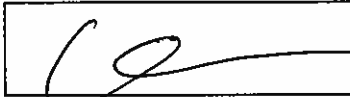


**Guam Department of Revenue and Taxation
Cannabis Control Board Regular Meeting # 59
Meeting Date: March 25, 2026 | Time: 10:00 a.m.
Zoom Video Conference: <https://us06web.zoom.us/j/84321727188>**

	Board Members	Position Title	Signature
1	Atty. Vanessa Lee Williams	Board Chairperson	Zoom
2	Marie P. Lizama	Director, Department of Revenue & Taxation (Vice Chairperson)	Zoom
3	Denise Mendiola	Deputy Director, Department of Revenue & Taxation	
4	Theresa Arriola	Director, Department of Public Health & Social Services	
5	Amanda L. Shelton	Deputy Director, Department of Public Health & Social Services	Zoom
6	Lawrence Alcairo	Representative, Department of Public Health & Social Services	Zoom
7	Chelsa D. Muna	Director, Department of Agriculture	
8	Glenn Takai	Acting Director, Department of Agriculture	Zoom
9	Carissa Pangelinan	Director, Guam Behavioral Health and Wellness Center	
10	Athena Marie Duenas	Representative, Guam Behavioral Health and Wellness Center (Substance Abuse Program Supervisor)	
11	Chief Stephen Ignacio	Guam Police Department	
12	Jenei A Aguon	Representative of the Guam Business Community	
13	Regine Biscoe Lee	Guam Visitors Bureau (General Manager)	
14	Edward G. Santos	General Public Medical Cannabis Card Representative	Zoom
15			
16			
17			

This is to certify that the above information is true and correct:



Board Secretary

3/25/2026

Cannabis Control Board Meeting- General Public Sign-In sheet

Wednesday, March 25, 2025 Time: 10:00 a.m.

Zoom Video Conference Meeting ID: <https://us06web.zoom.us/j/84321727188>

#	Name	Title	Contact #	Email
1	Braddock Huesman			
2	Shawn Miller			
3	Alice Sebastian- Cruz			
4	Mark Duenas			
5	Nathan Jon Cruz			
6	Pacific Cultivation			
7	Peter Terlaje	Department of Agriculture		
8	S. Roberto			
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Government of Guam
Department of Revenue & Taxation
CANNABIS CONTROL BOARD (CCB)

LOURDES A. LEON GUERRERO, Governor
Maga'hága
JOSHUA F. TENORIO, Lt. Governor
Sgundo Maga'láhi

VANESSA L. WILLIAMS CRUZ, Chairwoman
MARIE P. LIZAMA, Vice Chairwoman

TO: Cannabis Control Board Administrator
FROM: Cannabis Control Board
SUBJECT: Regular Meeting #59 – March 25, 2026

I. Call to Order:

Meeting was called to order by Board Chair at 10:11 AM.

II. Roll Call / Quorum:

Present via Zoom were Board Chair Vanessa Williams Cruz and Board Members;

Marie Lizama / DRT Director
Edward Santos / Medicinal Rep.
Lawerance Alcairo / DPHSS Rep.

Amanda Shelton / DPHSS Deputy Director
Adrian Cruz / DOAG Deputy Dir.
Peter Telaje / DOAG Rep.

III. Secretary's Report:

- A) CCB Meeting #54 Minutes – June 10, 2024 (Pending Approval)
- B) CCB Meeting #55 Minutes – October 28, 2024 (Pending Approval)
- C) CCB Meeting #58 Minutes – February 26, 2025 (Pending Approval)
- D) CCB Meeting #57 – January 26, 2026 (Pending)
- E) CCB Meeting #58 – February 25, 2026 (Pending)

Board still does not have standing secretary. Chair moving to table meeting minutes until later in the meeting for E. Santos to view. No objections from the board. Board moved to next agenda item.

IV. Old Business:

- A) DRT-CEL-2023-001; Greenland Farms, Inc. DBA: Greenland Farms, Inc.**

Compliance Inspector M. Cepeda informed the board that there has been attempts to contact the Responsible Official, with no success. No questions from the board. Board moved to table application and moved to next agenda item.

- B) DRT-CEL-2023-002; Blue Wave, Inc. DBA: Pacific Analytical Services**

M. Cepeda informed board that contact was made with the Responsible Official and he currently working on the agency clearances. Chair inquired if there were any updates or particular challenges from the Responsible Official. M. Cepeda informed the board that the Responsible Official was waiting for the cannabis industry to be up and now with approval of the two CEL applications, he is now working on the clearances. No other questions from the board. Board moved to next agenda item.



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V. New Business:

(A) Board Secretary Vacancy

Chair would like to consider filling the position today. Chair reviewed the previous minutes and informed board that the former deputy at GBHWC was assisting with the meeting minutes during the vacancy. Chair inquired with board if there are any ideas, motions or nominations for the position. E. Santos informed the board that he would no place himself as a candidate. M. Lizama inquired with the Chair if the position could be temporary assignment for DRT, if permitted. Due to DRT being the regular attendees, the Compliance Branch could assist with the meeting minutes. E. Santos motion to appoint M. Lizama as acting / interim secretary until the secretary position is filled. Motion seconded by M. Lizama and unanimously passed. Board moved to next agenda item.

(B) Annual Cannabis Summit

Chair requesting DPHSS input on schedule for next event. L. Alcairo informed Chair that would require leadership input and a timeframe later in the year to early next year would be sufficient. An establishment of a regular month to have the summit would be beneficial. L. Alcairo informed a key note would be the point of the summit, as per the Guam code, would be to update the public and the industry of any rules, laws and/or regulations that have changed since the previous summit. DPHSS is aware of bills on the latest legislation agenda in place to pass and result in changes to the requirements. E. Santos inquired if there can be more added to the summit besides business, possibly add in education on the reform of different cannabis laws. Chair informed E. Santos that she believed there is nothing that prohibits from expanding the scope of the summit or engaging the public in the industry more. E. Santos discussed possible topic of responsible consumption and rules and regulation that mandate them. M. Lizama agrees with E. Santos that education on different types of products and differentiating between or among them, and would also be beneficial to local law enforcement. No other questions from the board. Chair would like to keep summit a topic for next meeting agenda.

(C) Cannabis Identification Card Application(s) – Responsible Official (New):

1. DRT-CICA-2026-018; DE LOS REYES, Robert J. – DBA: EZPC Corporation.

M. Cepeda informed the board that the Compliance Branch had conducted their investigation and verified information on the application. M. Cepeda informed the board that previous violations were found under old business, but all payments have been made and everything else is cleared.

M. Cepeda informed the board that he is looking at becoming a Type II Cultivator and the Compliance Branch recommends approval. Chair made a note to ensure that the check boxes are completed, so the board can quickly reference. M. Cepeda informed the Chair that all applications will be marked accordingly. No questions or concerns from the board. E. Santos moved to approve. Motion seconded by M. Lizama and unanimously passed. Board moved to next agenda item.



VI. Cannabis Application and License Status:

A) Cannabis Application and License Status:

i. Fifteen (15) Approved Responsible Officials (RO)

- a) Current: Six (6)
- b) Expired: Eight (8)
- c) Cancelled: Three (3)

ii. Two (2) Tabled Cannabis Establishment License (CEL) Applications

B) Types of Cannabis Establishment Licenses (Proposed)

a. Cultivation Facility License:

- Type I: 2
- Type II: 1
- Type III: 2
- Type IV: 1

b. Cannabis Product Manufacturing Facility License: 0

c. Cannabis Testing Facility: 1

d. Retail Cannabis Store: 7

No questions or concerns from the board. Board moved to next agenda item.

