission. Beginning July 1, 2025, the speaker of the senate will appoint three individuals to serve on the commission: a licensed physician, a licensed pharmacist, and a substance abuse prevention specialist.

The substance abuse prevention specialist will be selected from a list provided by the Prevention Alliance of Tennessee. These appointments aim to ensure that the commission includes expertise in medical practice, pharmacy, and substance abuse prevention.

The changes are likely to influence industries involved in healthcare, pharmacy, and substance abuse prevention, especially those engaged in medical cannabis regulation and oversight. Overall, the legislation seeks to enhance the composition and expertise of the commission responsible for overseeing medical cannabis policies in Tennessee.

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Legislation • United States • Utah • Bill

### [UT HB 389](#)

Cannabis Amendments

 Marijuana

**Last Action: March 05, 2026 - House/ to Senate**

Passed Senate • 2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Evan J. Vickers (R-UT)**, **Jennifer Dailey-Provost (D)**

Source: <https://le.utah.gov/~2026/bills/static/HB0389.html> 

## ✦ AI Summary

The document outlines significant amendments to the regulations surrounding medical cannabis in Utah, focusing on various aspects such as licensing, patient access, and product labeling. Medical cannabis processors will no longer need an additional license to process hemp products, and a fee will be imposed on medical cannabis purchases to support law enforcement efforts. The Cannabis Production Establishment and Pharmacy Licensing Advisory Board will be renamed and restructured, with new responsibilities and membership criteria.

Key provisions include the establishment of funds to support medical cannabis initiatives and the imposition of uniform fees on transactions to cover implementation costs. The licensing board will oversee the review and approval of applications for cannabis production establishments and pharmacies, ensuring compliance with regulations. Additionally, the board will conduct public hearings for significant changes in ownership or location of pharmacies.

New labeling and packaging requirements will mandate child-resistant containers and specific warning labels for cannabis products, while branding restrictions will prevent the use of recreational marijuana terminology. The regulations also specify the forms of medical cannabis products and establish guidelines for patient information and marketing practices.

The amendments streamline the process for obtaining medical cannabis patient and caregiver cards, allowing for electronic applications and conditional cards for minors. Medical providers will be required to complete continuing education related to medical cannabis, and the department will oversee the issuance and renewal of caregiver cards, ensuring that caregivers meet eligibility criteria.

Overall, these changes aim to clarify the legal framework for medical cannabis in Utah, impacting various stakeholders, including pharmacies, medical providers, and patients, while enhancing the regulatory oversight of the industry.

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Legislation • United States • Utah • Bill

### [UT SB 325](#)

Amendments to Cannabis Agreements With Tribes

☐ Marijuana

**Last Action: March 04, 2026 - Senate/ comm rpt/ sent to Rules : Senate Rules Committee**

In Senate • 2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Ronald M. Winterton (R-UT)**

Source: <https://le.utah.gov/~2026/bills/static/SB0325.html> 

## ✦ AI Summary

This legislation modifies Utah's laws regarding medical cannabis by allowing the governor to enter into written agreements with federally recognized Indian tribes. These agreements enable tribes to operate cannabis production establishments or medical cannabis pharmacies on tribal land within the state.

The agreements must specify key terms such as the effective date and any accommodations made by the tribe. Cannabis production establishments established under these agreements are exempt from the state's existing cap on cannabis production licenses and are permitted to transport cannabis within the state in accordance with current laws.

All cannabis operations on tribal land must adhere to applicable requirements, fees, fines, and disciplinary measures. The legislation does not allocate additional funding for these provisions.

These changes are set to take effect on May 6, 2026, impacting the medical cannabis industry, tribal governments involved in cannabis operations, and related transportation and compliance services.

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Legislation • United States • Virginia • Bill

## [VA HB 398](#)

Safeguarding American Veteran Empowerment Act; created, prohibited practices, penalties.

