SENATE BILL REPORT
SB 6303

As of January 30, 2026

Title: An act relating to sustainability and safety in cannabis product packaging and vapor devices.

Brief Description: Concerning sustainability and safety in cannabis product packaging and vapor devices.

Sponsors: Senators Shewmake, Hasegawa and Saldaña.

Brief History:
Committee Activity: Labor & Commerce: 2/02/26.

Brief Summary of Bill

- Directs the Liquor and Cannabis Board (LCB) to allow certain solid cannabis-infused products intended to be eaten, to be packaged in a single, resealable package without individual wrapping if specified conditions are met.
- Requires LCB to allow cannabis concentrates and cannabis vapor products to be packaged and sold in unit sizes and multiunit packages that do not exceed the maximum quantity allowed in a single transaction.
- Provides that LCB must allow cannabis producers to comply with plant tracking requirements using digital batch-level identification methods, and prohibits LCB from requiring individual physical plant tags.
- Requires LCB to allow a limited, voluntary retailer take-back program for open cannabis packages, used cannabis vapor devices, and used batteries, for the sole purpose of recycling or safe disposal.
- Requires cannabis vapor products sold to consumers to be contained in vapor devices with batteries designed to be removable using commonly available tools.

This analysis was prepared by non-partisan legislative staff for the use of legislative members in their deliberations. This analysis is not part of the legislation nor does it constitute a statement of legislative intent.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON LABOR & COMMERCE

Staff: Marlon Llanes (786-7423)

Background: Product Packaging. The Liquor and Cannabis Board (LCB) regulates the production, processing, and retail sale of cannabis products. LCB rules address packaging and labeling standards, including requirements intended to support product warnings, consumer information, and limits on marketing to persons under 21 years of age.

Federal standards under the Poison Prevention Packaging Act include requirements for child-resistant packaging for certain products.

Plant Traceability. Washington State law and LCB rules limit the maximum amount of cannabis product that may be sold to a consumer in a single transaction. LCB rules establish traceability requirements for cannabis plants and products, including requirements related to plant identification and tracking.

Retail Premises. Cannabis retailers are prohibited from allowing on-premises consumption and from possessing open cannabis packages on retail premises unless expressly authorized.

Summary of Bill: Product Packaging. LCB must adopt rules to allow solid cannabis-infused products intended to be eaten or swallowed to be packaged loosely in a single, multiuse, resealable package or container without individual inner wrapping for each serving when the following conditions are met:

- the outer package qualifies as child-resistant packaging under federal standards under the Poison Prevention Packaging Act;
- the child-resistant functionality is designed to be maintained for the reasonably expected life of the product, including after repeated opening and reclosing;
- the package is capable of being securely reclosed after initial opening and remains child-resistant upon reclosing; and
- the package and labeling otherwise meet LCB requirements for opaque packaging, warnings, and limitations on marketing to persons under 21 years of age.

LCB may not require a licensee to use this packaging option, and a licensee may continue to use existing compliant packaging options, including individually wrapped servings.

LCB must adopt rules to allow cannabis concentrates and cannabis vapor products to be packaged and sold in unit sizes and multiunit packages if the packages do not contain a total amount of tetrahydrocannabinol or cannabis product that is greater than the maximum quantity allowed under current law. Rules must remove any limitation that restricts a single package to a one-gram unit or other unit size lower than the maximum quantity that may be sold in a single transaction. Rules must maintain existing child-resistant packaging and labeling requirements applicable to cannabis concentrates and cannabis vapor products, including requirements intended to prevent accidental ingestion by persons under 21 years

of age. Rules must be drafted so the maximum allowable package size adjusts automatically if LCB changes daily purchase limits for those products by rule.

The bill does not authorize a licensee to sell or provide more cannabis product in a single transaction than is otherwise allowed by statute or rule.

LCB must adopt or amend implementing rules within 12 months after the effective date, and licensees must comply beginning 24 months after the effective date.

Plant Traceability. LCB must adopt rules governing cannabis plant traceability to allow producers to comply with plant tracking requirements using digital batch-level identification methods instead of individual physical tags. Rules must provide for robust electronic or digital batch-level tracking that is sufficient to support enforcement against diversion, ensure product testing and recall effectiveness, and comply with federal guidance. Rules must permit producers to group plants into logical batches, such as by strain, planting date, or production lot, and to track those batches in an electronic seed-to-sale system without affixing a single-use physical tag to each plant in the batch.

LCB is prohibited from requiring individual physical plant tags for cannabis plants under any circumstance. Rules must minimize the number of single-use tags and similar materials used solely for plant identification, consistent with the purposes of the cannabis regulatory framework.

LCB must adopt implementing rules within 12 months after the effective date, and licensees must comply beginning 24 months after the effective date.

Recycling or Safe Disposal Program. LCB must adopt rules that allow retailers to accept open packages containing cannabis, used cannabis vapor devices, and used batteries from consumers, for the sole purpose of recycling or safe disposal. Rules must, at a minimum, require that accepted items be immediately placed in a secure container that is not accessible to the public, and only allow removal of the container from the premises if it is being transported for recycling or safe disposal. The product may not be resold or otherwise redistributed for use or consumption. Rules must prohibit on-site consumption of cannabis associated with the acceptance of open packages. Rules must include any additional safeguards LCB deems necessary to protect public health and safety. Participation is voluntary for retailers unless otherwise required by LCB rules.

LCB must adopt implementing rules within 12 months after the effective date, and licensees must comply beginning 24 months after the effective date.

Cannabis Vapor Devices. Subject to compliance dates, cannabis vapor products sold or provided to consumers at retail must be contained in vapor devices that only use batteries designed to be removable from the device by the consumer, or by a person performing recycling or safe disposal of the device, using tools that are commonly available.

Implementing rules must establish technical standards for removable batteries, including standards that facilitate safe removal for recycling or disposal and reduce fire risk in the solid waste stream. Rules must coordinate with any statewide or local programs for recycling or safe disposal of lithium-ion batteries and similar energy storage devices, and must allow for a one year phase-in period.

LCB may adopt narrow exceptions if either of the following conditions exist:

- LCB determines that a removable battery design is not technologically feasible for a specific category of cannabis vapor device and there is no reasonably available alternative design that would allow compliance within the phase-in period; or
- LCB determines that an exception is necessary to preserve access to medically appropriate cannabis vapor devices for qualifying patients and designated providers and LCB adopts alternative safeguards for recycling or safe disposal of devices covered by the exception.

The bill clarifies that LCB is not authorized to regulate vapor devices that are outside the purview of the cannabis regulatory structure.

LCB must adopt implementing rules within 24 months after the effective date, and licensees must comply beginning 36 months after the effective date.

Enforcement. LCB must use existing enforcement authorities to implement and enforce the bill requirements. The bill does not create a new crime or civil penalty. Any violations are subject to penalties under existing licensing and regulatory provisions applicable to licensees.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Requested on January 27, 2026.

Creates Committee/Commission/Task Force that includes Legislative members: No.

Effective Date: Ninety days after adjournment of session in which bill is passed.