INITIAL RULE IMPACT STATEMENT

TITLE 442. OKLAHOMA MEDICAL MARIJUANA AUTHORITY

CHAPTER 10. MEDICAL MARIJUANA REGULATIONS

1. A STATEMENT OF THE NEED FOR THE RULE AND LEGAL BASIS SUPPORTING IT:

The proposed permanent rules implement legislative changes mandated by HB 2807, SB 518, SB 774, SB 1039, and SB 1066 from the 2025 legislative session and address changes in statute under 63 O.S. § 420, 63 O.S. § 427.7, 63 O.S. § 427.10, 63 O.S. § 427.14, 63 O.S. § 427.16, 63 O.S. § 427.18, 63 O.S. § 427.27, 63 O.S. § 427.28, and 63 O.S. § 431.1. 1. These rules are intended to provide a structure for the implementation of these legislative changes in OMMA's permanent administrative rules.

HB 2807 (2025): HB2807 amends prepackaging requirements under 63 O.S. § 431.1 (originally added by HB 3361 in 2024), authorizes commercial transporter licensees to use warehouse locations to temporarily store medical marijuana, and updates statutory language needed for FBI approval of the national fingerprint-based background check. Commercial transporter warehouse requirements are added to rules at **OAC 442:10-3-1** and **OAC 442:10-3-6**. Updates to the national fingerprint-based background check requirements are added at **OAC 442:10-5-1.1.** Pre-packaging requirements are added to **OAC 442:10-7-1** and **OAC 442:10-7-2**.

SB 518 (2025): SB 518 requires an additional warning label stating it is illegal to drive a motor vehicle while under the influence of marijuana or marijuana products and incorporates previous warning labels about pregnancy and contaminant testing into state statute. These rules are added at **OAC 442:10-5-8(d)(7)** and **OAC 442:10-7-1(d)(2).**

SB 774 (2025): Rule changes to patient license numbers are required by SB 774 (2025). SB 774 reduces the patient license number to a 12-character number and adds a PDF417 barcode to patient licenses. The rules are updated at **OAC 442:10-2-6(7).**

SB 1039 (2025): Rule changes to patient application resubmissions and full remittance of commercial license fees are required pursuant to SB 1039 (2025). SB 1039 requires patient applications to be resubmitted within 30 days of rejection and requires commercial applicants to remit all license and application fees, including any additional fees, within 45 days of notification by the Authority. Patient resubmission rules are amended at **OAC 442:10-2-1(g)**, **OAC 442:10-2-2(h)** and **OAC 442:10-2-4(e).** Commercial application rules are amended at **OAC 442:10-4-1(b)**, **OAC 442:10-5-1(b)**, **OAC 442:10-5-2(a)**, **OAC 442:10-5-3(a)**, and **OAC 442:10-9-1(c)**.

SB 1066 (2025): SB 1066 requires the Authority to create and maintain a registry of recommending physicians and establish medical education and continuing medical education (CME) requirements for recommending physicians. These rules are added to **OAC 442:10-1-9** and **OAC 442:10-1-9.1**.

Laboratory changes: The proposed laboratory rules clarify that testing laboratories must follow the current version of the manufacturer's instructions for use at **OAC 442:10-8-1(i)(1)(B)**. Clarification that an enrichment step is not required for quantitative assays is added to **OAC 442:10-8-1(i)(1)(D-E)**, and clarification that laboratory quality control (LQC) samples only need to be run each day of testing is added to **OAC 442:10-8-1(i)(1)(D)**. Clarification to the inventory tag requirement is added to **OAC 442:10-8-3(e)(3)(M)**. Peak integration rules are clarified or added to **OAC 442:10-8-1(i)(2)(H)** and **OAC 442:10-8-1(i)(5)(H)**. Typographical errors or rule inconsistencies are corrected at **OAC 442:10-8-1(i)(1)(E)(iii-iv), OAC 442:10-8-1(i)(3)(D), OAC 442:10-8-1(i)(4)(D), OAC 442:10-8-1(i)(4)(G), OAC 442:10-8-1(i)(5)(D), OAC 442:10-8-1(i)(5)(G), OAC 442:10-8-1(i)(6)(G), OAC 442:10-8-1(i)(7)(E)(i)(II)**, and **OAC 442:10-8-1(i)(7)(G)**. Clarifying that testing laboratories must follow the current version of the manufacturer's instructions for use at **OAC 442:10-8-1(i)(1)(B)** is necessary to ensure laboratories are using the latest instructions for use when a manufacturer makes a change in a method; any

