By Representative Reeves

HB 1449 - H COMM AMD

By Committee on Consumer Protection & Business

1 On page 3, line 30, after "<u>plants</u>" insert "<u>obtained as provided</u> 2 <u>in (f) of this subsection (7)</u>"

On page 4, after line 22, insert the following: 3 "(f) Plants produced under this section must be lawfully sourced 4 from a licensed cannabis producer as provided in RCW 69.50.325. 5 (g) Plants produced under this section and cannabis and cannabis 6 7 products derived from those plants are subject to traceability requirements. The board shall make available a traceability system 8 9 for persons age 21 or over to track production, harvesting, disposal, and any lawful sharing of cannabis and cannabis products derived from 10 plants produced under this section. The board may establish a fee to 11 be paid by persons using the system to recoup the administrative 12 costs of administering this subsection (7)(g). 13 14 (h) Cannabis waste generated under this subsection (7) must be 15 stored, managed, and disposed of in accordance with applicable state and local laws and rules. Cannabis waste that is not designated as 16 17 dangerous waste under chapter 173-303 WAC may be rendered unuseable by grinding and incorporating the cannabis plant waste with other 18 ground materials so the resulting mixture is at least 50 percent 19 noncannabis waste by volume. Cannabis waste to be disposed of by an 20 organic waste method may be mixed with food waste, yard waste, 21 vegetable based grease or oils, or other wastes as approved by the 2.2 board. Cannabis waste to be disposed of in a landfill or another 23 24 disposal method may be mixed with the paper waste, cardboard waste, plastic waste, soil, or other wastes as approved by the board. 25 26 Cannabis wastes rendered unuseable may be disposed of by delivery to a permitted solid waste facility or taken by a waste management 27 service provider that accepts such waste for final disposition. 28 Cannabis waste may not be provided for disposal to a solid waste 29 facility or to a waste management service provider that has a policy 30 31 against accepting cannabis waste generated under this section. No 32 criminal liability may arise related to possession, transportation,

1 <u>or disposal of cannabis waste for a solid waste facility or waste</u> 2 <u>management service provider providing services for customers</u> 3 <u>producing cannabis under this section.</u>"

4 On page 4, after line 34, insert the following:

5 "Sec. 2. RCW 69.50.325 and 2022 c 16 s 54 are each amended to 6 read as follows:

7 (1) There shall be a cannabis producer's license regulated by the board and subject to annual renewal. The licensee is authorized to 8 produce: (a) Cannabis for sale at wholesale to cannabis processors 9 and other cannabis producers; (b) immature plants or clones and seeds 10 11 for sale to cooperatives as described under RCW 69.51A.250; ((and)) immature plants or clones and seeds for sale to qualifying 12 (C) patients and designated providers as provided under RCW 69.51A.310; 13 and (d) immature plants or clones and seeds for sale to persons age 14 21 and over as provided under RCW 69.50.4013(7). The production, 15 possession, delivery, distribution, sale of cannabis 16 and in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and the rules adopted 17 to implement and enforce it, by a validly licensed cannabis producer, 18 19 shall not be a criminal or civil offense under Washington state law. 20 Every cannabis producer's license shall be issued in the name of the 21 applicant, shall specify the location at which the cannabis producer intends to operate, which must be within the state of Washington, and 22 23 the holder thereof shall not allow any other person to use the license. The application fee for a cannabis producer's license shall 24 25 be ((two hundred fifty dollars)) \$250. The annual fee for issuance 26 and renewal of a cannabis producer's license shall be ((one thousand 27 three hundred eighty-one dollars)) \$1,381. A separate license shall be required for each location at which a cannabis producer intends to 28 produce cannabis. Cannabis producers who sell immature plants or 29 30 clones and seeds for sale to persons age 21 and over as provided under RCW 69.50.4013(7) must post consumer education information in 31 32 their premises informing consumers about Washington's law regarding cannabis production by persons age 21 and over under RCW 33 69.50.4013(7) including aspects of the activity that are legal and 34 aspects of the activity that are illegal or for which the legal 35 36 status is not specified in Washington law.

37 (2) There shall be a cannabis processor's license to process,38 package, and label cannabis concentrates, useable cannabis, and

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1 cannabis-infused products for sale at wholesale to cannabis processors and cannabis retailers, regulated by the board and subject 2 to annual renewal. The processing, packaging, possession, delivery, 3 distribution, and sale of cannabis, useable cannabis, cannabis-4 infused products, and cannabis concentrates in accordance with the 5 6 provisions of this chapter and chapter 69.51A RCW and the rules adopted to implement and enforce these chapters, by a validly 7 licensed cannabis processor, shall not be a criminal or civil offense 8 under Washington state law. Every cannabis processor's license shall 9 be issued in the name of the applicant, shall specify the location at 10 11 which the licensee intends to operate, which must be within the state 12 of Washington, and the holder thereof shall not allow any other person to use the license. The application fee for a cannabis 13 processor's license shall be ((two hundred fifty dollars)) \$250. The 14 annual fee for issuance and renewal of a cannabis processor's license 15 16 shall be ((one thousand three hundred eighty-one dollars)) \$1,381. A 17 separate license shall be required for each location at which a cannabis processor intends to process cannabis. 18