VII. Other Discussions:

A) DPHSS – Annual Cannabis Summit After-Action Report

L. Alcairo presented report on the zoom meeting screen for the board members. L. Alcairo discussed the first cannabis summit in accordance with Title 11, Ch.9, §9107 (o). Key agencies participating were; DRT, DOAG, GPD, DLM, GWA, GPA, GFD, GEPA, and GBWHC, with the Fifty-seven (57) registrants, sixty-one (61) attendees, all prospective licensee types, as well as members / staff of the legislature and business owners of the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas. DPHSS Director Theresa Arriola gave opening remarks, followed by the Governor of Guam, and panel with DPHSS Deputy Director, CCB Chairwoman, and DRT Director. A preview of the seed-to-sale system was given by METRC, and conducted a question-and-answer session. The Compliance Branch conducted an overview on the procedure to obtain a cannabis license. Ending with breakout sessions with the various regulatory agencies. Successes for the summit; high engagement, media coverage. Communication between licensee and regulators, as well as regulator to regulator. Recommendations made were expansion of licenses (cannabis lounges), small business and cottage industry support, home establishments that do not currently exist request to review the statute or rules and regulations, the composition of the CCB to better reflect the evolving industry. Chair inquired on any statutes or regulations that were raised by the participants at the summit in regard to the review of statutes. L. Alcairo informed the Chair he will



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check on inquires prior and after the summit and bring to next meeting. L. Alcairo informed Chair the question specifically, with GPD being on the board and the need for them on the board. Additionally, GBWHC do not have a role in regulating, and the questions of adjacent agencies being on the board. As well as GVB's role on the board as the industry is not being advertised towards tourism. Chair would like to discuss and reminded the board of the seats being defined by statue and would have to go to the legislature. Chair requested more detail on specific issues and recalls specific policies in the law and specific regulations, and how the participates thought it did or did not fit. Chair would like to reference anything documented on public input when the board revisits the rules and regulations anytime. Chair will work with the Compliance Branch to get items on the agenda. M. Lizama discussed education, specifically with law enforcement and comments / confusion on the types of products at mom-and-pop stores, while attending public safety meetings. M. Lizama discussed education on clarification on what can and cannot be sold, or to be able to differentiate between cannabis and hemp. Chair agreed that more education is better and believes it would be helpful to discuss or going forward the enforcement mechanism at the administrative level. How can the CCB enforce and does not have the authority to issue citations or identify violations. Who can the board delegate the authority to and provide them with the guidance to identify what falls within their regulation. Chair inquired as to who can they ask as a legal advisor and the board not having counsel. Could questions be brought to the AG's Office or DRT for those questions. M. Lizama informed Chair that it can be looked into and discussed offering an educational campaign through the summit or outside the summit, would hopefully garner more support. E. Santos discussed introducing the educational aspects through the summit and furthering as the industry goes. E. Santos discussed how he is taking courses and new material has been found regarding cannabis and is constantly changing. Chair discussed how the Compliance Branch or DPHSS were able to collaborate with other states to discuss best practices from a government standpoint. Chair inquired if DRT have been able to have any opportunities as previously discussed. M. Lizama informed the board that the Compliance Branch has attended meetings with the Cannabis Regulator Association (CANNRA). M. Cepeda informed the board that the Compliance Branch has been able to attend and interact with the different law enforcement and stateside agencies regarding cannabis. M. Cepeda informed the board there are agencies to enforce cannabis alone, is not run by another agency how in Guam, every agency enforces their own requirements. Chair discussed, not speaking on behalf of the legislation, the different members of the board, recalling and looking at the composition of the creation, the intent was to bring people who were interested in the creation of the industry to the table. Specifically, GVB and the concern about how the decriminalization would affect the tourism industry. The Chair would to get more feedback from everyone on the ground with the government, who has helped prop the industry, give feedback and recommendations to the board on what might be best practices to move forward efficiently. Chair discussed a standalone agency or standalone authority; there would be people dedicated full time and would expect a management report. Chair discussed the several different agencies, the multitude of hats being worn by those agencies and burden, however, the extra work



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would be pay off in the long term, if it could be figured out logistically, how to have a dedicated operation that is efficient, due to it being a full-time job. Chair discussed hearing the concerns and now having the first cultivators poised and pursuing their permit to operate, an operation that is responsive to all the applicants and industry is needed. A. Shelton joins meeting at this time and is provided an update.

Chair inquired on how education and enforcement can be provided on different products being sold, guidance, and would it qualify as cannabis under Guam law and rules. Chair discussed if there was any legal guidance, the board not having its own legal counsel and maybe the Compliance Branch could provide recommendations. Chair suggested starting small and centralizing some authority or getting key agencies on the same page. M. Lizama informed the board that interpretation should come from the AG's office and believes DRT counsel cannot represent any of the boards. A. Shelton additionally informed the board that DPHSS does not have legal counsel and go directly to the AG's. Chair woman inquired if the ABC board have their own legal counsel or do, they submit their issues to the AG's. M. Lizama informed the Chair that prior to in house counsel, it was through the AG's, however DRT's legal counsel is for the agency itself, not for any board issues or matters. No further questions or concerns from the board. Board moved to next agenda item.

B) DOAG – Hemp Report

P. Terlaje informed the board that the report is still pending and will be submitted for the next meeting once complete. No further questions from the board. Board moved to next agenda item.

C) Cannabis Establishment License Guidance (From Guam's Real Deal, LLC)

Questions submitted by Guam's Real Deal for guidance from the board. First question was in regard to seed-to-sale tracking requirements. They had identified in 3 GAR, §9407 that allows for a cannabis tissue culture to be locally sourced and if it allows what is called *Immaculate Conception*, which would be entered into the tracking system as mature plants or clones, without documenting their complete life cycle from seed. Main question being, do the plants have to be grown from seed, and have to add three to six months' time to their operations or is the interpretation of the rule correct to allow *Immaculate Conception*. E. Santos informed the board he believes seed-to-sale tracking is exactly what it states, and that the industry needs to start off with agriculture. Further discussion how seed-to-sale tries to identify strain, type, THC content to be analyzed and regulated. Chair inquired if METRC is the system being used and confirmed by E. Santos. Chair inquired if there are going to be any issues with the cultivators once they have the permit to operate, in regard to tracking from



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their current plants. E. Santos informed the Chair that there are bands that are purchased and placed on the plants to track.

Chair inquired if M. Cepeda could provide an answer. M. Cepeda informed the Chair informed the board that §9403 Acceptable Cannabis Growing Conditions, would be referred to DOAG. DOAG's rules, regulations, and guidelines would be able to assist on plant starting. M. Cepeda informed the board that tagging happens once the plants start growing, due to with seeds, the sometimes die. Tagging will not occur until there is a mature plant. Referred back again to DOAG's guidelines. Chair discussed that from information received on METRC, it appears the system is anticipating Immaculate Conception and that due to federal guidelines on importation, it would be assumed that the plants would be locally sourced. No other questions or concerns from the board. Board moved to next question.

Question regarding testing requirements for medical cannabis sales. The inquiry was whether testing requirements differ from medical and recreational. Additionally, is a cultivation facility permitted to sell cannabis to a medical cannabis establishment without testing or is the testing waiver applicable only to recreational cannabis? E. Santos informed the board that if it is medical, it should be tested and it is important to be tested. Chair inquired with M. Cepeda, and if the Compliance Branch has any interaction with the medical board or if should be something to refer to the medical side. M. Cepeda informed the board that they do not have interaction with the cannabis medical board, however, it is required by law and supposed to be tested. M. Cepeda informed the board it does not state in the law if the cannabis industry can sell to the medical industry. No other questions or concerns from the board. Board moved to next question.