deviation from the instructions for use may result in an erroneous reporting of results. A recent recall of laboratory-tested products occurred because a laboratory implemented an updated procedure but did not follow the manufacturer's changes completely and subsequently reported results as "Test Passed" that should have been reported in "Test Failed" status.

2. A CLASSIFICATION OF THE RULE AS MAJOR OR NONMAJOR, WITH A JUSTIFICATION FOR THE CLASSIFICATION, INCLUDING AN ESTIMATE OF THE TOTAL ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION AND COMPLIANCE COSTS INCURRED BY OR PASSED ALONG TO BUSINESSES, STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS, OR INDIVIDUALS AND A DETERMINATION OF WHETHER THOSE COSTS EXCEED $1 MILLION OVER THE INITIAL 5 YEAR PERIOD:

The proposed rule changes are "major", as there may be costs in excess of $1 million over a five-year period. The Authority does not anticipate new costs of compliance for businesses as a result of the commercial transporter warehouse requirements. The requirement that businesses pay remaining licensing fees owed within 45 days of notification by the Authority is not expected to create new or additional costs of compliance for businesses; applicants are already required to remit all license and application fees, so establishing a deadline for payment does not impact the cost of compliance but instead provides clear expectations for businesses and the Authority. There may be costs of compliance associated with pre-packaging requirements and the updated warning labels beginning November 1, 2025, but these rule changes are required by changes to state statute and any costs of implementation are a direct result of the legislative mandates and not the Agency's rulemaking. There may be a minimal cost of around $140 for recommending physicians to receive required Continuing Medical Education (CME) before registering with OMMA, but those costs are not anticipated to be passed along to businesses or patients. The Authority has limited proposed rule amendments in both number and scope to minimize disruption on businesses.

The Authority sent a survey to all licensed medical marijuana businesses to solicit specific cost estimates for these legislative requirements. The survey was sent to 4,963 licensed businesses and 92 businesses responded, a response rate of less than 2% of all businesses in the state. These responses have been utilized in the answer to question #7. OMMA will also ask for specific dollar figures during the public comment period and will thoroughly review all public comments to ascertain the economic impact of these rules on affected businesses. Following the public comment period, OMMA will modify this Rule Impact Statement to include a detailed quantification of implementation and compliance costs based on additional information received from businesses.

Initial Cost Estimates

OMMA sent a survey to all 4,963 licensed businesses and received 92 responses, a response rate of less than 2% of all businesses in the state. These responses have informed the calculations below, but are subject to change with additional information received during the public comment period

	First year implementation costs	5-year implementation costs, if ongoing
Pre-packaging (HB 2807)	$23,581 annually per licensee	$117,905 over a five-year period per licensee
Warehouse locations (HB 2807)	$24,000 annually per Commercial Transporter licensee that wishes to operate a warehouse location	$120,000 over a five-year period per Commercial Transporter that wishes to operate a warehouse location
FBI background check (HB 2807)	$1,001,507 annually	$5,007,535 over a five-year period
DUI-c Warning (SB 518)	$5,000 one-time cost per licensee	$0
12-character patient license number and PDF417 barcode (SB 774)	$2,000 to $8,000 one-time costs for scanners and software, per licensees	$0
Application resubmission; 30-day license fee remittance (SB 1039)	$0	$0
Physician CME (SB 1066)	$40,606 for all physicians that issued recommendations in CY'24	$203,030 over a five-year period

3. DESCRIPTION, INCLUDING A DETERMINATION OF WHETHER THE PROPOSED RULE IS MANDATED BY FEDERAL LAW, OR AS A REQUIREMENT FOR PARTICIPATION IN OR IMPLEMENTATION OF A FEDERALLY SUBSIDIZED OR ASSISTED PROGRAM, AND WHETHER THE PROPOSED RULE EXCEEDS THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE APPLICABLE FEDERAL LAW:

HB 2807: The national fingerprint-based background check requirements at **OAC 442:10-5-1.1** are required by HB 2807. This language is necessary for OMMA to secure approval from the FBI (pursuant to Public Law 92-544 and other federal authorizing statutes) to conduct the national fingerprint-based background check in Oklahoma state statutes. This proposed rule is limited to the language in state statute at 63 O.S. § 427.28 and does not exceed the requirements of state or federal law.

No other rule change is required for participation in a federal program or required by federal law.

4. DESCRIPTION OF CLASSES OF PERSONS AFFECTED AND COST IMPACT RESPONSE, INCLUDING CLASSES THAT WILL BEAR THE COSTS OF THE PROPOSED RULE(S), AND ANY INFORMATION ON COST IMPACTS RECEIVED BY THE AGENCY FROM ANY PRIVATE OR PUBLIC ENTITIES:

Primary persons affected by the proposed rules are licensed businesses, licensed patients, and the Agency. The Agency recognizes that there will likely be costs impacting licensed business, but these costs are driven by legislative acts and are not caused solely by the Agency's rulemaking. The Agency has worked to minimize cost impacts by ensuring rule amendments are limited to explicit requirements of the legislation. OMMA promulgated emergency rules in July 2025 that are identical to the requirements in these proposed permanent rules, providing licensees with clear guidance on changes required by SB 518, SB 774, and SB 1039 well ahead of the November 1, 2025 effective date, reducing confusion and allowing more time for businesses to comply with these updated requirements. To further limit disruption for businesses, the Agency has ensured these proposed permanent rules for pre-packaging and commercial warehouse requirements are largely identical to the current emergency rules in effect, which provide clarification and consistency to OMMA licensed businesses regarding these requirements. The Agency will solicit additional information on cost impacts during the public comment period and will amend this Rule Impact Statement to reflect information received from any public or private entities.

HB 2807:

- Businesses: Businesses that want to operate a commercial warehouse must comply with new commercial warehouse rules for temporary storage and will be responsible for documenting, tracking, and ensuring products remain traceable. Businesses will bear costs for pre-packaging requirements pursuant to HB2807, including the cost of pre-packaging medical marijuana products before transferring to dispensaries. However, the proposed permanent rules are similar to existing emergency rules in place to limit the impact on licensed businesses.
- Patients: Licensed patients will benefit indirectly from more secure storage and consistent pre-packaging that protects product integrity; there are no direct costs to patients for pre-packaging.
- General public: The general public gains increased public safety from national fingerprint-based background checks for business licensees and employees.

SB 518:

- Businesses: Businesses will bear costs to update packaging to include the additional DUI warning label beginning November 1, 2025. This language is required pursuant to state statute 63 O.S. § 427.18.
- OMMA staff: The agency staff will verify labeling compliance during routine inspections. There will be no direct impact to state or local government units beyond enforcement of impaired driving laws, which are already in place.

SB 774:

- Dispensaries: Dispensaries may update their POS systems and scanning equipment to read the new PDF417 barcode; however, the business is not required to utilize the PDF417 barcode and may instead continue to enter the patient license number manually. Medical marijuana dispensaries will benefit from the shortened

patient license code, even if they do not utilize the PDF417 barcode, as the license number is reduced in half.

SB 1039:

- Business applicants: Business applicants must remit all license and application fees within 45 days of notification from OMMA. Businesses were already required to remit all fees, but setting a clear 45-day timeframe for full remittance provides clarity and helps ensure compliance.
- OMMA: The agency benefits from a clear timeframe for full remittance of license fees, ensuring that applications do not remain in an undefined "waiting to pay" status. This change also ensures that businesses remit all statutorily-required application and licensing fees prior to receiving a license.

SB 1066:

- General public: The general public benefits from physician education for recommending physicians. Physicians who are more familiar with cannabis can make recommendations specific to each of their patients, while talking about potential side effects or adverse reactions. Patients and the general public will benefit from better-informed physicians and quality recommendations for medical patients in the state.