(3) (a) There shall be a cannabis retailer's license to sell 19 cannabis concentrates, useable cannabis, and cannabis-infused 20 products at retail in retail outlets, regulated by the board and 21 22 subject to annual renewal. The possession, delivery, distribution, 23 and sale of cannabis concentrates, useable cannabis, and cannabisinfused products in accordance with the provisions of this chapter 24 25 and the rules adopted to implement and enforce it, by a validly licensed cannabis retailer, shall not be a criminal or civil offense 26 under Washington state law. Every cannabis retailer's license shall 27 28 be issued in the name of the applicant, shall specify the location of the retail outlet the licensee intends to operate, which must be 29 within the state of Washington, and the holder thereof shall not 30 31 allow any other person to use the license. The application fee for a 32 cannabis retailer's license shall be ((two hundred fifty dollars)) \$250. The annual fee for issuance and renewal of a cannabis 33 retailer's license shall be ((one thousand three hundred eighty-one 34 dollars)) <u>\$1,381</u>. A separate license shall be required for each 35 location at which a cannabis retailer intends to sell cannabis 36 concentrates, useable cannabis, and cannabis-infused products. 37

38 (b) An individual retail licensee and all other persons or 39 entities with a financial or other ownership interest in the business

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operating under the license are limited, in the aggregate, to holding
a collective total of not more than five retail cannabis licenses.

3 (c)(i) A cannabis retailer's license is subject to forfeiture in 4 accordance with rules adopted by the board pursuant to this section.

5 (ii) The board shall adopt rules to establish a license 6 forfeiture process for a licensed cannabis retailer that is not fully 7 operational and open to the public within a specified period from the 8 date of license issuance, as established by the board, subject to the 9 following restrictions:

10 (A) No cannabis retailer's license may be subject to forfeiture 11 within the first nine months of license issuance; and

(B) The board must require license forfeiture on or before ((twenty-four)) <u>24</u> calendar months of license issuance if a cannabis retailer is not fully operational and open to the public, unless the board determines that circumstances out of the licensee's control are preventing the licensee from becoming fully operational and that, in the board's discretion, the circumstances warrant extending the forfeiture period beyond ((twenty-four)) <u>24</u> calendar months.

19 (iii) The board has discretion in adopting rules under this 20 subsection (3)(c).

(iv) This subsection (3)(c) applies to cannabis retailer's licenses issued before and after July 23, 2017. However, no license of a cannabis retailer that otherwise meets the conditions for license forfeiture established pursuant to this subsection (3)(c) may be subject to forfeiture within the first nine calendar months of July 23, 2017.

(v) The board may not require license forfeiture if the licensee has been incapable of opening a fully operational retail cannabis business due to actions by the city, town, or county with jurisdiction over the licensee that include any of the following:

31 (A) The adoption of a ban or moratorium that prohibits the 32 opening of a retail cannabis business; or

33 (B) The adoption of an ordinance or regulation related to zoning, 34 business licensing, land use, or other regulatory measure that has 35 the effect of preventing a licensee from receiving an occupancy 36 permit from the jurisdiction or which otherwise prevents a licensed 37 cannabis retailer from becoming operational.

38 (d) The board may issue cannabis retailer licenses pursuant to 39 this chapter and RCW 69.50.335.

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<u>NEW SECTION.</u> Sec. 3. A new section is added to chapter 66.08
RCW to read as follows:

(1) The board shall provide educational information to the public and answers to frequently asked questions in a conspicuous location on the board's website about the legal authorization and restrictions associated with cultivating cannabis plants and possessing cannabis and cannabis products derived from those plants for personal use, as authorized in RCW 69.50.4013(7).

9 (2) The educational information provided on the board's website 10 under this section must include information about the risk of civil 11 and criminal legal liability that may arise for individuals producing 12 cannabis and about the aspects of the activity that are legal and 13 aspects of activity that are illegal or for which the legal status is 14 not specified and therefore may carry risk of liability."

15 Renumber the remaining sections consecutively, correct any 16 internal references accordingly, and correct the title.

<u>EFFECT:</u> (1) Requires cannabis plants lawfully produced by persons age 21 and over to be sourced from a licensed cannabis producer.

(2) Adds traceability requirements administered by the Liquor and Cannabis Board (LCB) to the cannabis home production authorization, subject to a fee the LCB may impose to recoup costs.

(3) Adds cannabis waste disposal requirements to the cannabis home production authorization, and limits criminal liability of solid waste facility or waste management service providers.

(4) Requires cannabis producers to post information for consumers about Washington law regarding home production of cannabis.

(5) Requires the LCB to post comprehensive information and answers to frequently asked questions on the LCB's website related to the cannabis home production authorization including information about risk of civil and criminal legal liability that may arise for individuals producing cannabis and about the aspects of the activity that are legal and aspects of activity that are illegal or for which the legal status is not specified and therefore may carry risk of liability.

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