Question regarding packing pre rolls and would that constitute manufacturing. Chair informed the board the statutes define cannabis cultivation facilities as entities that can prepare and package cannabis. The word pre roll is not provided in Guam's law or statute. Chair inquired if the act of pre rolling would be left to a business that manufactures. M. Cepeda informed the board that definition by law of cannabis product manufacturing does state to prepare and package cannabis products. With a pre roll, you are packaging it, and would require a manufacturing license. Chair inquired if that is how the Compliance Branch is interpreting it, M. Cepeda confirmed. No other questions or concerns from the board. Board moved to next question.

Question regarding vertical integration and family ownership. Chari discussed the regulations that entities cannot be vertically integrated and that no entity type can have



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ownership stakes in the others, with the question being whether a married couple may own separate cannabis entities in different license categories. M. Cepeda informed the board that the requirements only allow financial interest in one, however, the law does state as long as they do not have financial stake or interest in other entities, and not business stakeholders, marriage does not. Chair discussed it would come down to defining financial interest and the regulations. Chair inquired if the Compliance Branch has a recommendation in regard to the question. M. Cepeda informed the board it goes back to the financial interest and if there is, then they could not. No other questions or concerns from the board. Board moved to next question.

Final question from letter inquiring on whether multiple cannabis operators can lease from a single landlord. There are challenges to finding a landlord to lease to a cannabis business and would the board have a position on multiple cannabis tenants leasing from a single landlord. Chair inquired with the board if it is something they have taken position on or if the rules address the issue. Chair inquired if the Compliance Branch has a recommendation in regard to the question. M. Cepeda informed the board that the Compliance Branch conducted research and were not able to find any information pertaining to multiple operations under one landlord. IT is understood that real estate is hard to find with the industry to conduct any cannabis transactions. Chair inquired if the Compliance Branch has communicated their position to the applicant. M. Cepeda informed the chair that the branch has not. Chair discussed the receiving more inquiries and guidance being sought from the board. Chair inquired with the board how would they like to address, due to the challenges, even with the monthly meeting, to provide a timely response.

Question posed by A. Shelton to Chair if the discussion is the board's formal response to the applicant or will the board correspond via letter. Chair informed the board the discussion would be considered a formal response. Chair informed the board that there was an understanding on the Compliance Branch's recommended response and interpretation. Additionally, the Chair is inquiring with the board if this is what they all would want to do. Does the board want to implement a process for escalating concerns, how the board responds or whether it would have to be approved by the board. The Chair informed the board that she would like to hear from the board members if they would like to adopt the recommendations of the Compliance Branch and provide a written response or does the board feel that it is sufficient enough to put onto record what the board deems appropriate. A. Shelton informed the Chair that due to hearing the recommendations for the first time from the Compliance Branch, she would like to do the opposite. A. Shelton informed the board she is not prepared to agree with everything recommended by the Compliance Branch, however, if the



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branch is willing to prepare the responses for the board prior to the meeting and then bring their recommendations. In the event there are inquiries, a subcommittee that meets between the regular CCB meetings, can work to provide a response. A. Shelton informed the board that more time is needed to conduct research before official board responses are given. M. Lizama agreed with A. Shelton that once information is confirmed, and ran through legal scrutiny, a response should be given back to the individual inquiring. M. Lizama discussed moving forward, the questions asked could possibly be put onto the website, so individuals interested can receive information through that, before contacting the Compliance Branch.

Chair inquired if the Compliance Branch could provide a brief draft response, and the board can put that for action for potential adoption. Chair discussed documenting the inquiries received so guidance memos can be adopted or issued to be published on the website, so the public can obtain answers. In the event the public were to go to the Compliance Branch, the approved board's position and/or guidance memos would be there for reference.

Chair inquired with the board if taking that approach and putting up for action at the next meeting. No further questions or concerns from the board. Board moved to next item.

D) Proposed amendments to Article 4, Ch.9, Title 3 GAR: Statement of Qualified Support with Technical Comments

Second letter from Guam's Real Deal, LLC with comments on the new bill. Chair inquired if there was any update on the draft legislation or any discussion. A. Shelton informed the Chair she not sure of its status and the board should be monitoring. A. Shelton verified the legislation agenda and informed the board the bill should be getting addressed. A. Shelton discussed the letter from Guam's Real Deal Attorney, B. Huesman, appearing to be testimony to be given to the legislature, and not something for the board to necessarily act on. Board unsure at this time if the bill may or may not have made it into session. No further questions or concerns from the board. Board moved to next item.

VIII. Next Cannabis Board Meeting:

Regular dates have been set to every fourth Wednesday. April 22, 2026 will be the next scheduled meeting.



IX. Open Forum / Public Comment:

Update on the legislation session provided by A. Shelton, on Bill 254-38, by Senator Sabrina Salas-Matanane. Act to amend Article 4, Chapter 9, Title 3, Guam *Administrative Rules and Regulations Relative to Aligning Cannabis Agriculture Requirements with General Agricultural Practices on Guam*, and to make other necessary conforming amendments.

Overtime for open forum / public comment. Board moved to next agenda item.

M. Lizama reminded board of the tabled minutes to the end of the meeting and inquired if the board has had the opportunity to review. Motion to approve the meeting minutes moved by M. Lizama. Motion seconded by E. Santos and unanimously passed. No questions or concerns from the board. Board moved to public comment.

Chair inquired if D. Cruz, Pacific Cultivation, wanted to make a comment. D. Cruz informed the board he will wait for guidance from DOAG, in regard to clones, cuttings, etc.

A member and general resident of the island waiting for the industry, and thanked everyone in regard to the standing up the industry.

P. Terlaje discussed the *Immaculate Concepcion* and that through the cuttings, it is another way to propagate faster, rather than growing from seed. Individuals can obtain the parent material or true to type of particular varieties that they want to grow, as a fast way of getting product out to market. In regard to agriculture, it is getting your mature fruit tree that you do not have to wait seven to eight years to bear fruit. You can obtain through graft or from tissue culture or from air layering to produce fruit within the same year it is done. That is one of the methods of why it is used for quicker production and true to type plants from the original parent material. DOAG will be working on the report and guidelines to publish to everyone. Acting DOAG Deputy Director informed the board that they can send the Hemp report proposal to the board.

Guam's Real Deal Attorney, B. Huesman, discussed the agriculture regulations, brought up by the Compliance Branch, and to his understanding there are no cannabis agriculture regulations. B. Huesman informed the board if the generic agriculture regulations are what is being referred to, he suspects that it is fine. Specific cannabis or hemp regulations have not been listed by DOAG and if the board wants them to issue specific regulations, he would like to know when those would be issued. B. Huesman requested response from the Compliance Branch or DOAG.



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B. Huesman informed the board that it does address the concern and they would like to know the regulatory landscape so they can be in compliance. It was also understood that the board will issue an opinion on the first letter from Guam's Real Deal. The second letter, discussing the proposed bill, legislative comment was provided. B. Huesman informed the board that Guam is the jurisdiction in the entire United States that requires organic farming or cannabis and no other level than that. Further discussion was made that under the current regulations, that it would seem implausible that any indoor facility will be able to comply with the law and remain profitable. B. Huesman discussed that the bill seeks to undo and replace the organic request and requests the board to notify the legislature that the bill appears to the undoing of the board's agriculture organic requirement. Further discussion on how it is an issue for the industry, and requests from the board to notify the legislation of these issues.