Laboratory changes:

- All licensees: All licensed businesses, including testing laboratories, will benefit from the streamlined testing rules. These rule changes streamline testing processes and provide clarification that will benefit licensed laboratories by removing potential sources of confusion on how to comply with a particular rule. Patients will benefit from assurance that testing by laboratories is performed appropriately.

5. DESCRIPTION OF PERSONS BENEFITING, VALUE OF BENEFIT AND EXPECTED HEALTH OUTCOMES:

Licensed businesses, patients, the Agency, and the general public will benefit from the proposed permanent rule changes.

HB 2807:

- Patients: Businesses and patients will both benefit from clarification in rules that ensures dispensaries may still display samples of medical marijuana in accordance with state law.
- General public: Oklahomans will benefit from increased public safety due to the commercial transporter warehouse clarification and updated background check requirements, as these amendments ensure all medical marijuana being stored in a warehouse is tracked in the state inventory tracking system and all licensees and employees have successfully completed national background checks instead of just statewide background checks.

SB 518:

- General public: The general public will benefit from the increased safety messaging aimed at reducing impaired driving incidents.

SB 774:

- Dispensaries: Medical marijuana dispensaries will positively benefit from the shortened patient license code and PDF417 barcode (even if they do not utilize the PDF417 barcode, as the license number is reduced in half). This will ensure accurate records.

SB 1039:

- Business applicants: Businesses will benefit from the 45-day timeframe in these rules. Businesses were already required to remit all fees, but setting a clear 45-day timeframe for full remittance provides clarity and helps ensure compliance.

SB 1066:

- General public: The general public benefits from physician education for recommending physicians. Physicians who are more familiar with cannabis can make recommendations specific to each of their patients, while talking about potential side effects or adverse reactions. Patients and the general public will benefit from better-informed physicians and quality recommendations for medical patients in the state.

Laboratory changes:

- Testing laboratories: Clarification in testing rules will benefit licensed laboratories by removing potential sources of confusion on how to comply with testing rules. The rule change at OAC 442:10-8-1(i)(1)(B) will benefit medical marijuana patients by ensuring testing affected by this rule change is performed properly.

6. A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF THE RULE'S ECONOMIC IMPACT, INCLUDING ANY ANTICIPATED IMPACTS ON THE FULL-TIME-EMPLOYEE COUNT OF THE AGENCY, ANY COSTS OR BENEFITS, AND A DETAILED QUANTIFICATION OF IMPLEMENTATION AND COMPLIANCE COSTS ON THE AFFECTED BUSINESSES, BUSINESS SECTORS, PUBLIC UTILITY RATEPAYERS, INDIVIDUALS, STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS, AND ON THE STATE ECONOMY AS A WHOLE. THE ANALYSIS SHALL INCLUDE COST OF COMPLIANCE AND FEE CHANGES:

Businesses that want to operate a commercial warehouse must comply with new commercial warehouse rules for temporary storage and will be responsible for documenting, tracking, and ensuring products remain traceable. Additional costs may occur with transporters using the state seed-to-sale inventory tracking system, as well as with meeting all building codes and security requirements. Additionally, there may be costs of compliance associated with pre-packaging requirements and the updated warning labels beginning November 1, 2025, but these rule changes are required by changes to state statute and any costs of implementation are a direct result of the legislative mandates and not the Agency's rulemaking.

The requirement that businesses pay remaining licensing fees owed within 45 days of notification by the Authority is not expected to create new or additional costs of compliance for businesses; applicants are already required to remit all license and application fees, so establishing a deadline for payment does not impact the cost of compliance but instead provides clear expectations for businesses and the Authority. Furthermore, the Authority does not anticipate new costs of compliance for businesses as a result of the required physician education and registration with OMMA.

The Authority has limited proposed rule amendments in both number and scope to minimize disruption on businesses. The Authority will thoroughly review all public comments to ascertain the economic impact of these rules on affected businesses and will modify this Rule Impact Statement to include a detailed quantification of implementation and compliance costs.