☐ Hemp

☐ Healthcare and Hemp/Cannabis

☐ Marijuana

**Last Action: March 02, 2026 - Passed Senate (40-Y 0-N 0-A)**

Passed Senate • 2026-2027 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Charniele L. Herring (D-VA)**

Source: <https://lis.virginia.gov/bill-details/20261/HB398> 

## Bill Forecast

	Likely to reach floor vote <b>69%</b>		Likely to reach floor vote <b>68%</b>
In House	Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>	In Senate	Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>

### ✦ AI Summary

The document outlines amendments to consumer protection regulations in Virginia, focusing on prohibited practices in consumer transactions. Key changes target fraudulent acts by suppliers, including misrepresentation of goods and services, improper advertising of used or defective items, and failure to sell goods as advertised. The amendments aim to enhance consumer protection across various industries, including retail, automotive, health clubs, and home solicitation sales, while potentially increasing compliance costs for businesses.

Additionally, the document addresses regulations concerning consumer transactions, particularly regarding automatic renewals and continuous service offers, which must include clear cancellation options. It also highlights strict regulations for cannabis-related products, including packaging and age restrictions, as well as requirements for kratom products and mold remediation services. Food labeling must comply with FDA standards, and businesses are prohibited from disclosing personal health information without consent.

Furthermore, the document outlines regulations related to compensation for services concerning veterans' benefits. It prohibits compensation for referrals and establishes guidelines for compensation agreements, requiring written documentation and specific disclosures. Service providers must also adhere to data protection measures, including restrictions on using international call centers and accessing veterans' personal information without consent.

Overall, the document emphasizes the importance of compliance with these regulations to ensure fair business practices and protect consumer rights across multiple sectors.

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Legislation • United States • Virginia • Bill

### [VA SB 332](#)

Medical marijuana; administration to terminally ill patients.

 Marijuana

**Last Action: March 02, 2026 - Signed by President**

Passed House • 2026-2027 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Barbara A. Favola (D-VA)**

Source: <https://lis.virginia.gov/bill-details/20261/SB332> 

**Bill Forecast**

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>24%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>23%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>
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 **AI Summary**

This legislative package introduces regulatory updates across various healthcare sectors within Virginia. It clarifies that healthcare facility employees authorized to handle medications are protected from criminal prosecution when managing medical cannabis oil for patients with valid certifications, aligning with upcoming cannabis regulations expected to take effect in 2026.

The legislation mandates comprehensive protocols and policies for hospitals, nursing homes, and related facilities, including staff training, emergency procedures, patient rights, neonatal care, and handling of stillbirths. Hospitals providing inpatient psychiatric services must establish communication and toxicology review protocols, while all hospitals with emergency departments are required to develop security plans based on risk assessments, including staff training in de-escalation and trauma-informed care.

Additional provisions impact facility operations and safety measures, such as establishing visitation protocols during public health emergencies, implementing policies for transportation notices, and ensuring safety during surgical procedures. Nursing homes must maintain liability insurance, facilitate virtual visits, and develop emergency visitation policies. Hospitals are also tasked with implementing workplace violence incident reporting systems, retaining incident records for at least two years, and reporting data quarterly and annually to the Department of Health.

Financially, the legislation authorizes fee adjustments for licensing and renewal processes to ensure costs are adequately covered without excess, with fees to be adjusted annually if operating costs change significantly. The provisions related to workplace violence prevention become effective upon the federal rescheduling of marijuana from Schedule I to Schedule III under the Controlled Substances Act, aligning state regulations with federal drug scheduling changes.

## **VA SB 542**

Cannabis control; establishes framework for creation of retail marijuana market, penalties, report.

 Marijuana

**Last Action: March 04, 2026 - House Conferees: Krizek, Herring, Morefield**

Passed House • 2026-2027 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Lashrecse D. Aird (D-VA)**

Source: <https://lis.virginia.gov/bill-details/20261/SB542> 

### 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>95%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>
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### AI Summary

This collection of legislative summaries covers a broad range of policy changes across multiple sectors. Key initiatives include establishing a Cannabis Equity Reinvestment Fund to support communities disproportionately affected by drug enforcement, with targeted community reinvestment and social equity programs. Healthcare-related provisions mandate comprehensive insurance coverage for state employees, including preventive screenings, postpartum care, mental health, obesity treatments, and clinical trial participation, impacting insurers, providers, and employers.

