



CONNECTICUT Consumer Protection

TO: Licensed Cannabis Establishments

FROM: Department of Consumer Protection, Cannabis Control Division

DATE: July 8, 2025

RE: 2025 Legislative Updates

The 2025 Legislative Session has ended and there have been a number of changes impacting adult-use cannabis and medical marijuana in Connecticut. Please find a list of some of the legislative changes that were passed this legislative session. Please note that this list is not exhaustive and it is the responsibility of the cannabis establishment to comply with all state laws, regulations and policies and procedures.

Effective Upon Passage

Results of an Inspection or Compliance Check –The Department is now required to provide a written statement to the licensee or registrant after each inspection or compliance check detailing (1) the findings and results of such inspection or compliance check, (2) any area of concern that has been identified, and (3) any corrective action that is required to address such area of concern. (Section 33, [Public Act 25-166](#))

Provisional License Expiration Now 24 Months – Provisional licenses now expire 24 months after the date of issuance. Provisional cultivator licenses issued pursuant to Section 21a-420o still do not expire. (Section 14, [Public Act 25-166](#))

Establishment Sold by a Social Equity Applicant to a Non-Social Equity Applicant Subject to Full Renewal Fee – If the Social Equity Council approves the sale or change in ownership or control of a social equity applicant during the three-year period following issuance of a final license, and the sale or change in ownership or control is made to anyone other than another qualifying social equity applicant, the cannabis establishment licensee is not eligible for the reduced renewal fee and must pay the full renewal fee. (Section 15, [Public Act 25-166](#))

Cultivator Cannot Increase Ownership of EJV by More Than 50% in First Seven Years – A cultivator licensed under section 21a-420o shall not increase its ownership in an equity joint venture (EJV) by more than 50% during the 7-year period from when the final license was issued. (Section 16, [Public Act 25-166](#))

Cultivator or Micro-Cultivator Located Outside of a DIA – From January 1, 2026, through December 31, 2027, a cultivator or micro-cultivator may be issued a final license located outside of a Disproportionately Impacted Area (DIA) if they enter into a lease agreement with a licensed hemp producer and meet specified criteria. (Section 9, [Public Act 25-166](#))

Cultivator with 5,000 sq ft of Grow Space has Until December 31, 2027 to Expand to 15,000 sq ft –A cultivator licensed under [Section 21a-420n\(b\)\(2\)](#) of the general statutes now has until December 31, 2027 to buildout their cultivation facility to 15,000 sq ft. (Section 18 of [Public Act 25-166](#))

Deadline for Provisional Cultivator License is December 31, 2026; Certain Activities May be Performed Outside of a DIA; Provisional Cultivator License May Convert to Micro-Cultivator – After December 31, 2026, the Department will no longer be authorized to grant provisional cultivation licenses under 21a-420o. Beginning October 1, 2025, cultivators with a final license may perform all authorized activities, with the exception of manufacturing or extraction of cannabis, outside of a DIA so long as they meet the requirements outlined in Section 19(b)(2) of [Public Act 25-166](#). Additionally, the holder of a provisional cultivator license may convert their license to a micro-cultivator license without paying a conversion fee or an additional license fee. (Section 19, [Public Act 25-166](#))

Effective July 1, 2025

Cannabis Retail Hours – Beginning July 1, retailer and hybrid retailer cannabis sales may only take place between 10AM - 6PM on Sundays and 8AM - 10PM every other day. Hybrid retailers have 30 days from July 1 to implement the changes and should notify qualifying patients and caregivers accordingly. This change does not affect dispensary facilities, which may remain open outside of these hours. (Section 35 of [Public Act 25-166](#))

Notification of Nonrenewal – In the event that a cannabis establishment decides not to renew their license, the establishment must notify the Department at least 30 days before the license expires. (Section 10, [Public Act 25-101](#))

Cultivator Applicant May Apply as Micro-Cultivator – A Social Equity Applicant who has been approved to apply for a provisional cultivator license or who holds a provisional cultivator license may withdraw that license or application and apply for a provisional micro-cultivator license. (Section 8, [Public Act 25-166](#))

