
STATE CANNABIS AND HEMP LEGISLATION

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS 2018 AND 2019



HISTORY OF MEDICAL CANNABIS LAWS

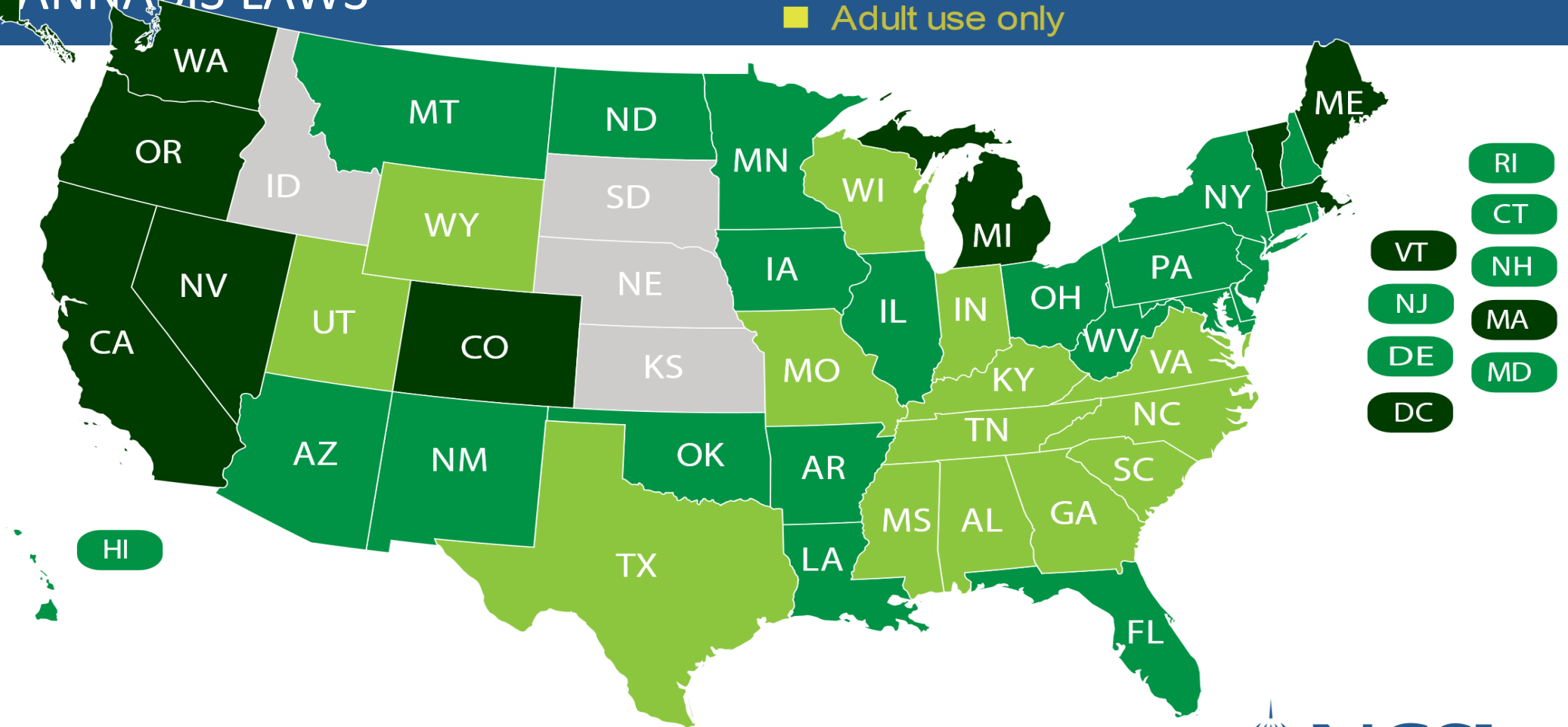
- CA: First state to pass law under Prop. 215 in 1996
- Since then, 33 states, DC, Guam, NMI, PR and USVI have enacted laws
 - AK, AR, AZ, CO, CT, DE, FL, HI, IL, IA, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MO, MT, NV, NH, NJ, MN, NY, ND, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, UT, VT, WA, WV & DC, GU, NMI, PR, VI
- 20 became law via voter/ballot initiative
- 18 became law via legislation
 - CT, DE, HI, IL, IA, MD, MN, NH, NJ, NM, NY, OH, PA, RI, UT, VT, WV & VI

