The Whole Plant Act

Amendment Package: H.R. 9830, the Lawful Hemp Protection Act

The Federal Whole Plant Act expressed as targeted amendments to H.R. 9830, the Lawful Hemp Protection Act, introduced by Representatives Barr and Craig on July 22, 2026 and referred to the Committees on Ways and Means, Energy and Commerce, Agriculture, and Transportation and Infrastructure. This package is derived from and congruent with the standalone Federal Whole Plant Act. Where this package and that bill would differ, the standalone bill governs. It retains the genuine advances of H.R. 9830 and makes the changes that replace regulation by origin with classification by intoxicating potential.

Read against the introduced text of H.R. 9830 as printed, end to end. Every section citation below was checked against that text. Not legal advice.

Section 1. Short title

This package may be cited as the Whole Plant Act amendments to H.R. 9830.

Section 2. Advances retained

The following provisions of H.R. 9830 are retained and are not disturbed by this package.

The repeal of section 781 of division B of Public Law 119-37 under section 3(b). That provision's amended hemp definition takes effect November 12, 2026, limited by section 2019 of Public Law 119-103 to products containing cannabinoids the plant cannot make, and takes full effect on December 11, 2026. The repeal is what keeps lawful hemp commerce from being extinguished on that date.

The 21-and-over age line for the sale of hemp-derived cannabinoid products, which the bill applies to every such product rather than to intoxicating ones alone, the bar on packaging that imitates imagery used to market to children, and the requirement of adequate warnings against use by children.

Third-party laboratory testing accredited to ISO/IEC 17025, and per-product certificates of analysis reachable by the consumer.

The prohibition on the novel-structure synthetic cannabinoids the bill names, including hexahydrocannabinol, tetrahydrocannabinol acetate, and tetrahydrocannabiphorol.

The industrial hemp definition at section 297A(2) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, as rewritten by section 3, which sorts the non-cannabinoid crop by end use across six categories rather than by a concentration line: stalk and fiber, whole grain and seed products, microgreens and edible leaf, research plants that do not enter commerce, viable seed produced for those uses, and non-intoxicating non-cannabinoid essential oils, terpenes, and volatile compounds. That is this framework's industrial track, and Section 15 of this package conforms its one remaining tie to the threshold.

The preservation of state and Tribal authority at section 10(a), the protection of through-shipment at section 10(b), and the savings clause for state law at section 5906A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, each of which Section 14 of this package retains and amends rather than strikes.

The Medicare Advantage supplemental benefit and the beneficiary engagement incentive under section 5, which Section 12 of this package retains and places within medical infrastructure.

The rulemaking record requirements at section 425(b)(3), and the trust fund for oversight at section 9512, which Section 16 of this package conforms to the taxes that remain.

The rule of construction at section 180(d) of title 23, United States Code, as added by section 9, which declines to require states to develop a per se blood or bodily fluid concentration threshold as a precondition for enforcement, and which the Whole Plant Act carries forward alongside its own affirmative impairment-first standard.

The remaining sections amend H.R. 9830 to replace regulation by origin with classification by intoxicating potential.

Section 3. Definitions

A term used in this package has the meaning given it in Section 3 of the Federal Whole Plant Act, which governs. A cross-reference in that section, or in a definition stated in this section, to a section of the Federal Whole Plant Act is a reference to that section of that Act, and not to a section of this package or of the Act this package amends. The following are stated here because they carry the operative weight of this package.

"Herbal cannabis item" means herbal cannabis, a cannabinoid product, a cannabinoid concentrate, or a cannabinoid

extract. These are the members of the herbal cannabis track. Seeds, stalks, roots, fiber, grain, and the commodities and products derived from them are industrial cannabis inputs when grown, processed, or manufactured for a non-cannabinoid end use, and are not herbal cannabis items in that use.

"Herbal cannabis" means the fresh or dried flower and leaf of cannabis intended for cannabinoid consumption or use, classified by intoxicating potential at the labeled dose.

"Cannabinoid product" means a finished good intended for human consumption or use that contains one or more cannabinoids or any part of the cannabis plant, and is one member of the herbal cannabis track.

"Intoxicating potential" means the capacity of a cannabis plant or an herbal cannabis item to produce intoxication at its labeled dose, determined by genetic markers, including the functional status of the THCA synthase gene, and by cannabinoid content.