Regulations also address the licensing, operation, and oversight of marijuana businesses, including caps on retail and cultivation licenses, market stability measures, and requirements for seed-to-sale tracking. The legislation emphasizes promoting small and impact licensees, establishing standards for testing, packaging, labeling, and product safety, and creating a Cannabis Control Authority to oversee industry compliance. Additionally, provisions regulate the handling, seizure, forfeiture, and destruction of controlled substances, with specific procedures for law enforcement and judicial processes.

Further measures enhance law enforcement authority, including warrant procedures, arrest protocols, and reporting requirements related to juvenile offenses, firearm violations, and

drug-related crimes. Restrictions on advertising, signage, and the use of certain titles aim to prevent misleading practices and protect public safety. The legislation also addresses criminal record management, background check restrictions, and record sealing procedures to improve privacy protections and employment opportunities.

Overall, these policies aim to promote equitable industry participation, public health, safety, and transparency, with many provisions set to take effect between 2026 and 2028. They impact industries such as healthcare, law enforcement, education, retail, manufacturing, and financial services, shaping the regulatory landscape for cannabis, controlled substances, and related activities in Virginia.

Legislation • United States • Virginia • Bill

### [VA SB 543](#)

Marijuana and hemp products; enforcement.

-  Healthcare and Hemp/Cannabis
-  Hemp
-  Marijuana

#### Last Action: March 05, 2026 - Read second time

In House • 2026-2027 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Lashrecse D. Aird (D-VA)**

Source: <https://lis.virginia.gov/bill-details/20261/SB543> 

#### Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>90%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>90%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>N/A</b>
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#### AI Summary

The document outlines a series of amendments and regulations concerning the cultivation, handling, and sale of marijuana and hemp products in Virginia. Key changes include the establishment of enforcement mechanisms for industrial hemp growers, handlers, and processors, with provisions for denying or revoking registrations for violations of the Cannabis Control Act. Additionally, a process for appealing registration decisions is introduced, along with corrective action plans for negligent non-compliance.

Regulations also address the licensing and operation of retail facilities selling hemp and

cannabis products. Retailers are required to obtain registration, and violations related to THC concentrations or labeling can result in significant fines. The Board has the authority to impose civil penalties for various infractions, including the illegal sale of marijuana products, and can suspend or revoke licenses for repeated violations.

Furthermore, the document emphasizes the importance of training for law enforcement personnel, establishing minimum training standards that cover crisis intervention, human trafficking recognition, and compliance with cannabis laws. The Board is tasked with promoting community policing practices and ensuring that law enforcement agencies adhere to these new training protocols.

The regulations also highlight the need for businesses in the cannabis industry to comply with local licensing requirements and tax obligations. The document specifies that the Department of Criminal Justice Services must establish training standards by January 1, 2027, and outlines the responsibilities of the Cannabis Control Authority in creating a verification system for retail marijuana store licenses.

Overall, these amendments and regulations aim to enhance compliance, safety, and accountability within the cannabis and hemp industries while promoting responsible practices among law enforcement and businesses involved in these sectors.

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Legislation • United States • Washington • Bill

 **[WA HB 1941](#)**

Authorizing agricultural cooperatives for cannabis producers.

 Marijuana

**Last Action: March 05, 2026 - Third reading, passed; yeas, 30; nays, 18; absent, 0; excused, 1. (View this roll call)**

Passed Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Melanie Morgan (D)**

Source: <http://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?>

[BillNumber=1941&Year=2025&Chamber=House](http://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?BillNumber=1941&Year=2025&Chamber=House) 

## Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>39%</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>59%</b>
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### ✦ AI Summary

This legislative segment regulates and licenses cannabis-related businesses in Washington State, covering production, processing, and retail operations. It establishes licensing requirements, including an application fee of \$250 and an annual renewal fee of \$1,381, with each license tied to a specific location. Multiple locations require separate licenses.

Licensed cannabis producers may form cooperatives or associations, but these are restricted to representing no more than 30% of total licensed production. Retail licensees and their owners are limited to holding a maximum of five retail licenses collectively. The legislation outlines rules for license forfeiture, allowing a license to remain active for the first nine months of non-operation and potentially forfeiting after 24 months if not operational, unless local government actions prevent it.

Licensed cannabis producers, considered agricultural producers, can operate in associations for mutual benefit, provided they do not exceed the size or the 30% production cap. The law clarifies that activities conducted under valid licenses, including production, possession, and sale, are not criminal or civil offenses under Washington law.