HB 2807:

- The Agency recognizes that there are costs of compliance with pre-packaging requirements: however, these rules are necessary to implement legislation adopted during the 2024 legislative session and amended during the 2025 legislative session. The Agency has ensured any permanent rule amendments are limited to the statutory requirements outlined in HB 3361 (2024) and HB 2807 (2025) so as to limit the costs of implementation for businesses. The requirement that all medical marijuana be sold in pre-packaged quantities is required by HB 3361 (2024) and further amended in HB 2807 (2025). The proposed permanent rules regarding pre-packaging are limited to the requirements outlined in 63 O.S. § 431.1 of state statute, so any costs of compliance are driven by the legislative mandate and are not caused by agency rulemaking. Businesses that want to operate a commercial warehouse must comply with new commercial warehouse rules for temporary storage and will be responsible for documenting, tracking, and ensuring products remain traceable, so there may be costs to ensure a new building meets all required building codes or security measures, and the transporter will need to utilize the state seed-to-sale inventory tracking system, which may be an additional cost. The Authority has attempted to minimize costs of compliance and limit disruption on businesses by ensuring these proposed permanent rules are largely identical to current emergency rules in effect for HB 2807. The Authority does not anticipate an impact on the full-time employee count of the agency as a result of these proposed permanent rule changes.

SB 518:

- The Agency recognizes that adding an additional warning label to packaging may create costs for businesses; however, this warning label is required by SB 518 and 63 O.S. § 427.18 of state statute. The Authority does not anticipate an impact on the full-time employee count of the agency as a result of these proposed permanent rule changes.

SB 774:

- In order to read the new PDF417 barcode, dispensaries may need to update their POS systems and scanning equipment to read the new barcode; however, the business is not required to utilize the PDF417 barcode and may instead continue to enter the patient license number manually. Medical marijuana dispensaries will benefit from the shortened patient license code, even if they do not utilize the PDF417 barcode, as the license number is reduced in half. The Authority does not anticipate an impact on the full-time employee count of the agency as a result of these proposed permanent rule changes.

SB 1039:

- There are no anticipated compliance costs associated with these rule changes. Businesses were already required to remit all fees, but setting a clear 45-day timeframe for full remittance provides clarity for both the business and agency. The Authority does not anticipate an impact on the full-time employee count of the agency as a result of these proposed permanent rule changes.

SB 1066:

- The Agency recognizes that medical education and continuing medical education may add an additional expense for physicians; however, this requirement applies only to those physicians who choose to issue medical marijuana recommendations and does not extend to all licensed physicians in the state. The Authority has worked closely with the State Board of Medical Licensure and Supervision, the State Board of Osteopathic Examiners, and the Board of Podiatric Medical Examiners to ensure that approved courses are comparable in cost and scope to other CME requirements already required under state law or rule. OMMA released information and costs of the CME requirements and published the free "physician registration" application in September 2025, months before the January 1, 2026 requirements went into effect. The Authority does not anticipate an impact on the full-time employee count of the agency as a result of these proposed permanent rule changes.

7. A DETAILED EXPLANATION OF THE METHODOLOGY AND ASSUMPTIONS USED TO DETERMINE THE ECONOMIC IMPACT, INCLUDING THE DOLLAR AMOUNTS CALCULATED:

OMMA sent a survey to all licensed medical marijuana businesses to solicit specific cost estimates for these legislative requirements. The survey was sent to 4,963 licensed businesses and of those businesses 92 responded, a response rate of less than 2% of all OMMA-licensed businesses in the state. These responses have been utilized in the calculations below. None of the responses included supporting documents like receipts, quotes, or figures to help support the calculations, so OMMA will also ask for specific dollar figures, including supporting documents, during the public comment period and will thoroughly review all public comments to ascertain the economic impact of these rules on affected businesses. Following the public comment period, OMMA will modify this Rule Impact Statement to include a detailed quantification of implementation and compliance costs based on additional information received from businesses. Initial calculations are below.