Chair acknowledged B. Huesman and informed the board that they are overtime. Chair inquired with board if they would like to adjourn or continue with public comment. Board moved to next item.

X. Meeting Adjourned:

A. Shelton moved to adjourn the meeting at approximately 11:31 AM. Motion seconded by M. Lizama and unanimously passed.

Vanessa L. Williams Cruz
Chairwoman

Prepared by: Compliance Branch



DEPARTMENT OF
REVENUE AND TAXATION
GOVERNMENT OF GUAM Gubetnamenton Guáhan

March 11, 2026

To: Cannabis Control Board (CCB)
From: Director, DRT
Subject: CCB Regular Meeting #59- March 25, 2026 (Final)

Zoom video conference meeting link: <https://us06web.zoom.us/j/84321727188>

I. Call to Order:

II. Roll Call of Members/Quorum:

III. Secretary's Report:

- A) CCB Meeting #54 Minutes – June 10, 2024 (Pending Approval)
- B) CCB Meeting #55 Minutes- October 28, 2024 (Pending Approval)
- C) CCB Meeting #56 Minutes- February 26, 2025 (Pending Approval)
- D) CCB Meeting #57 Minutes- January 26, 2026 (Pending Meeting Minutes)
- E) CCB Meeting #58 Minutes- February 25, 2026 (Pending Meeting Minutes)

IV. Old Business:

A) DRT-CEL-2023-001:

Greenland Farms, Inc.

DBA: Greenland Farms, Inc.

Board Action	Approved	Denied	Conditional Approval	Table
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B) DRT-CEL-2023-002:

Blue Wave, Inc.

DBA: Pacific Analytical Services

Board Action	Approved	Denied	Conditional Approval	Table
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V. New Business:

- A) Board Secretary Vacancy (since July 10, 2023)
- B) Annual Cannabis Summit

C) Responsible Official Application

DRT- CICA-2026-18:

ECPZ Corp.
(See attached)

DBA: ECPZ Corp

Board Action	Approved	Denied	Conditional Approval	Table
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VI. Cannabis Application and Licensee Status:

A) Cannabis Application and Licensee Status: (As of March 11, 2026)

- i. Fifteen (17) Approved Responsible Officials (RO)
 - a) Current: Six (6)
 - b) Expired: Eight (8)
 - c) Cancelled: Three (3)
- ii. 2 (Two) Table Cannabis Establishment License (CEL) Application

B) Types of Cannabis Establishment Licensees (Proposed)

- a. Cultivation Facility License:
 - i. Type I: 2
 - ii. Type II: 1
 - iii. Type III:2
 - iv. Type IV:1
- b. Cannabis Product Manufacturing Facility License: 0
- c. Cannabis Testing Facility: 1
- d. Retail Cannabis Store: 7

VII. Other Discussion:

- A) Department of Public Health - Annual Cannabis Summit after-action report
- B) Department of Agriculture- HEMP report
- C) Cannabis Establishment Licensees Guidance
- D) Bill No. __-38 (COR)- Proposed Amendments to Article 4, Chapter 9, Title 3 GAR: Statement of Qualified Support with Technical Comments

VIII. Next CC Board Meeting:

IX. Open Forum/Public Comment:

X. Meeting Adjourned:



Marie P. Lizama
Director

Prepared by: M. Cepeda



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DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND TAXATION

GOVERNMENT OF GUAM

Gubetnamenton Guåhan

08.2022

Form DRT-CICA

CANNABIS IDENTIFICATION CARD APPLICATION

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Application Control No.:

APPLICATION CHECKLIST

1. **Application Fully Completed**
The applicant is responsible for completing this application in its entirety and submitting all required documents. Type or clearly print, in English, and answer every question. If a question does not apply, indicate "N/A." If more space is needed for any section below, attach additional sheets in the same format. A separate application is required for EACH license type.
2. **License Type and License Fees**
 Responsible Official
 New: One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) Designated Transporter
 New: Two Hundred Dollars (\$200.00)
3. **Proof of Identity and Identification**
You MUST be twenty-one (21) years of age or older and a legal resident of Guam who has maintained continuous legal residential addresses(es) on Guam for a period of no less than three (3) years prior to the submitted application. You MUST provide a valid verification of identity as defined in 3 GAR CH.9 § 9101 (xxx) "Verification of Identity" by submitting the following:
 - 1) Certified copy of birth certificate; and ~~(Reading)~~ 10/16 \$
 2) Valid Guam driver's license; or
 3) Valid Guam Identification card; or
 4) Photograph page in U.S. passport; or
 5) Photograph page in foreign passport, as approved by the Director.
4. **Clearances**
 Guam Police Department Superior Court of Guam
 Attorney General of Guam
5. **Personal History**
Utilize attachment "A": Personal History form.
6. **Financial Statements**
Utilize attached form DRT-FS1, including auditors reports and footnotes, if applicable.
7. **Payment Options**
Acceptable payment in CASH or CHECK to be paid at the TREASURER OF GUAM.
As defined in 3 GAR CH.9 § 9201. Fees. (d) All fees are non-refundable.

NOTE: APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS MUST BE SIGNED PRIOR TO SUBMISSION TO GUAM DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE & TAXATION (DRT). Incomplete applications will not be processed.

DO NOT COMPLETE THIS PORTION - FOR COMPLIANCE BRANCH USE ONLY

Date Received: 03/11/2024

Receipt No.: AAA-460532

Amount Received: \$1,000.00

Cannabis Fund Account Number: 107 (If other Revenue account is used, specify): 310762101
*As defined in 11 GCA CH.8 § 8113 (d) "Cannabis Fund"

**Department of Revenue & Taxation
Guam Cannabis Control Board
APPLICATION PROCESSING & INVESTIGATION REPORT**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cannabis Identification Card	<input type="checkbox"/> Cannabis Establishment License	<input type="checkbox"/> Permit to Operate
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Renew	<input type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Renew	<input type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Renew
TYPE: Responsible Official	TYPE: N/A	TYPE: N/A
Card No.: N/A	License No.: N/A	Permit No.: N/A

RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL: Robert Jason F. Delos Reyes		CIC NO.: N/A
ENTITY: ECPZ Corporation		DBA: ECPZ Farms
NAME:	TITLE:	PERCENTAGE:
Robert Jason F. Delos Reyes	Sole Incorporator	100%
Physical Address: [REDACTED]		
Mailing Address: [REDACTED]		
Compliant with Drug Free School Zone: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Explain in remarks section below)		

REPORT SUMMARY:

Establishment Location Information:

N/A at this time

Applicant Information/Violation History:

Previous Sole Proprietorship
Former Partner for RJDR, LLC (Vape Plug) - Dissolved in 10/12/2023
Shareholder for T.V.P., LLC (Vape Plug)
Shareholder for Dominus, Inc. (Vape Plug)
Sept. 16, 2019 Violation (Cash Economy Act / Manufacturing w/out a license). Violation paid, no other violations to report.

Real Property/Lease/Rental Information:

N/A at this time.

Business Property Investment:

N/A at this time

Source of Funds:

N/A at this time

RAZZANO WALSH & TORRES

A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

PAN AMERICAN BUILDING
139 Murray Blvd Suite 100
Hagåtña, Guam 96910

February 20, 2026

VIA HAND DELIVERY

Guam Cannabis Control Board
c/o Department of Revenue and Taxation
P.O. Box 23607
GMF, Guam 96921

RECEIVED

FEB 20 2026

DEPT OF REVENUE & TAXATION
ADMIN-04

RE: Update on Permit Process and Request for Guidance

Dear Commissioners:

On behalf of Guam's Real Deal LLC, ("Guam's Real Deal") I am pleased to provide the Commission with an update regarding its ongoing permit process. Guam's Real Deal is in the final stages of completing its permit process with the Guam Power Authority (GPA). We anticipate concluding this administrative process in the near future.