"Intoxicating herbal cannabis item" means an herbal cannabis item that has intoxicating potential at its labeled dose, and "non-intoxicating herbal cannabis item" means an herbal cannabis item that is not an intoxicating herbal cannabis item.

"Industrial cannabis," commonly known as hemp, means cannabis grown, processed, or manufactured for a non-cannabinoid end use, including fiber, grain, seed, and stalk and the intermediates and products derived from them.

Section 4. One botanical input

Strike the dry-weight threshold as the organizing principle. Section 3(a) rewrites the definition of hemp at section 297A of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 to a total tetrahydrocannabinol concentration, including tetrahydrocannabinolic acid, of not more than 1 percent on a dry weight basis.

Treat cannabis as one botanical input and classify every herbal cannabis item, meaning herbal cannabis, a cannabinoid product, a cannabinoid concentrate, and a cannabinoid extract, by its intoxicating potential at the labeled dose, as the lead regulator sets by rule under the national standard, and not by concentration by weight and not by whether the source was formerly called hemp or marijuana. Whole flower is classified by intoxicating potential and moves through the channel its effect assigns.

Retain the total tetrahydrocannabinol measurement concept, including its coverage of the acid form, as a measurement method available to the lead regulator, and remove its function as the line that sorts one plant into two legal categories.

Section 5. Age-gating without a possession offense

Strike the prohibited act at section 301(kkk)(2) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. 331(kkk)(2), which makes the possession or consumption of a hemp-derived cannabinoid product by any person younger than 21 years of age a federal prohibited act.

Because a hemp-derived cannabinoid product is defined at section 201(tt)(1) as any finished product containing one or more cannabinoids that meets the hemp criteria, that prohibition reaches non-intoxicating cannabidiol and not intoxicating products alone, and it carries no therapeutic, parental, or medical exception.

Retain the prohibition on the sale of such a product to a person younger than 21 at section 301(kkk)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, 21 U.S.C. 331(kkk)(1), retain the misbranding trigger for child-appealing packaging and the child-warning requirement, and do not make a minor's possession of an herbal cannabis item a federal offense.

Section 6. Compliance scaled to the operator

Strike the market-entry structure that selects for scale.

Strike the tax on sales revenue of manufacturers at section 5901B of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, which imposes 5 percent of a manufacturer's sales revenue for the taxable year and therefore falls on revenue whether or not the operator profits.

Strike the three-tier distribution system at section 5904, which requires that hemp-derived beverages move manufacturer to wholesaler to retailer, bars any person from holding an interest in more than one tier, and directs that the separation among tiers be strictly maintained.

Strike the tied-house trade-practice rules under section 7, and the sealed intermediate-ingredient market under section 8, which makes it unlawful to sell an unfinished hemp-cannabinoid ingredient to any person other than a permitted manufacturer and so closes the open bulk-extract market a farmer or small processor sells into.

Amend the permit provisions at sections 5902, 5902A, and 5902B so that a permit is not denied on a prediction of future non-compliance or on premises found not adequate to protect the revenue, and so that agency fact-findings on

review are not conclusive where supported by substantial evidence.

Replace the struck provisions with authentication that runs on the reporting and inventory data operators and agencies already maintain across the supply chain, with no requirement that an herbal cannabis item pass through an intermediary tier for authentication or tax, so that a vertically integrated operator or a small operator is authenticated on the same data terms as any other.

Section 7. Farm-to-shelf testing

Extend the testing, safety, and labeling standards to cultivation inputs. Section 425(c)(1)(B) already requires an accredited test at two points, following post-harvest processing, extraction, or other manipulation, and again when the product is in the form in which it is sold to a consumer, and section 425(c)(1) already reaches intermediate products. What it does not reach is the cultivation stage, so contamination is caught before sale from input forward rather than only once processing has begun.

Retain the ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation requirement and the authority at section 425(c)(2) to recognize and rely on standards developed by standard-setting bodies subject to third-party auditing, which is the hook through which the recognized national standard enters this bill.

Keep it a standard-setting instruction, risk-based and scaled to the operator, with verification proportionate to the scale of the operation.

Section 8. Impairment-first enforcement

Retain section 180(d) of title 23, United States Code, which declines to require a per se threshold, and pair it with the framework's affirmative impairment-first standard rather than a per se number.