Overall, the bill aims to regulate the licensing, operation, and cooperative activities of cannabis businesses while setting clear restrictions and protections for licensees.

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Legislation • United States • Washington • Bill

### [WA HB 2152](#)

Permitting the medical use of cannabis by qualifying patients in specified health care facilities.

 FN Policy Analyst's FN Inbox Migration

 Marijuana

**Last Action: March 05, 2026 - Delivered to Governor.**

Passed Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Shelley Kloba (D)**

Source: <http://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?BillNumber=2152&Year=2025&Chamber=House> [↗](#)

### Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>64%</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>81%</b>
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### ✦ AI Summary

The State of Washington has enacted legislation that allows for the medical use of cannabis by qualifying patients with terminal conditions in specific health care facilities, including hospitals, nursing homes, and hospice care centers. This legislation is set to take effect on January 1, 2027, and aims to improve the quality of life for terminally ill patients.

Health care facilities impacted by this legislation are required to develop policies that facilitate the medical use of cannabis. These policies must include restrictions on smoking or vaping, documentation requirements for medical records, and secure storage protocols for cannabis.

While facilities must comply with these new regulations, they are not obligated to do so if federal enforcement actions regarding cannabis use are initiated. However, they cannot prohibit patient use solely based on cannabis being classified as a Schedule I drug.

Upon discharge, patients or their designated providers are responsible for removing any remaining medical cannabis, which will otherwise be disposed of according to the facility's policy. Overall, the legislation seeks to balance patient care with safety and compliance within health care environments.

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Legislation • United States • Washington • Bill

### [WA HB 2681](#)

Modifying cannabis producer, processor, and retailer license fees. (REVISED FOR ENGROSSED: Concerning cannabis license fees.)

 Marijuana

**Last Action: March 10, 2026 - Scheduled for executive session in the Senate Committee on Ways & Means at 2:00 PM (Subject to change). (Committee materials)**

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Timm Ormsby (D)**

Source: <http://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?>

[BillNumber=2681&Year=2025&Chamber=House](http://app.leg.wa.gov/billsummary?BillNumber=2681&Year=2025&Chamber=House) 

## Bill Forecast

 In House	Likely to reach floor vote <b>93%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>69%</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>86%</b>
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## AI Summary

The document outlines amendments to cannabis licensing fees and regulations in Washington State, impacting cannabis producers, processors, and retailers who require specific licenses to operate legally.

The application fee for both cannabis producers and processors is set at \$250, with an annual issuance and renewal fee of \$1,781. This fee structure is identical for cannabis retailers, ensuring consistency across the industry.

Starting July 1, 2027, the annual fees will be adjusted annually based on changes in the consumer price index, reflecting economic conditions over time.

These amendments aim to enhance the regulation of the cannabis industry while ensuring that licensing fees remain aligned with economic factors.

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Legislation • United States • Wisconsin • Bill

### **WI SB 534**

regulating medical cannabis, the prescription drug monitoring program, and providing a penalty. (FE)

 Marijuana

**Last Action: February 27, 2026 - Fiscal estimate received**

In Senate • 2025-2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Patrick Testin (R)**, **Mary Felzkowski (R)**

Source: <https://docs.legis.wisconsin.gov/2025/proposals/reg/sen/bill/SB534> 

## Bill Forecast

 In Assembly	Likely to reach floor vote <b>91%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>27%</b>	 In Senate	Likely to reach floor vote <b>95%</b> Likely to pass chamber <b>54%</b>
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## AI Summary

This legislation establishes a comprehensive regulatory framework for medical cannabis, impacting cultivation, processing, testing laboratories, dispensaries, and related service providers. It mandates licensing requirements, operational standards, and security protocols for these entities, including restrictions on advertising and public identification. The law also defines permissible medical cannabis products, emphasizing child-resistant packaging, labeling, and safety warnings, while prohibiting claims that cannabis can cure or treat diseases.

