Smart Regulation of Products Containing Cannabis or Cannabis-Derived Compounds, specifically cannabidiol (CBD)

Food and Drug Administration

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The Consumer Choice Center is the consumer advocacy group supporting lifestyle freedom, innovation, privacy, science, and consumer choice. The main policy areas we focus on are digital, mobility, lifestyle & consumer goods, and health & science.

We champion smart cannabis policy that encourages competition, safety, medical facts, and eradication of the black market.
Smart Regulation of CBD Products

- Clear labeling standards (CBD %)
- Allowing branding and advertising
- Age restrictions (18+)
- Benefits and Side Effects
- Harm Reduction by allowing CBD in food, drinks, oils, and topical products
Clear labeling standards (CBD %)

Most consumers will be new to legal CBD products. Therefore, it should be made clear to them the percentage of CBD in their products. This also helps protect against fraud.

Since the 2018 Farm Bill, Hemp products have become widely available, but there is general confusion about whether Hemp products contain CBD. Clear labeling standards should mandate how much CBD and THC a product contains (current federal laws do not allow greater than 0.3% THC).
Smart Regulation of CBD Products

Allowing branding and advertising

Refrain from any and all branding bans that result in less information being available for consumers.

Allow for visible branding, making it possible for consumers to establish loyalty, find the products meant for them, and to root out bad apples.
Age Restrictions

If any category of CBD is to be age-restricted, only smokable flower or vaping oils should be sold only to legal adults (18+).

However, other forms of CBD (cremes, oils, topicals, edibles, etc.), considering its medical benefit, should not be age-restricted.
Benefits and Side Effects

Because research on cannabis and its compounds has been restricted due to federal law in the U.S., information has been scarce.

However, several recent studies do prove the usefulness of CBD in stopping seizures, alleviating anxiety, inflammation, insomnia, as well as helping curb opioid cravings.¹

Producers should be allowed to cite appropriate health claims when it can be proven.

At the same time, side effects of CBD products should be made clear on labeling and packaging for consumers’ benefit.
Harm Reduction

At present, existing federal regulations favor dry CBD that is consumed mostly by smoking.

Because of the harm this causes and the risks associated with smoke inhalation, we would recommend that CBD be allowed to be mixed into food and drink products, as well as oils, tinctures, and topical products applied to the skin.

Allowing CBD to be sold in these products, rather than just available in the smokable product, would be the best way to embrace harm reduction.
Garret Roush, a 24-year-old from Grand Rapids, Michigan

“It took my fourth grand mal seizure in eight months to make the transition to marijuana. I smoked nightly – it helped me sleep and provided therapeutic treatment. I woke up feeling refreshed for once. What a privilege it is to get rest, I thought. My mind was no longer muddied with uneasiness and dejection. I felt like a new person.

Medical marijuana became part of my routine and it changed my life.

Since using marijuana, I no longer worry about seizing in a public place and have improved mental health. I wake up the next morning feeling comfortable in my own body. The best part? I can still function for the daily grind. Over the 10 months I have used marijuana, my grades have drastically improved, I earned a spot on the North American Executive Board with Students for Liberty, and I even won the Macy’s Rising Star Award at Syracuse University.”
Hunter Martin, a 20-year-old from Warrensburg, Missouri

“I have a genetic disease called Osgood Schlatter syndrome. It has caused pain in my knee ever since I can remember. When the pain gets really bad the only thing that works for me is vaping CBD.”
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