Strike the withholding of 10 percent of a state's highway apportionment under section 180(a), which conditions apportionment under section 104(b)(1) and (2) of that title on a state adopting a conforming hemp-impairment law for fiscal year 2027 and each fiscal year thereafter.

Strike the penalty-parity mandate at section 180(b)(2) and the corresponding proviso at section 180(c), which require that a person impaired by hemp be subject to the same penalties, fines, license suspensions, and sanctions as apply to driving under the influence of alcohol or other impairing substances under state law, and that a state's own laws apply penalties for hemp impairment no less stringent than those applied to alcohol-related impairment.

Amend section 180(b)(1), which requires that impairment due to hemp be assessed using the same field sobriety evaluation standards and protocols applied to lawfully prescribed pharmaceutical substances including opioids and benzodiazepines, to require assessment by a validated all-cause method that measures present impairment from any cause. Section 180(b)(1) reaches for the right thing, parity with how impairment by other lawfully obtained substances is assessed, and then borrows a protocol that carries its own known reliability limits into a substance whose metabolites persist long after impairment ends. The parity instinct is the all-cause premise; this amendment keeps the premise and replaces the borrowed protocol.

Strike the appropriation at section 9503(g) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 of amounts equivalent to 1 percent of the taxes received under section 5901 into the Highway Trust Fund to support state-level enforcement of the zero-tolerance standard.

Retitle the section, which is headed Zero Tolerance For Impaired Driving and inserts a section of that name at section 180 of title 23, so that the heading states the impairment standard the section adopts.

Fund and publish the validation the amended standard depends on. Direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services, through the National Institutes of Health and in coordination with the National Institute of Standards and Technology, to conduct and publish research on acute cannabis impairment, including validated measures of acute impairment, the relationship between cannabinoid and metabolite concentrations and impairment, and the performance of candidate assessment methods in roadside and workplace settings, with the research, its data, and its methods published and publicly available, so that no proprietary method becomes the condition of proving or disproving impairment, and with the research comparing a single-constituent preparation against broad-spectrum and full-spectrum preparations at equivalent cannabinoid doses. Two 2026 trials show the measure missing impairment in both directions. Wolinsky and colleagues in the Journal of Analytical Toxicology gave 60 adults 100 milligrams of cannabidiol with between zero and 3.7 milligrams of delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol and found no significant difference from cannabidiol alone on any pharmacodynamic outcome, while urine tests at the federal cutoff turned positive from 1 milligram upward; their conclusion is that a positive urine delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol test may result from low doses that do not produce intoxication or impairment. A randomized crossover trial in JAMA Network Open found the reverse, oral tetrahydrocannabinol degrading lane control at 10 and 20 milligrams while peak whole-blood concentrations stayed at 1.6 and 3.4 nanograms per millilitre, below the 5 nanogram line states use. A concentration can sit above a cutoff with no impairment and below one with impairment present. This is Section 9(9) of the standalone Federal Whole Plant Act, and it is what makes assessment by a validated method an

instruction rather than an aspiration.

Section 9. A living list, with a clock and a petition path

Give the cannabinoid lists a cadence and an entry path.

Section 425(d)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act directs publication, within 90 days of enactment, of a list of all cannabinoids known to be capable of being naturally produced by a Cannabis sativa L. plant as reflected in peer-reviewed literature, and a list of all tetrahydrocannabinol class cannabinoids known to be naturally occurring. Section 425(d)(2) directs the Secretary to periodically review and update those lists, and sets no interval. Section 402(j)(2) makes a product adulterated if it contains a cannabinoid not included on them.

Provide that the lists and the public-domain reference standard are reviewed on a fixed schedule, not less frequently than once every three years or as soon as scientific evidence warrants, which is the cadence section 425(b)(2) already sets for the maximum allowable amounts.

Provide that any person may submit a newly characterized, naturally occurring cannabinoid or preparation, on its characterization and safety data, for addition, with the agency acting on a complete submission within a fixed period, and that such a cannabinoid or preparation is not adulterated for the sole reason that the lists have not yet been updated to include it.

Section 10. Dose limits set by intoxicating potential

Strike the maximum allowable amounts at section 425(b)(4), which apply if the Secretary fails to establish amounts within the 12-month period under section 425(b)(1) and until the Secretary establishes alternative amounts, and which set 5 milligrams of total tetrahydrocannabinol per serving for oral products, 50 milligrams for inhalable products, and 50 milligrams for topical products.