Enclosed with this letter are the following:

- Bona-Fide Farmer Certification from Department of Agriculture;
- Building Permit from the Department of Public Works;
- Certificate of Compliance from Department of Land Management;
- Department of Public Health Clearance Form;
- Mayor of Tamuning Clearance Form;
- Guam Fire Department Clearance Form;
- Guam Fire Department Inspection Report;
- Tamuning Drug Free School Zone Map;
- Department of Agriculture Implementation of Agriculture Water Rate;
- Map of the Real Deal's establishment;
- Department of Land Management Clearance Form;
- Department of Land Management Notice of Application for Real Deal;
- Department of Land Management Zoning Verification; and
- Guam Waterworks Authority Clearance Form.

Real Deal is extremely close to finishing the permitting process. In anticipation of finalizing our administrative requirements and moving forward with operations,

we respectfully request the Board's guidance on several important matters that will affect our business operations:

1. Seed-to-Sale Tracking and Initial Plant Cultivation

Regarding the seed-to-sale tracking requirements, Guam's Real Deal would like to understand the Board's preference on growing the first plants for entry into the tracking system. The Board's Rules seem to allow for "immaculate conception"¹ as they specifically allow for cannabis "tissue cultures to be locally sourced." See 3 GAR § 9407. That said, Guam's Real Deal wants to make sure it understands the regulatory landscape before taking any action. Specifically, must the initial plants be grown from seed, which would add approximately three to six months of time and considerable expense to our startup operations? Alternatively, does the Board allow for what the cannabis industry refers to as "immaculate conception"?

2. Testing Requirements for Medical Cannabis Sales

We seek clarification on whether testing requirements differ between medical and recreational channels. Is a cultivation facility such as Guam's Real Deal permitted to sell cannabis to medical cannabis establishments without testing, or is the testing waiver applicable only to recreational cannabis sales?

3. Does Packaging a Pre-Roll Constitute Manufacturing

There is ambiguity as to whether pre-rolling in Guam is manufacturing. Our statute in defining a "Cannabis cultivation facility" includes an entity that can "prepare, and package" cannabis. This could be considered to include pre-rolled cannabis cigarettes, but the word "pre-roll" is not in our statute. May a "Cannabis cultivation facility" prepare and package pre-roll products to sell to retail establishments or is the act of "pre-rolling" left to a business that manufactures?

4. Vertical Integration Restrictions and Family Ownership

We understand that Guam's cannabis regulations require that entities cannot be vertically integrated. 3 GAR § 9208(b). Furthermore, none of these entity types may have ownership stakes in the others. *Id.*

¹ In the cannabis industry, "immaculate conception" refers to the practice of entering mature plants or clones directly into the state's tracking system without documenting their complete lifecycle from seed. This approach allows licensed operators to begin with established plants—often purchased from other licensed facilities or grown during a pre-licensure period—and enter them into the seed-to-sale system at the point of initial inventory. This practice significantly reduces the initial time-to-market for new operations while still maintaining regulatory compliance for all subsequent cultivation and sales.

Given these restrictions, we seek clarification on whether a married couple may own separate cannabis entities in different license categories. For example, could a husband be a Responsible Official, own and operate a manufacturing facility while his wife partially owns and operates a retail establishment (provided they maintain separate business entities with distinct ownership structures, finances, and operations)? May the wife be a Responsible Official for the retail establishment? We want to ensure full compliance with the Board's requirements regarding vertical integration and cross-ownership prohibitions.

5. Multiple Cannabis Operators Leasing from a Single Landlord

Finding a landlord who will lease to a Cannabis business is not easy. Does the Board have a position on multiple Cannabis tenants leasing from a single landlord? Put differently, does a Cannabis operator have to insist that his landlord will not lease to a different Cannabis entity?

We appreciate the Board's time and consideration in providing guidance on these matters. Your clarification will be invaluable as we finalize our operational plans and ensure full regulatory compliance. We remain committed to operating a compliant, professional cannabis cultivation business that serves the Guam market responsibly

Thank you for your time and attention to this matter. Please contact me at my office or at bhuesman@rwtguam.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Braddock J. Huesman', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Braddock J. Huesman

Enclosures

cc: Client

RAZZANO WALSH & TORRES

A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

PAN AMERICAN BUILDING
139 Murray Blvd Suite 100
Hagåtña, Guam 96910

March 6, 2026

VIA EMAIL

Vanessa L. Williams Cruz, Esq.
Chairperson
Guam Cannabis Control Board
c/o Department of Revenue and Taxation
P.O. Box 23607
GMF, Guam 96921

**RE: Bill No. ___-38 (COR) — Proposed Amendments to Article 4,
Chapter 9, Title 3 GAR; Statement of Qualified Support with
Technical Comments**

Dear Chair Williams:

I write on behalf of Guam's Real Deal LLC (Real Deal), a licensed cannabis cultivation establishment operating under the regulatory authority of the Cannabis Control Board (CCB). This letter has two purposes. First, to express Real Deal's *qualified* support for Bill No. ___-38 (COR), introduced in the 38th Guam Legislature's 2026 Regular Session by Representative Sabrina Salas Matanane (Draft Bill). Second, my client seeks a formal review of the regulations related to growing cannabis on Guam. These purposes are aligned. Guam's current framework imposes cultivation mandates more burdensome than those applied to any other agricultural commodity in any cannabis-legal jurisdiction in the United States, and that disparity has meaningfully limited the industry's development without a commensurate public safety benefit.

This letter is in three parts: first, I identify the provisions of the Draft Bill that Real Deal supports; second, I identify a critical drafting issue within the Draft Bill that must be corrected before enactment or the Draft Bill's primary purpose will be partially defeated; and third, I discuss the protections that Real Deal believes must be preserved regardless of how the agricultural provisions are reformed.

I. Provisions That Have Merit

Explicit authorization of controlled-environment agriculture (§9403(a)). Real Deal welcomes the Draft Bill's explicit authorization of hydroponics,

aeroponics, aquaponics, and “any other recognized agricultural cultivation method.” Respectfully, the CCB's Final Rules, effective May 30, 2022, and codified at 3 GAR Chapter 9, establish the most restrictive cannabis cultivation input standard of any licensed cannabis jurisdiction in the United States. Essentially, the CCB's Final Rules require organic soil-grown cannabis farming and nothing else. Yet modern controlled-environment agriculture (CEA) systems — recirculating deep water culture, coco drip irrigation, rockwool slab systems — represent the most efficient and resource-conscious cultivation methods available. Their explicit authorization is overdue. However, as we explain in Section II below, this authorization is only meaningful if accompanied by a correction to the Draft Bill's cultivation input framework, because CEA systems cannot be operated without nutrient inputs that the Draft Bill, as currently drafted, may still prohibit.

Expansion of permitted cultivation inputs (§9405). The current rule restricts cannabis cultivators to an enumerated list of twenty-five organic amendments. No synthetic fertilizer salts, synthetic chelated micronutrients, or synthetic nutrient solutions appear on that list. This constraint renders professional CEA cultivation systems unlawful under current rules, because those systems require dissolved mineral nutrient salts and chelated micronutrients that do not exist in approved organic form. No other cannabis jurisdiction in the United States imposes this constraint; California, Oregon, Washington, and Colorado all permit synthetic fertilizer inputs as a matter of course, treating organic cultivation as a voluntary market tier, not a legal floor.