A key component is the creation of a statewide seed-to-sale tracking system, requiring licensees to record all transactions, inventory movements, and adverse events. This system enhances oversight, transparency, and product safety, with data accessible to law enforcement and regulatory agencies under confidentiality protections. Dispensaries are authorized to dispense medical cannabis only to registered patients or caregivers, with strict record-keeping and verification procedures, including pharmacist review of patient records prior to dispensing.

The legislation expands legal protections for medical cannabis users, prohibiting discrimination in housing and employment based on lawful use or registry participation. It clarifies that employers are not required to accommodate medical cannabis use and may enforce policies regarding impairment. Financial institutions are protected from violations when providing services to licensed cannabis businesses, facilitating banking transactions.

Additionally, the law establishes the Office of Medical Cannabis Regulation, sets procedures for patient and caregiver registration—including fees and background checks—and outlines licensing, operational, and enforcement standards. It emphasizes ongoing oversight, data collection, and reporting, with provisions designed to support industry growth, ensure safety, and uphold legal protections for patients and caregivers.

## [WV HB 5074](#)

Relating to changing the allocation of proceeds in the Medical Cannabis Program Fund.

 Marijuana

### Last Action: March 05, 2026 - Introduced in Senate

In Senate • 2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Evan Worrell (R-WV)**

Source: [http://www.wvlegislature.gov/Bill\\_Status/Bills\\_history.cfm?input=5074&year=2026&sessiontype=RS&btype=bill](http://www.wvlegislature.gov/Bill_Status/Bills_history.cfm?input=5074&year=2026&sessiontype=RS&btype=bill) 

### AI Summary

The legislation modifies the allocation of proceeds from the Medical Cannabis Program Fund in West Virginia, establishing specific funding distributions effective June 30, 2026. Under these provisions, \$3 million will be directed to the Supreme Court of Appeals for a Child Protection Commission pilot project, \$10 million each to West Virginia University and Marshall University for Ibogaine research, and \$5 million to the Division of Primary Care to address homelessness. Any remaining funds will revert to the state's general revenue.

Starting July 1, 2026, the fund's revenue will be distributed in designated percentages. Fifty-five percent will go to the Office of Medical Cannabis for administrative purposes, while 15 percent will be allocated to the Department of Agriculture for cannabis testing at West Virginia State University. The remaining 45 percent will be divided among various programs, including 20 percent to the Fight Substance Abuse Fund, 10 percent each to Marshall University for cannabis research, West Virginia University's Rockefeller Neuroscience Institute for substance use disorder research, and the Supreme Court of Appeals for the Child Protection Commission. An additional 10 percent will support law enforcement grants focused on crime and addiction.

Overall, the legislation impacts industries related to medical cannabis, research institutions, substance abuse treatment, law enforcement, and social services, shaping the state's approach to funding research, public safety, and social programs related to cannabis and substance use issues.

## **WV HB 5260**

Relating generally to medical cannabis

 Marijuana

### **Last Action: March 05, 2026 - Introduced in Senate**

In Senate • 2026 Regular Session

Sponsors: **Jeff Eldridge (R)**

Source: [http://www.wvlegislature.gov/Bill\\_Status/Bills\\_history.cfm?input=5260&year=2026&sessiontype=RS&btype=bill](http://www.wvlegislature.gov/Bill_Status/Bills_history.cfm?input=5260&year=2026&sessiontype=RS&btype=bill) 

### **AI Summary**

This legislation updates West Virginia's medical cannabis laws to allow for edible products, establishing specific manufacturing, packaging, labeling, and safety standards. It restricts the use of dry leaf or plant form unless explicitly approved by the relevant authority and limits edible cannabis servings to a maximum of 10 milligrams of THC, with a permissible potency variance of 15%.

The bill requires that all edible products be approved prior to production, feature a universal symbol, and be shaped into specific geometric forms. It prohibits the use of artificial colors, decorative toppings, or any resemblance to commercial candies to ensure safety and proper identification.

Dispensaries are mandated to dispense medical cannabis in sealed, labeled, and child-resistant packaging. They must also provide safety inserts and verify dispensing information through electronic tracking systems to enhance oversight and patient safety.

Furthermore, the legislation mandates that dispensing data, including details of medical cannabis and controlled substances, be reported to a controlled substance monitoring database. This measure aims to improve regulatory oversight and ensure safe use of medical cannabis within the state.