A fallback that restricts the oral route by a factor of ten against every other route, and that binds only on agency inaction, is not a considered limit. Set dose limits by intoxicating potential and route under Section 4 of this package, keyed to dose, formulation, and route of administration, and retain the rulemaking record requirements at section 425(b)(3), which direct the Secretary to act on peer-reviewed research, usage and adverse-event data, expert input, consultation with state regulators, and consideration of product form, intended use, and target consumer population.

Section 11. Truthful labeling and non-impairment statements

Strike the misbranding provision at section 403(z)(7) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, which makes a product misbranded if its labeling makes a claim regarding the product's effect, or lack thereof, on the structure or any function of the body.

Allow truthful, substantiated non-impairment and wellness statements, so that a non-intoxicating product may state that it is non-intoxicating.

Reconcile this section with sections 403(z)(5) and (6), which require the labeling to carry a disclaimer of the risks posed by the cannabinoid contained, including the risk of drug test failure, and a disclaimer that the Food and Drug Administration has not determined the product safe or effective for treating any condition. As drafted, a maker is compelled to state risk and forbidden to state the absence of risk. Retain the disclaimers and remove the asymmetry.

Reconcile this section with section 5, which permits a Medicare Advantage plan to cover a hemp-derived cannabinoid product as a supplemental benefit for the chronically ill. A federal health program cannot sensibly pay for a product whose maker may not lawfully state that it has any effect on the structure or function of the body.

Section 12. Medical use as public-health infrastructure

Add medical use of cannabis as public-health infrastructure: clinical education for providers on the endocannabinoid system, pathways to insurance reimbursement, standardized whole-plant preparations, affordability and access protections, and the abolition of any fixed qualifying-condition list, so that authorization rests on a provider's clinical judgment.

Retain the Medicare Advantage supplemental benefit under section 5 and the beneficiary engagement incentive under section 5(b), and place them within that infrastructure rather than leaving coverage of a product category the bill otherwise treats as a food.

Section 13. Keep the plant public

Add the public-domain protections H.R. 9830 does not contain.

Recognize the public-domain reference standard and registry for cannabis, building only where none qualifies and

keeping a permanent dated public copy of each recognized entry, treated as prior art and fed by non-proprietary certificates of analysis.

Name the National Institute of Standards and Technology as the federal partner for reference methods, measurement, and reference materials in developing and maintaining that standard, alongside the consensus standards bodies whose work it incorporates. H.R. 9830 directs the publication of lists of cannabinoid names; a reference standard is a measurement artifact, and the institution that does federal measurement should be named in building it. H.R. 2935, the PREPARE Act, already seats the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology on its commission at section 4(c)(21), so this is a naming another bill in this Congress has already made.

Strike the application of the drug-preclusion clauses of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, at sections 321(ff)(3)(B) and 331(ll) of title 21, United States Code, to a cannabinoid that occurs naturally in the cannabis plant, whether the particular cannabinoid was obtained from the plant or produced by synthesis or conversion.

A note on why that amendment is still needed. Section 4(a)(1) amends the drug definition at section 201(g)(1) so that it does not include a hemp-derived cannabinoid product, and section 201(tt)(2) deems such a product a food. That removes one route to the problem. It does not reach section 201(ff)(3)(B), which turns on whether the article itself was approved as a new drug or authorized for investigation, not on how a later product containing it is classified. Cannabidiol has been approved as a drug. Counsel should confirm the interaction before introduction, and the amendment above is drafted so the result does not depend on how it comes out.

Provide that an approval granted to a branded product does not remove the underlying plant, cannabinoid, or preparation from lawful sale, and that the plant and its naturally occurring preparations are not patentable subject matter once in the public domain.

Hold and make available physical reference materials for the reference standard: for a whole-plant preparation, a reference lot of the characterized preparation, with assigned values, a stated uncertainty, and a stated stability life; for a single cannabinoid or associated compound, a certified reference material where an accredited producer exists, and a reference material with assigned values otherwise. Make them available to any person at not more than cost and without restriction on their use, and retain a sample of each reference lot for its stability life for retesting and comparison. Where a reference material needed to show conformance is available only from a single private source, or from none, produce or procure a public equivalent within 12 months; a material is available only if it is offered at a published price on terms that permit its routine use. Commercial suppliers remain free to sell reference materials. Federal Sec. 6(12).