The Draft Bill replaces the twenty-five-item list with a framework permitting any soil amendment, fertilizer, or growing medium registered with the EPA or Guam EPA and permitted for general agriculture. Real Deal supports this standard. We support this change strongly — subject to the critical drafting correction discussed immediately below.

II. Critical Drafting Conflict

Real Deal must draw the Board's and the Legislature's attention to an internal conflict within the amended §9405 that, if not corrected before enactment, will substantially defeat the Draft Bill's primary purpose. We raise this as a technical drafting concern, not a policy objection. The Draft Bill's stated intent is clear and we support it; the conflict is inconsistent with that intent and should be resolved accordingly.

DRAFTING CONFLICT

New §9405(a) authorizes any EPA/GEPA-registered input permitted for general agriculture. New §9405(c) retains the existing prohibition on any fertilizer containing a synthetic substance not on the USDA National Organic Program approved

list (7 C.F.R. §205.601). These provisions directly conflict. If §9405(c) is read as operative, it nullifies the deregulation that §9405(a) intends to accomplish.

The conflict operates as follows. The new §9405(a) permits cannabis cultivators to use any soil amendment, fertilizer, or growing medium that is registered with the EPA or Guam EPA and permitted for use in general agriculture on Guam. This is the permissive general-agriculture standard the Draft Bill's findings describe throughout. New §9405(d) reinforces this by stating that no additional restrictions on soil amendments or fertilizers beyond those applicable to general agriculture shall apply to cannabis cultivation.

New §9405(c), however, appears to have been carried over from the current rules without deletion. It provides that "the producer shall not use any fertilizer or composted plant and animal material that contains a synthetic substance not authorized or allowed in the National List of Allowed and Prohibited Substances 7 C.F.R. section 205.601." **That is the federal standard for certified organic crop production.** The inputs most critical to CEA cultivation — including calcium nitrate, potassium nitrate, monopotassium phosphate, and chelated micronutrients using EDTA and DTPA chemistry — are synthetic substances that fail this standard. Chelated EDTA micronutrients are not merely absent from the NOP approved list; they are affirmatively prohibited as nonorganic substances under 7 C.F.R. §205.602.

If §9405(c) is given full operative effect alongside §9405(a), a cultivator operating a professional CEA system would find that the Draft Bill authorized their cultivation method in §9403 while simultaneously continuing to prohibit every nutrient input their system requires in §9405(c). The explicit CEA authorization would be a hollow promise. The twenty-five-item closed list would be gone in name but replaced by an equally restrictive organic backstop retained in error.

We understand the better reading of legislative intent — supported by the Draft Bill's title, findings, and the express language of new §9405(a) and (d) — is that §9405(c) is a drafting artifact that was not intentionally retained. The canon of statutory construction disfavoring surplusage and the rule that a later, more specific provision controls over a conflicting earlier one both support this interpretation. But a regulator or court applying these provisions could reasonably reach the contrary conclusion, particularly given that §9405(c) was affirmatively included in the enrolled draft. The ambiguity creates real legal risk that should not be left to post-enactment interpretation.

We respectfully urge that §9405(c) be deleted from the Draft Bill before enactment. This is a technical correction, not a substantive policy change. The Draft Bill's pesticide protections are housed in §9406 and §9401(b), which are preserved

and which we fully support. The NOP restriction in §9405(c) duplicates none of those protections — it is an organic farming standard that has no place in a framework the Legislature has expressly decided to align with general, non-organic agriculture. Its deletion leaves the consumer safety framework entirely intact while ensuring the input deregulation the Draft Bill promises is actually delivered

III. Provisions We Cannot Support

Simplification of DOAG registration (§9402). The current cannabis-specific registration requires GPS coordinates of both the grow site and storage facility, a detailed plantation map, expected plant counts tied to the DRT license tier, and an annual copy of the DRT license — requirements that exceed what any other Guam agricultural producer must provide. We believe this is for a reason, cannabis is not a normal agricultural plant. The Draft Bill replaces this with registration under the same procedures applicable to all other farmers. DOAG’s unannounced inspection authority is preserved, and while that is the meaningful protection, it is important to remember that this industry will depend on public safety. Removing these safeguards is not necessarily prudent—especially if it creates ambiguity in other parts of the law and regulation scheme.

Relaxation of the outdoor enclosure standard (§9403(b)(3)). The current rule requires open-ground outdoor grows to be enclosed by solid walls at least ten feet high of metal, concrete, or stone, topped with concertina wire, and secured with a solid metal gate at least one inch thick. This is a construction standard with no equivalent in general agriculture and perhaps with good reason. The crop is not a simple vegetable but an intoxicating substance. The Draft Bill replaces it with a locking gate or door. Whether this remains in the Draft Bill or not, the comprehensive CCB security requirements in Article 3 — which mandate perimeter alarm systems, 24-hour video surveillance, and commercial-grade locks — must remain fully in place and provide the meaningful security the Board requires.

Finally, I would draw the Board’s attention to one provision the Draft Bill does not change: §9406(a)(1), which requires that all cultivation amendments purchased from off-island sources obtain GEPA clearance prior to importation. This requirement survives the Draft Bill’s enactment unchanged and applies to every nutrient input, fertilizer, biological inoculant, or growing medium sourced from the mainland or elsewhere off-island.

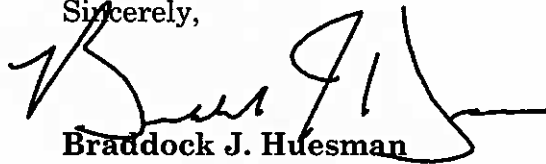
For operators using CEA systems — precisely the cultivation model the Draft Bill is designed to enable — virtually all professional-grade nutrient inputs will need to be sourced off-island. Each input category may require a separate GEPA import permit, and delays in permit processing translate directly into operational delays. This is an ongoing administrative compliance burden that the Draft Bill’s agricultural deregulation does not address.

We respectfully request that the Board, in consultation with GEPA, consider establishing a streamlined or standing permit category for EPA-registered agricultural inputs that have been determined compliant with the new §9405 standard. Requiring a cultivator to individually permit each of twenty or thirty commonly used, commercially available, federally registered nutrients creates friction that is inconsistent with the Draft Bill's deregulatory purpose. A pre-cleared schedule or expedited review track for inputs that meet the general-agriculture standard would meaningfully complement the legislative reform and should be considered in parallel rulemaking.

Additionally, Real Deal invites you and any other Board member to tour its facility to, as soon as possible, to see the investment that Real Deal made in the future of this island and to see the result of Real Deal's substantial required investments. Please let me know if you would like to see the facility.

Thank you for your time and attention to this matter. Please contact me at my office or at bhuesman@rwtguam.com.

Sincerely,



Braddock J. Huesman

Enclosures

cc: Client

I MINA'TRENTAI OCHO NA LIHESLATURAN GUAHAN
2026 (SECOND) Regular Session

Bill No. ___-38 (COR)

Introduced by:

Sabrina Salas Matanane

AN ACT TO AMEND §9401, §9402, §9403, §9404, §9405, §9406(a)(1), AND §9409 OF ARTICLE 4, CHAPTER 9, TITLE 3, GUAM ADMINISTRATIVE RULES AND REGULATIONS, RELATIVE TO ALIGNING CANNABIS AGRICULTURAL REQUIREMENTS WITH GENERAL AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES ON GUAM; AND TO MAKE OTHER NECESSARY CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF GUAM:

Section 1. Legislative Findings and Intent.