HISTORY OF LIMITED MEDICAL CANNABIS LAWS

- New 'low THC' or 'high cannabidiol' (CBD) medical programs:
 - 12 states in 2014; OK, TN, TX, VA, WY in 2015; IN in 2017
- Vary widely by source of CBD products, % of CBD or THC, research, distribution, conditions, etc.
- Industrial Hemp federally legalized in 2018 Farm Bill

STATE MARIJUANA LAWS

- Adult- and medical-use regulated laws
- Comprehensive medical marijuana law
- CBD/Low THC product law
- Adult use only

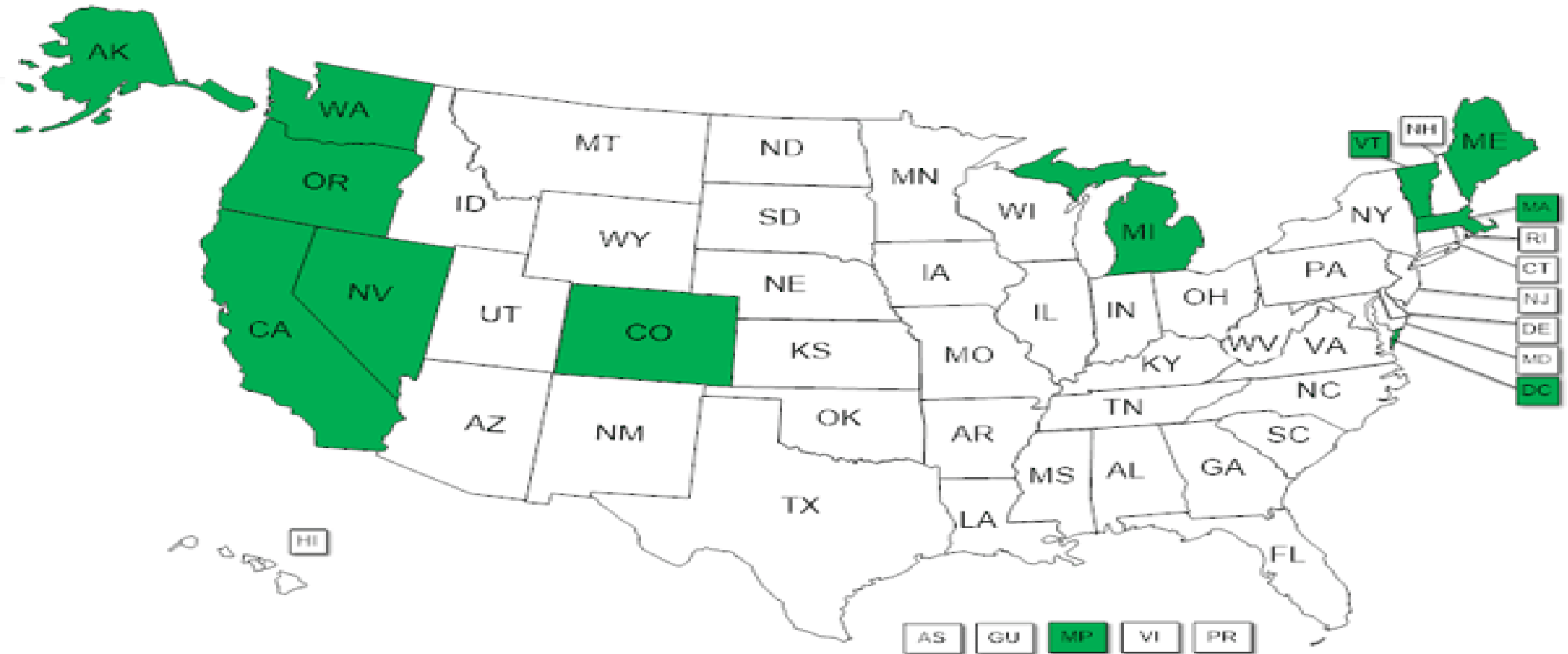


■ No marijuana access law

LEGAL ADULT USE IN TEN STATES, DC AND NMI

- 2012: Colorado (A 64-2012) and Washington (I502-2012)
- 2014: Alaska – licensing and regulation in 2016
- 2014: Oregon – Liquor Control Commission administered
- 2016: ballot initiatives in CA, ME, MA and NV pass
- 2018: Vermont limited personal growing; no retail sales yet; Gov vetoed the regulations
- 2018: NMI, recreational not medical
- 2018: Michigan recreational cannabis initiative passed
- 2019: Guam enacted, Illinois is pending