Leave every period of exclusivity untouched, including exclusivity for a new chemical entity, for a new clinical investigation, and for an orphan drug, and leave title to a subject invention under chapter 18 of title 35, United States Code, untouched. Publish nonclinical and clinical data from any study of cannabis, a cannabinoid, or a whole-plant preparation conducted or supported in whole or in part with federal funds under a funding agreement entered into after enactment, with participant-level data released only in de-identified form, through a repository with controlled access where the risk of re-identification requires. File chemistry, manufacturing, and controls data from such a study in a Type II Drug Master File, kept confidential, with a letter of authorization issued to any applicant on request, without royalty and at a published fee not exceeding the cost of maintaining the file, on the same terms for every applicant. Let any person rely on both in an application or submission to the Food and Drug Administration as if holding a right of reference, with each funding agreement granting that right. Privately funded data are not reached and no trade secret is published. Traditional, ceremonial, or community-held knowledge, and culturally sensitive information about a community, its practices, or its genetic resources, is published only with that community's authority, as determined under its own governance and given with free, prior, and informed consent, and de-identification does not satisfy that condition. Federal Sec. 6(13).

This is Section 6 of the Federal Whole Plant Act, carried into the hemp vehicle.

Section 14. The federal role as a floor

Amend section 10(a) so that the federal standard is a floor rather than a ceiling.

As introduced, section 10(a) preserves the authority of a State, territory, or Indian Tribe to enact or enforce laws governing hemp and hemp-derived cannabinoid products that are more stringent than, or at least as protective as would be permitted under an alcoholic beverage regulatory scheme comparable to, the standards of the Act. Authority runs in one direction only, and it is benchmarked to an alcohol scheme, which makes alcohol-style regulation the national baseline for a substance that is not alcohol.

Strike the alcohol benchmark and provide instead that the standards of the Act, and the recognized national standard adopted under them, are a floor. A State, territory, or Indian Tribe may set requirements above that floor, and may authorize within its own borders a product, a form, or a channel the Act does not, provided a product that moves in interstate commerce conforms to the national standard. Market design, license structure, ownership limits, and retail channel are left to the State.

Retain section 10(b), which bars a State, territory, or Indian Tribe from preventing the passage and delivery of a

conforming product through its borders, and retain the savings clause at section 5906A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, under which compliance with the tax chapter neither exempts a person from State law nor authorizes a business contrary to it.

Provide that consultation with Indian Tribes on the standards, the lists under section 425(d), and the maximum allowable amounts under section 425(b) is conducted on a government-to-government basis.

Section 15. Classification by intoxicating potential rather than by deeming

Amend the definitional architecture at section 4(a) so that classification follows intoxicating potential and form.

Strike the deeming at section 201(tt)(2), under which a hemp-derived cannabinoid product is deemed to be a food within the meaning of the Act. Section 201(tt)(1)(D) says such a product may include ingestibles, beverages, oral tinctures and sublinguals, capsules and tablets, inhalables, and topicals and transdermals. Deeming all of them food applies the food-additive and generally-recognized-as-safe machinery, and the adulteration triggers at section 402(j)(4) and (j)(5), to articles that are inhaled or applied to the skin. The safety questions for an inhaled product are device, hardware, and combustion questions, and a food frame does not ask them.

Provide instead that an herbal cannabis item is classified by its intoxicating potential at the labeled dose under Section 4 of this package, and that requirements are set by form and route of administration, with heightened requirements for inhalable items, which is Federal Section 4(13). An ingestible item is regulated as a food or as a dietary supplement according to its form.

Retain the amendment to section 201(g)(1) excluding a hemp-derived cannabinoid product from the definition of drug, and conform it so that the exclusion follows the herbal cannabis item classification rather than the hemp definition, so that an item does not move in or out of the drug definition according to the concentration of a cannabinoid in the plant it came from.

Conform section 297A(2)(C). Five of the six industrial hemp categories are drawn by end use. The microgreens and edible leaf category is drawn by end use and then tied back to the total tetrahydrocannabinol threshold at paragraph (1)(C)(i). Draw it by end use alone, consistent with the other five.

Section 16. Conforming and internal-consistency amendments

These are the amendments the preceding sections require, together with defects found on a word-for-word read that this package would otherwise leave in place.