I Liheslaturan Guåhan finds that Public Law 35-5, the Guam Cannabis Industry Act of 2019, established a comprehensive framework to regulate the cultivation, processing, and sale of cannabis for adult use. A primary goal of this Act was to foster a new, legitimate, and local agricultural industry in Guam. In establishing the initial rules and regulations, specific and novel agricultural mandates were created exclusively for cannabis cultivation, diverging significantly from the established practices and legal requirements governing general agriculture on the island.

I Liheslaturan Guåhan further finds that imposing a unique and more stringent agricultural and environmental regulatory regime solely on cannabis cultivators, as compared to farmers of other crops, creates unnecessary barriers to entry and

1 operational inefficiencies. These specialized mandates can disproportionately
2 impact small, local entrepreneurs, limiting their ability to participate in the nascent
3 industry and compete effectively. Aligning the agricultural requirements for
4 cannabis with those for other crops promotes regulatory parity, ensures fairness, and
5 treats cannabis as the agricultural commodity it is under Guam law. Other
6 jurisdictions have similarly found it necessary to refine their initial cannabis
7 regulations to better support their local agricultural communities and industries.

8 *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* also finds that the existing body of law and regulation
9 governing general agriculture in Guam, including but not limited to water use, soil
10 management, and land grading, has been developed over decades to suit the island's
11 unique environmental and economic conditions. Applying these proven, existing
12 standards to cannabis cultivation ensures that environmental stewardship and public
13 safety are maintained without imposing duplicative or excessive regulatory burdens.
14 The existing laws and regulations pertaining to the application of pesticides shall
15 remain unchanged and in full force and effect for all agricultural products, including
16 cannabis.

17 *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* further finds that the Department of Agriculture
18 possesses the expertise and regulatory authority to oversee agricultural practices
19 across all crops cultivated in Guam. The Department's existing framework for bona
20 fide farmer certification, agricultural land use, and compliance with environmental
21 standards provides an appropriate and sufficient mechanism for regulating cannabis
22 cultivation without the need for cannabis-specific agricultural mandates that exceed
23 those applied to other agricultural commodities.

24 *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* further finds that removing cannabis-specific
25 agricultural requirements that are more burdensome than those for general
26 agriculture will reduce regulatory complexity, lower compliance costs for
27 cultivators, and encourage greater participation by local farmers in the cannabis

1 industry. This regulatory harmonization will support the development of a robust,
2 locally-owned cannabis agricultural sector that contributes to Guam's economy and
3 food security while maintaining appropriate oversight and environmental
4 protections.

5 *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* further finds that cannabis, as a consumable product,
6 requires specific pesticide regulations to protect public health and safety. Unlike
7 many other agricultural commodities, cannabis flowers are consumed through
8 smoking, vaporization, or direct ingestion without the benefit of washing, cooking,
9 or other processing that might reduce pesticide residues. Therefore, while this Act
10 harmonizes most agricultural requirements for cannabis cultivation with general
11 agricultural practices, it maintains the existing pesticide-specific regulations for
12 cannabis to ensure consumer safety. All cannabis cultivators shall remain subject to
13 the full scope of pesticide regulations specifically established for cannabis, as well
14 as those administered by the Guam Environmental Protection Agency and the
15 Department of Agriculture for general agricultural operations.

16 Therefore, it is the intent of *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* to amend the relevant
17 sections of the Guam Administrative Rules and Regulations to harmonize the
18 agricultural requirements for cannabis cultivation with the general agricultural laws
19 and practices of Guam, while maintaining cannabis-specific pesticide regulations.
20 This Act seeks to remove cannabis-specific mandates that are superfluous to or more
21 burdensome than those for general agriculture, thereby fostering a more accessible,
22 equitable, and economically viable local cannabis industry while upholding
23 established agricultural standards for environmental protection, public health, and
24 public welfare.

25 **Section 2.** *Amend* §9401 of Article 4, Chapter 9, Title 3 of the Guam
26 Administrative Rules and Regulations.

27 **§9401. Policy.**

1 (a) The Guam Department of Agriculture (DOAG) shall duly exercise the
2 powers vested in it as a "Regulatory Agency" in the cultivation, production, ~~green~~
3 ~~debris~~ waste management and destruction of cannabis in the Territory of Guam for
4 which the use and/or end product results in either ~~recreational~~ commercial and/or
5 medicinal applications. ~~Only approved naturally derived cultivation practices shall~~
6 ~~be permitted in the growing of cannabis. The~~ A commercial and/or medicinal
7 producer is responsible for obtaining the necessary permits and/or certifications
8 required by the regulatory agency and must comply with any specific instructions
9 while engaged in the cultivation and production of cannabis on the island of Guam.

10 (b) ~~Commercial synthetic pesticides have catastrophic effects on human~~
11 ~~health and the natural environment. As well as causing significant damage to the~~
12 ~~environment, synthetic pesticides used on cannabis contain chemicals that will~~
13 ~~inevitably end up in the human body. Attention to biodiversity and greater emphasis~~
14 ~~on environmental protection will ensure that our island's future generations will have~~
15 ~~a sustainable future.~~ Cannabis cultivation shall be subject to the pesticide laws, rules,
16 and regulations specifically established for cannabis in this Article, which are
17 maintained due to the unique consumption methods of cannabis products and the
18 need to protect public health. These cannabis-specific pesticide regulations shall
19 remain in full force and effect and shall not be superseded by general agricultural
20 pesticide regulations.

21 **Section 3.** *Amend* §9402 of Article 4, Chapter 9, Title 3 of the Guam
22 Administrative Rules and Regulations.

23 **§9402. Cannabis Cultivator Registration Requirement.**

24 Cannabis Cultivators~~cultivators~~ must register with ~~DOAG~~the Department of
25 Agriculture (DOAG) and obtain a "Bona Fide Farmer Certificate". in accordance
26 with the same requirements and procedures applicable to all other agricultural
27 producers in Guam.

1 **Section 4.** *Amend* §9403 of Article 4, Chapter 9, Title 3 of the Guam
2 Administrative Rules and Regulations.

3 **§9403. Acceptable cannabis growing conditions.**

4 (a) Cannabis may be grown ~~directly in the ground, in containers, or in a closed~~
5 ~~system (e.g. hydroponics, aeroponics, aquaponics) with only~~ with the allowed
6 cultivation amendments ~~listed~~ enumerated in §9305 §9405 of this Article, using any
7 cultivation method permitted for general agriculture on Guam, including but not
8 limited to direct ground planting, container cultivation, hydroponics, aeroponics,
9 aquaponics, or any other recognized agricultural cultivation method.

10 (b) Cannabis production must take place within:

11 (1) a fully enclosed secure indoor facility or greenhouse with rigid
12 walls, a roof, and doors; or

13 (2) Outdoor production may take place in nonrigid greenhouses, or
14 similar structures; or

15 (3) An expanse of open ground fully enclosed by a physical barrier that
16 obscures public view of the premises with a wall or fence at least ten (10) feet
17 high with ~~at least a one (1) inch thick metal gate.~~ a locking gate or door; and

18 ~~(4) Monitoring devices must be implemented at all cultivation sites.~~

19 (4) complies with applicable zoning and land use regulations.

20 (c) ~~Any cannabis plantation, in a field, farm parcel, greenhouse, or growing~~
21 ~~facility in which cannabis is intended to be grown, harvested, processed or sold for~~
22 ~~commercial purposes, must not have any substances that are prohibited by the~~
23 ~~Department of Agriculture's guidelines on premises.~~ Cannabis cultivation sites shall
24 comply with all applicable environmental laws and regulations governing general
25 agriculture on Guam.