Micro-Cultivators May Only Deliver Seedlings; Indoor Micro-Cultivator May Apply for Hybrid Retailer or Retailer Endorsement – Micro-cultivators may sell their own cannabis seedlings directly to consumers using their own employees or a delivery service. A micro-cultivator that grows cannabis exclusively indoors may apply for a hybrid retailer or retailer endorsement within one year of the issuance of the final micro-cultivator license or no later than June 30, 2026, whichever is later. (Section 20, [Public Act 25-166](#))

Effective October 1, 2025

Required Signage – All cannabis establishments must post signage from the Department of Consumer Protection indicating that the business is a licensed cannabis establishment. The sign must include a QR code the consumer can scan to verify that the location is licensed. The Department is currently

developing the signage and will provide it to all licensed establishments once it is available. (Section 10, [Public Act 25-166](#))

Telehealth for Pharmacists – Hybrid retailers are no longer required to have pharmacists on-site at all times that the establishment is open. Hybrid retailers may now use remote entry verification and telehealth for consultations. The Department is working on developing guidance for hybrid retailers on how to implement this change. (Section 24, [Public Act 25-166](#))

Sale of High-THC Cannabis Products – The THC cap on cannabis flower has been raised from 30% to 35%, and for other cannabis products from 60% to 70%. Cannabis flower above 30% THC, and other cannabis products above 60% THC, are considered “High THC.” These products must have a “Warning – High THC” label on menus and advertisements, and be physically separated from other cannabis for sale within an establishment. (Section 30, [Public Act 25-166](#))

Reporting Diversion – In the event of suspected employee diversion amounting to ½ ounce or less of raw cannabis or its cannabis product equivalent, cannabis establishments may conduct an investigation, provided that the establishment notifies the Department within two business days. (Section 32, [Public Act 25-166](#))

Advertising or Promotional Materials Must be Solely Visible from Inside the Establishment – A person advertising or promoting cannabis or cannabis related services may only display advertising or promotional materials so that they are only visible from within the establishment. (Section 34, [Public Act 25-166](#))

Sale of Synthetic Cannabinoids by a Cannabis Establishment Employee is a Felony – Any cannabis establishment or agent thereof who sells or delivers any synthetic cannabinoid (defined in section [21a-240](#) of the general statutes) to any person shall be guilty of a class E felony. (Section 41, [Public Act 25-166](#))

Sale of Cannabis Paraphernalia to an Individual Under the Age of 21 by a Cannabis Establishment Employee is a Misdemeanor – Any cannabis establishment or agent thereof who sells or delivers cannabis paraphernalia to any person under twenty-one years of age shall be guilty of a class C misdemeanor. (Section 42, [Public Act 25-166](#))

Hybrid Retailer Must Display Medical Marijuana Sign – A hybrid retailer must conspicuously display, on the exterior of the hybrid retailer location, a symbol that denotes the sale of medical marijuana products, which symbol shall be in a form and manner prescribed by the commissioner and posted on the department's Internet web site. The symbol will be posted on the Department's website in the coming weeks. (Section 24, [Public Act 25-166](#))

Retailer May Convert to Hybrid Retailer – A licensed retailer may convert to a hybrid retailer without applying through a lottery. (Section 24, [Public Act 25-166](#))

Transporter May Store Cannabis for Up to 30 Days – A transporter may expand their authorized activities to store, maintain and handle cannabis for a period of time not to exceed 30 days. The

transporter must notify the Department and pay the \$5,000 fee at least 30 days before they intend to begin storing cannabis for more than 24 hours. (Section 28, [Public Act 25-166](#))

Infused Beverage Wholesaler – There is a new license type for infused beverage wholesalers. Only liquor or beer wholesalers or infused beverage wholesalers may sell THC-infused beverages to package stores with an endorsement to sell THC-infused beverages, dispensary facilities, hybrid retailers or retailers. (Section 37, [Public Act 25-166](#))

High-THC Beverage Manufacturer – A new license type for high-THC beverage manufacturer allows for the manufacture of high THC-infused beverages (beverages with more than 3mg but no more than 0.3% of THC per container) for sale exclusively outside of Connecticut beginning January 1, 2026. (Section 38, [Public Act 25-166](#))

Information will continue to be added to <http://ct.gov/cannabis> to reflect these changes. To view these updates and more information, please visit <http://ct.gov/cannabis> or email DCP.Cannabis@ct.gov with specific questions you may have.