HB 2807:

- **Pre-packaging:** OMMA collected written cost estimates from licensees by asking "*How much did it cost your business to comply with pre-packaging requirements, including packaging, labeling, and machinery?*" Over 80 responses were received. Licensees reported both one-time and recurring expenses associated with pre-packaging, labeling, and machinery. Responses to this question varied considerably, with several licensees reporting cost increases of 20–30% or providing figures on a per-pound or monthly basis. None of the respondents provided any receipts, quotes, or other mathematical proof of these figures. Because these formats make it difficult to determine a precise dollar amount without additional information, the Authority will seek specific dollar figures during the public comment period, including the opportunity to submit files like receipts or quotes, to better inform this analysis. After excluding outlier responses that reported cost increases exceeding $100,000, as well as those expressed as percentages or monthly costs, the average cost among approximately 55 of the 89 surveyed licensees is $23,581.
- **Warehouse locations:** OMMA collected written cost estimates from licensees by asking "*Does your business operate as a commercial transporter? If so, how much did you pay on warehouse costs to comply with commercial transporter warehouse requirements, including the cost to buy/lease a facility, security,*

and software?" Less than 10 licensees responded, noting that typical warehouse lease and security expenses range from $1,000 to $10,000 per month, averaging approximately $24,000 annually.

- **FBI Background check:** OMMA collected written cost estimates from licensees by asking *"How much do you think it will cost your business (in direct fees and/or administrative costs) to comply with national fingerprint-based background check requirements?"* More than 60 responses were received, with businesses reporting costs of approximately $50 to $150 per employee to comply with the national fingerprint-based background check requirement. This estimate includes both the direct cost of fingerprinting and indirect costs such as travel to fingerprinting sites and time away from work. Some businesses reported a negligible fiscal impact, noting that the cost is borne by employees rather than absorbed by the business.
  OMMA staff calculated the total cost using the following information: The cost for an FBI background check conducted by OSBI is set in state statute (74 O.S. § 150.9) at $41. The background check is necessary for an employee credential, which is valid for a full year after approval and can be associated with multiple businesses. There are currently 24,427 credentialled employees in Oklahoma. The total estimated cost for the national, fingerprint-based background check for all current credentialled employees is $1,001,507 annually. Businesses are not required to absorb this cost for their employees, although some businesses may.

SB 518:

- **DUI-c warning:** OMMA collected written cost estimates from licensees by asking "*What do you expect to spend on updating packaging and labeling to include the DUI warning label?"* More than 70 responses were received. Approximately one-third of those responses stated adding the additional warning label would not result in any additional costs. Among those anticipating expenses, businesses reported one-time costs for redesigning and printing compliant labels ranging from $1,000 to $10,000, with six businesses estimating costs between $35,000 and $50,000. The average one-time cost for businesses is estimated at approximately $5,000, with no ongoing annual costs expected.

SB 774:

- **12-Character Patient License Number and PDF417 Barcode:** OMMA collected written cost estimates from licensees by asking "*Does your business anticipate costs related to the 12-character patient license number and PDF417 barcode requirement? If so, please be specific.*" More than 60 responses were received. Most businesses already utilize barcode-compatible point-of-sale (POS) systems, and just over half of businesses expect no additional costs. Four businesses reported one-time implementation costs ranging from $2,000 to $8,000 for scanners, software, and employee training.

SB 1039:

- **Patient application resubmission within 30 days and business remit license fees:** OMMA collected written cost estimates from licensees by asking "*List the anticipated costs to your business due to the requirement that license application fees must be paid within 45 days of notification from OMMA (e.g., financing and penalties).*" Over 40 responses were received. Half of businesses reported a very minimal impact as there are no new costs, just a definitive timeframe in which to pay them. Businesses were already required to remit all license and application fees before being approved for licensure, so this rule change does not increase costs for businesses.