One excise base, keyed to intoxicating potential. The bill taxes a beverage by cannabinoid content, at 5 cents per milligram of tetrahydrocannabinol under section 5901, and every other product by price, at 5 percent of the sale price under section 5901A. The same dose therefore carries a different tax according to product form, which is an arbitrage incentive. Impose one excise on intoxicating herbal cannabis items keyed to intoxicating potential under Section 4 of this package, graduated by the scale of the operator at each stage, and apply no excise to a non-intoxicating item.

Conform the trust fund. Section 9512 is funded from amounts equivalent to the taxes received under sections 5901A and 5901B. Section 6 of this package strikes section 5901B. Conform section 9512(b) to the taxes that remain, so that oversight, consumer protection, and support for cooperating States are funded rather than defunded by this package.

Adulteration on evidence, through rulemaking. Section 402(j)(4) makes a product adulterated if it contains an added substance, such as alcohol, caffeine, tobacco, nicotine, or melatonin, that combined with cannabinoids could interact with them or enhance or alter their effects in a manner harmful to the consumer, as the Secretary determines, and section 402(j)(5) does the same for a food additive or generally-recognized-as-safe substance. Provide that a determination under either paragraph is made by rule, on human evidence, and that the inquiry reaches a combination of cannabinoids and terpenes within the product as well as an added substance, consistent with the impairment classification under Section 4 of this package.

Adulteration describes the product, not the owner. Section 402(j)(6) makes a product adulterated because the owner, operator, or agent of an establishment delays, denies, or limits an inspection. Strike that paragraph and reach the conduct through the inspection and penalty provisions, so that conforming product is not deemed adulterated by reason of a person's conduct.

Labeling format by rule. Section 403(z)(3) makes a product misbranded unless it bears a label formatted in such manner as the Secretary may prescribe by order. Require a rule rather than an order, which is the discipline at Federal Section 5(11).

Decouple labeling from permit status. Section 403(z)(10) makes a product misbranded if it was manufactured, processed, packed, labeled, or held in an establishment that has not been issued a permit under section 5902A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. A permitting question is enforced as a permitting question; conforming product with

an accurate label is not misbranded by reason of the permit status of the establishment that made it.

No strict-liability packaging offense for a downstream holder. Section 5905B(a)(3) reaches a person who, without intent to defraud the United States, purchases, receives, possesses, offers for sale, or sells a product not put up in a conforming package. Limit that paragraph to a person who packaged the product or who knew of the defect, so that a retailer is not exposed for a package it did not make.

Publish the license, not the residence. Section 6103(l)(23)(B) directs the Secretary to make publicly available the name and business address of every permitted manufacturer and every beverage wholesaler. Provide instead for publication of the name, the permit number, and the permit status, with the business address published only where it is not a residence.

Close the transition gap. Section 6(g)(2) bars engaging in business as a manufacturer or wholesaler after enactment until the person holds a permit, while the permit regime itself does not exist until the Secretary publishes regulations, so an existing operator depends entirely on the proviso and on applying within 30 days of that publication. Provide that a person lawfully operating on the date of enactment continues to operate until the person's application is acted on, and that the 30-day window runs from actual notice of the publication.

Correct an internal citation. Section 425(d)(1) sets the 90-day list-publication deadline by reference to the enactment of the "Lawful Hemp Production Act." The short title of this Act, at section 1, is the Lawful Hemp Protection Act. Conform the reference.

Align the effective dates. Section 4(f) applies the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act amendments to products introduced into interstate commerce on or after the date 180 days after enactment, and section 6(g)(1) applies the tax chapter to products sold on or after the date the implementing regulations are published. Section 17 of this package treats both as the conformance window and provides that good-faith compliance in the interval is not stranded.

Extend coverage by intoxicating potential, not by origin. The Medicare Advantage supplemental benefit at section 5(a) and the beneficiary engagement incentive at section 5(b) reach a hemp-derived cannabinoid product as defined at section 201(tt). Conform both so that they reach an herbal cannabis item classified under Section 4 of this package, so that a patient's coverage does not depend on the concentration of a cannabinoid in the plant the medicine came from.

Section 17. Congruence and transition

This package is the standalone Federal Whole Plant Act expressed as amendments to H.R. 9830, and is to be read as congruent with that bill. The standalone bill is the source of truth.

Existing state licenses, registrations, and hemp operations remain valid, and no operator re-qualifies from zero. A conformance window aligns products and operators to the unified standards without stranding good-faith compliance, and the public-domain record is built now, in parallel with any change in scheduling.