26 (d) ~~The plantation must have a distinct, defined boundary and/or buffer zone~~
27 ~~sufficient in size or other features (e.g. windbreaks or a diversion ditch) to prevent~~

1 ~~the possibility of unintended contact by prohibited substances applied to adjacent~~
2 ~~land areas with an area that is part of a certified operation and within the specified~~
3 ~~GPS coordinates.~~

4 ~~(e) (d) A producer shall select suitable cultivation practices that maintain or~~
5 ~~promote the improvement of the physical, chemical, and biological condition of soil~~
6 ~~and minimize soil erosion. Cannabis cultivation sites shall comply with all~~
7 ~~applicable land use, zoning, and building code requirements applicable to~~
8 ~~agricultural operations on Guam.~~

9 ~~(f) (e) Potting soil, crop production aids, soil amendments, and other growing~~
10 ~~media approved by the Department may be used in cannabis cultivation.~~

11 **Section 5.** *Amend §9405 of Article 4, Chapter 9, Title 3 of the Guam*
12 *Administrative Rules and Regulations.*

13 **§9405. Cannabis Cultivation Amendments.**

14 ~~(a) The producer must manage the allowed cultivation amendment materials,~~
15 ~~to maintain or improve soil organic matter content, biological diversity, nutrient~~
16 ~~eyeling, and microbial activity in a manner that does not contribute to the~~
17 ~~contamination of crops, air, water, or any adverse impacts to the environment by~~
18 ~~plant nutrients, pathogenic organisms, heavy metals, or residues of substances. Only~~
19 ~~the following specified soil amendments, fertilizers, other crop production aids, and~~
20 ~~pesticides may be used in the production of cannabis. The allowed cultivation~~
21 ~~amendments include:~~

22 ~~(1) Raw animal manure, which shall be composted unless it is:~~

23 ~~(A) Incorporated into the soil not less than 120 days prior to the~~
24 ~~harvest of cannabis whose consumable portion has direct contact with~~
25 ~~the soil surface or soil particles; or~~

- 1 ~~(B) Incorporated into the soil not less than 90 days prior to the~~
2 ~~harvest of cannabis whose consumable portion does not have direct~~
3 ~~contact with the soil surface or soil particles.~~
- 4 ~~(2) Aquatic plants (alkali extracted)~~
5 ~~(3) Blood Meal~~
6 ~~(4) Boron~~
7 ~~(5) Calcium carbonate/limestone (mined)~~
8 ~~(6) Humic acid (alkali extracted)~~
9 ~~(7) Iron phosphate (molluscicide use only)~~
10 ~~(8) Feather meal~~
11 ~~(9) Fulvic acid~~
12 ~~(10) Fish/shrimp meal~~
13 ~~(11) Guano (mined)~~
14 ~~(12) Gypsum (mined)~~
15 ~~(13) Humates/Leonardite (mined)~~
16 ~~(14) Peat~~
17 ~~(15) Coco coir~~
18 ~~(16) Rockwool (without the fiberglass, metals)~~
19 ~~(17) Potassium magnesium sulfate, potassium sulfate (mined)~~
20 ~~(18) Rock phosphate (mined)~~
21 ~~(19) Worm castings (vermiculture)~~
22 ~~(20) Fish emulsion~~
23 ~~(21) Compost tea~~
24 ~~(22) Green waste compost~~
25 ~~(23) Seaweed/Kelp~~
26 ~~(24) Beneficial Microorganisms~~
27 ~~(25) Beneficial bacteria~~

1 ~~(b) A producer may manage crop nutrients and soil fertility to maintain or~~
2 ~~improve soil organic matter content in a manner that does not contribute to the~~
3 ~~contamination of crops, soil, air, or water.~~

4 ~~(c) The producer shall not use any fertilizer or composted plant and animal~~
5 ~~material that contains a synthetic substance not included on the National List of~~
6 ~~Allowed and Prohibited Substances 7 C.F.R. section 205.601.~~

7 ~~(d) Genetic modification of cannabis is prohibited.~~

8 (a) Cannabis cultivators may use any soil amendments, fertilizers, growing
9 media, and other crop production inputs that are:

10 (1) Permitted for use in general agriculture on Guam;

11 (2) Registered and approved by the United States Environmental
12 Protection Agency or the Guam Environmental Protection Agency, where
13 applicable; and

14 (3) Applied in accordance with label instructions and applicable laws
15 and regulations.

16 (b) Cannabis cultivators shall manage crop nutrients and soil fertility in a
17 manner consistent with applicable best management practices for general agriculture
18 on Guam and in compliance with all applicable environmental protection laws and
19 regulations.

20 (c) The producer shall not use any fertilizer or composted plant and animal
21 material that contains a synthetic substance not authorized or allowed in the National
22 List of Allowed and Prohibited Substances 7 C.F.R. section 205.601.

23 (d) Except as enumerated in this Article or in the Guam Code Annotated, no
24 additional restrictions on soil amendments, fertilizers, or growing media beyond
25 those applicable to general agriculture and codified agricultural practices in Guam
26 shall apply to cannabis cultivation.

1 **Section 7.** *Amend* §9406(a)(1) of Article 4, Chapter 9, Title 3 of the Guam
2 Administrative Rules and Regulations.

3 **§ 9406. Cannabis Plant Production.**

4 (a) Only the following specified amendments, other crop production aids, and
5 pesticides may be used in the production of cannabis:

6 (1) The substance(s) for consideration of use in the production of
7 cannabis shall only be derived from the Cannabis cultivation amendments
8 ~~listed in § 9305~~ enumerated in § 9405 of this Article, if these substances are
9 commercially purchased from an off-island source, proper clearances and
10 permits must be obtained prior to importation from the Guam Environmental
11 Protections Agency (GEPA).

12 **Section 8.** *Amend* §9409 of Article 4, Chapter 9, Title 3 of the Guam
13 Administrative Rules and Regulations.

14 **§9409. Cannabis Waste Management.**

15 ~~(a) Cannabis waste management shall~~ shall be consistent with all other waste
16 management mandates relative to agricultural waste, as applicable. The Department
17 of Agriculture may formulate additional rules and regulations relative to cannabis
18 waste subject to Administrative Adjudication Law and formal adoption by the
19 Cannabis Control Board. ~~the formulation and usage defined:~~

- 20 ~~(1) Compost bin;~~
21 ~~(2) Incineration;~~
22 ~~(3) In-vessel digestion;~~
23 ~~(4) On-site soil incorporation.~~

24 ~~(b) Containers that may or may not have contaminant residue must be~~
25 ~~decontaminated and made suitable for reuse or be sent back to the manufacturer for~~
26 ~~proper disposal and/or recycling.~~

1 ~~(c) A record of the final disposition of cannabis waste rendered unusable must~~
2 ~~be kept for 120 days or in the absence of crop residue.~~

3 ~~(d) The use, and/or disposal of materials originating from the producer shall~~
4 ~~be properly recorded, packaged, disposed of in a manner consistent with the~~
5 ~~regulatory agency requirements.~~

6 **Section 9. Severability.** If any provision of this Act or its application to any
7 person or circumstance is found to be invalid or inorganic, such invalidity shall not
8 affect other provisions or applications of this Act that can be given effect without
9 the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this Act are
10 severable.

11 **Section 10. Effective Date.** This Act shall take effect upon its enactment into
12 law.