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**Nevada Cannabis Advisory Commission
Subcommittee on Scheduling Hemp
Meeting Minutes April 17th, 2026**

The Nevada Cannabis Advisory Commission Subcommittee on Scheduling Hemp held a meeting via Zoom on **April 17th, 2026**, at 2:30p.m.

Members' Present:
Chair - Layke Martin
Bob Ragar
Mike Edgell
Brittany Miller

Member's Absent:
Michael Cathcart

Chair Martin called the meeting to order at 2:30p.m.

- I. Public Comment
 - a. There was no one online to provide public comment.
- II. Consideration of Approval of the CAC Subcommittee on Scheduling Hemp March 24th, 2026, Meeting Minutes (for possible action)
 - a. Member Miller moved to approve the minutes from the March 24th, 2026 meeting, Member Ragar seconded and the motion was approved.
- III. Updates on Work Plan (for possible action)
 - a. Chair Martin provided an update on the work plan stating she had requested Member Cathcart to look at the study provided at the last meeting from a jurisdictional perspective regarding legislation that would be helpful to local jurisdictions for control and enforcement of consumable hemp products. Chair Martin then requested the other Members to review the study for possible involvement regarding specific expertise or interest.
- IV. Background Presentations and Briefings (for discussion only)
 - a. Chair Martin introduced guest speakers Adrienne Snow of Western States Hemp and Neil Wilner of Vicente LLP law group to meet the requests from Members at the previous meeting for information on hemp and hemp beverages.
 - b. Guest Speaker Snow introduced herself and gave a brief history of her agricultural involvement and the opportunity to grow industrial hemp.
 - i. Western States Hemp, and thirteen other industrial hemp companies, began in 2016 by growing all types of hemp (grain, fiber, CBD, etc.). Through evolution of their

grow process, Snow stated that the only viable route was to grow CBD specific hemp.

- ii. Between 2018 and 2019, Western States Hemp had a harvest that tested over the legal limit and the Nevada Department of Agriculture requested a remediation plan. The remediation plan included blending the entire plant and retesting the material. Department of Ag did not accept the remediation plan resulting in a two-year legal case between Department of Ag and Western States Hemp. The case resulted in Western States Hemp's original plan being approved and set a standard for hemp remediation.
- iii. Snow stated that federal and state law has not changed much over the last four or five years regarding non-consumable industrial hemp and as Western States Hemp focuses solely on animal supplements their operations have been unchanged. The major concern for Snow is the upcoming changes to the Farm Bill from the current limit of 3% THC per package to 0.4mg of THC per package, scheduled to take effect in November of 2026. Western States Hemp's current equine supplement weighs approximately 1.5lb and contains approximately 0.07% THC. With the Farm Bill changes, the same equine supplement would be 95 times over the legal limit.
 1. Chair Martin stated that the 0.4mg THC per package requirement would possibly only apply to hemp products made for human consumption and that she would check the language for confirmation.
- iv. Chair Martin asked how many current hemp companies there are in Nevada and Snow stated there were only Western States Hemp and the University of Nevada, Reno.
- v. Chair Martin asked what has kept Western States Hemp from going into consumable hemp and Snow stated that because her and her business partners background are solely based in animal agriculture there was no thought to pivot into a knowledge set they did not currently have.
- vi. Member Ragar requested clarification regarding the amount of hemp licenses as accessible data counted approximately twelve licenses. Snow stated that number could include other licenses such as handlers and manufacturers (extractors).
- vii. Chair Martin asked if Western States Hemp makes any CBD products for human use and Snow stated nothing consumable, but they do produce a CBD topical balm and bath soaks.
- viii. Chair Martin asked if there were any changes in state law that Snow would like to see and Snow responded with no, the current testing, labeling, and production requirements are acceptable as they are, but banking remains a concern.
- ix. Chair Martin asked if Department of Agriculture is the sole regulatory body that Western States Hemp works with and Snow confirmed that yes, but because they produce animal supplements, they are only subject to approval of their products from the Animal Division of Department of Agriculture. Snow also noted that hemp is not an allowable ingredient in animal feeds and only allowable in supplements, so she worked with Nevada representative, Natha Anderson, in 2024 to introduce a bill to allow hemp in specialty pet feeds, but it was not passed.
- x. Chair Martin asked where Snow envisions the industrial hemp industry in two to three years and Snow referred to her previous concerns regarding the changes in the

Farm Bill and the time it took to start seeing steady sales of products while meeting the state and federal requirements.

- xi. Chair Martin thanked Snow and opened the floor for further questions. Seeing there was none, Chair Martin thanked Snow again and introduced the next guest speaker.
- c. Guest Speaker Wilner introduced himself and discussed hemp's legal background and how he has advised clients regarding hemp-derived THC and hemp beverages.
 - i. Wilner begins by discussing the significant increase in hemp derived beverages manufacturing in sale since 2022. These products gained interest from large alcohol distributors and state legislators to the point that some states have updated their laws so that hemp-derived THC beverages are under the same framework and regulatory oversight as alcohol instead of cannabis.
 - ii. Wilner then discusses four charts that outline hemp policies across the US. The first chart is an overview of hemp beverage retail sale legality, the second chart outlines hemp beverages that are regulated in an alcohol model, the third chart delineates if hemp beverages are allowed to be sold in liquor stores, and finally the last chart shows current state federal hemp alignment.
 - iii. Wilner briefly discusses how the changes to the Farm Bill will affect the definition of federally legal hemp and therefore possibly changing state hemp and cannabis programs. He also addresses the confusion and inconsistent legislation from states trying to keep up with federal law and the anxiety most legislatures feel relying on the federal law before updating their own hemp or cannabis programs.
 - iv. Wilner continues by stating that the hemp-derived THC beverage industry has continuously partnered with large alcohol companies to combat states aligning themselves with the federal definition of hemp as beverages are seen as less dangerous to children.
 - v. Chair Martin asked if Nevada did nothing regarding hemp and/or hemp-beverages before the changes to the Farm Bill occur what would happen and Wilner responded that it would be status quo, but the definition changes could cause regulatory issues that states like Ohio and New Jersey are addressing and that Nevada should think about addressing as well.
 - vi. Member Ragar asked if there was any appetite from FDA to provide for an animal classification of hemp and Wilner responded that FDA believes they no longer have the regulatory authority over hemp due to the 2018 Farm Bill and it is not "generally approved as safe".

V. Public Comment

- a. There was no one online to provide public comment.

VI. Adjournment

- a. Chair Martin adjourned the meeting at 3:13pm.