LEGAL RECREATIONAL CANNABIS



LEGAL INDUSTRIAL HEMP IN ALMOST EVERY STATE

- 47 states regulate the cultivation, processing and sale of industrial hemp
 - CT, GA, IA, ID, LA, MS, OH, SD, TX & DC do not
- Industrial Hemp is generally defined as 0.3 percent or less THC
 - WV defines hemp as less than 1 percent
- 34 states allow hemp cultivation
- 18 states allow limited access to cannabis products with low THC for medical use



2018 RECREATIONAL ADULT USE MARIJUANA LEGISLATION

- 21 states considered bills that would legalize adult-use (recreational) marijuana:
 - Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Wisconsin and West Virginia.
 - Minnesota, Missouri, New Mexico, proposed a constitutional initiative or other voter approval for adult-use legal marijuana but none of these measures passed.



2019 INDUSTRIAL HEMP LEGISLATION

- 38 states considered legislation in 2018
 - AK, AZ, KS, MO, NJ & OK enacted legislation in 2018
 - GA created a House Study Committee on Industrial Hemp Production
 - TN amended its Commercial Feed Law to include Hemp
- 76 bills were introduced in 2019; 19 were enacted
 - AR, GA, IN, KS, MD, ME, MT, NE, NM, OK, SC, UT, VA, VT, WA & WV



2019 EDIBLE HEMP/CANNABIS

Maine Legislature



ME H 459 Chap. 12-2019

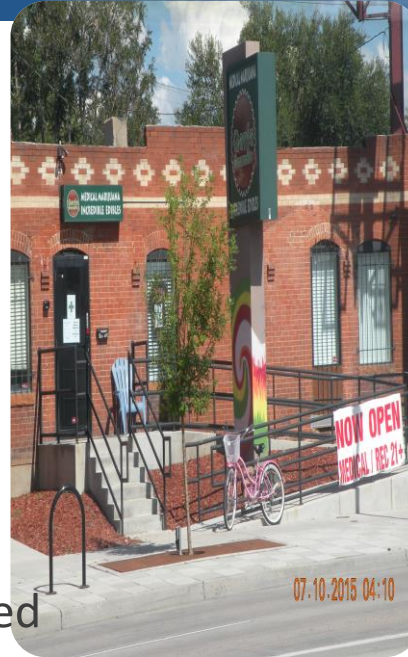
Clarifies that **food and food products** containing hemp derived cannabidiol that are produced and sold within the state **are not considered to be adulterated**; provides that the production, marketing, sale, or distribution of **food or food products containing hemp may not be restricted or prohibited**; changes references to the term of industrial hemp to hemp; defines hemp to match the definition of hemp in the federal Agriculture Improvement Act.



NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATURES

INTERESTING COLORADO TRIVIA

- Youth Use is either flat or decreasing
- Adult use is increasing slightly
 - Use of adults over 65 increasing significantly
- In Colorado, 20% of population use 80% of MJ products
- Over consumption calls to Poison Control for MJ peaked at 230/yr; alcohol is at 6500/yr
- Estimated 70% of Cannabis businesses are banked
- Product price has decreased significantly
- Taxes on MJ do not pay for cost of program
 - 15% wholesale excise tax and 15% special sales tax (retail)



INTERESTING TRIVIA ON EDIBLES

- Edibles are 45% of entire market
 - Regulations on packaging, labeling and potency restrictions
 - Child safe packaging required for all edibles
 - Extraction to be done in industrial/commercial settings
- New products emerging
 - Concentrates, dabs, butters, vaping
- Home-grown cannabis complicates enforcement
 - Confusion for law enforcement about plant limits per person/household may lead to illegal growing going undetected



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