SB 1066:

- **Physician CME:** OMMA collected written cost estimates from licensees by asking "*Do you anticipate costs to your business related to the new physician education requirement?*" Over 40 responses were received. Almost half of businesses noted no direct compliance costs, while some businesses are concerned that physicians will increase costs for patient recommendations, reducing the number of licensed patients in the state and causing impacts to the volume of medical marijuana sold to patients.
  OMMA staff calculated the total cost using the following information: There are currently three approved CME options for physicians, priced at $200, $120, and $100, for an average course cost of $140. With 329 physicians that have issued patient recommendations in CY 2024 (January 1-December 31, 2024), the anticipated costs for each of those physicians to complete the required CME is $40,606. To limit costs for physicians, OMMA created a free physician registration application on our website, ensuring costs to physicians are limited to the cost of the required CME.

8. IMPACT ON POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS OR WHETHER IMPLEMENTATION WILL REQUIRE THEIR COOPERATION IN IMPLEMENTING OR ENFORCING THE RULE:

There are no expected impacts, including adverse economic impacts, on municipalities or political subdivisions. These rules are necessary to implement legislative requirements and ensure compliance with state statute.

9. ADVERSE EFFECT ON SMALL BUSINESS:

There are no expected adverse effects on small businesses in addition to the impacts as described above. Small businesses will not be impacted any more than other businesses.

10. EFFORTS TO MINIMIZE COSTS AND IMPACT OF RULE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THIS STATE, LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNITS OF THIS STATE, AND INDIVIDUALS:

The Agency has made efforts to minimize costs by gathering input from the industry on amendments that would benefit both agency and industry, as well as limiting the number and scope of amendments to the requirements outlined in the new legislation. The Agency will utilize information received during the public comment period, including specific dollar amounts for costs and anticipated impacts, to revise this rule impact statement. The Agency's goal is to minimize any costs or impacts of these rules to the greatest extent possible.

11. EFFECT ON PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, AND ENVIRONMENT, AND IF THE PROPOSED RULE(S) IS/ARE DESIGNED TO REDUCE SIGNIFICANT RISKS TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT, AN EXPLANATION OF THE NATURE OF THE RISK AND TO WHAT EXTENT THE PROPOSED RULE WILL REDUCE THE RISK:

These proposed permanent rules will enhance the Agency's ability to protect the health and safety of all licensees, including licensed medical marijuana patients, by ensuring all medical marijuana is sold to patients in pre-packaged quantities. The proposed permanent rules also require packaging to include a warning statement that it is illegal to drive a motor vehicle while under the influence of marijuana and ensures all employees and licensees have successfully passed national background checks, increasing public safety for all Oklahomans. Clarification to testing rules will ensure the Authority continues to protect the health and safety of all licensees and licensed patients in the state through accurate testing and safe products while reducing confusion for licensed testing laboratories.

12. DETRIMENTAL EFFECTS ON PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, AND ENVIRONMENT WITHOUT ADOPTION:

There are no known or anticipated detrimental effects on public health and safety if these rules are not adopted.

13. ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES TO ADOPTING THE RULE:

The Authority is required to promulgate rules to implement the provisions of the Oklahoma Medical Marijuana and Patient Protection Act, including the requirements of the new legislation.

14. ESTIMATES OF THE AMOUNT OF TIME THAT WOULD BE SPENT BY STATE EMPLOYEES TO DEVELOP THE RULE AND OF THE AMOUNT OF OTHER RESOURCES THAT WOULD BE UTILIZED TO DEVELOP THE RULE:

OMMA employees have spent a combined 40 hours of staff time to develop these proposed permanent rules, craft rule submission documents, and ensure an accurate Rule Impact Statement. The Authority anticipates spending an additional 60 to 80 hours of staff time to review and respond individually to every public comment received during

the public comment period. The number of staff hours may increase due to the volume of public comments received, or to ensure the agency has accurately calculated the compliance and implementation costs of these rules based on information submitted by businesses and the public.

15. A SUMMARY AND PRELIMINARY COMPARISON OF ANY EXISTING OR PROPOSED FEDERAL REGULATIONS THAT ARE INTENDED TO ADDRESS THE ACTIVITIES TO BE REGULATED BY THE PROPOSED RULE:

There are no existing or proposed federal regulations that are intended to address the activities regulated by these proposed rules.

16. PREPARATION AND MODIFICATION DATES:

This rule impact statement was initially prepared on October 28, 2025.