H-1594.2

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**HOUSE BILL 2052**

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**State of Washington 66th Legislature 2019 Regular Session**

**By** Representatives Stanford, MacEwen, Kloba, and Reeves

AN ACT Relating to clarifying marijuana product testing by revising provisions concerning marijuana testing laboratory accreditation and establishing a cannabis science task force; amending RCW 69.50.348, 69.50.348, and 69.50.345; adding new sections to chapter 43.21A RCW; creating a new section; providing an effective date; and providing expiration dates.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

**Sec.**  RCW 69.50.348 and 2013 c 3 s 11 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) On a schedule determined by the state liquor ((~~control~~)) and cannabis board, every licensed marijuana producer and processor must submit representative samples of marijuana, useable marijuana, or marijuana-infused products produced or processed by the licensee to an independent, third-party testing laboratory meeting the accreditation requirements established by the state liquor ((~~control~~)) and cannabis board, for inspection and testing to certify compliance with quality assurance and product standards adopted by the state liquor ((~~control~~)) and cannabis board under RCW 69.50.342. Any sample remaining after testing shall be destroyed by the laboratory or returned to the licensee submitting the sample.

(2) Licensees must submit the results of ((~~this~~)) inspection and testing for quality assurance and product standards required under subsection (1) of this section to the state liquor ((~~control~~)) and cannabis board on a form developed by the state liquor ((~~control~~)) and cannabis board.

(3) If a representative sample inspected and tested under this section does not meet the applicable quality assurance and product standards ((~~adopted~~)) established by the state liquor ((~~control~~)) and cannabis board, the entire lot from which the sample was taken must be destroyed.

(4) The state liquor and cannabis board may adopt rules necessary to implement this section.

**Sec.**  RCW 69.50.348 and 2013 c 3 s 11 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) On a schedule determined by the state liquor ((~~control~~)) and cannabis board, every licensed marijuana producer and processor must submit representative samples of marijuana, useable marijuana, or marijuana-infused products produced or processed by the licensee to an independent, third-party testing laboratory meeting the accreditation requirements established by the state ((~~liquor control board~~)) department of ecology, for inspection and testing to certify compliance with quality assurance and product standards adopted by the state liquor ((~~control~~)) and cannabis board under RCW 69.50.342. Any sample remaining after testing shall be destroyed by the laboratory or returned to the licensee submitting the sample.

(2) Licensees must submit the results of ((~~this~~)) inspection and testing for quality assurance and product standards required under RCW 69.50.342 to the state liquor ((~~control~~)) and cannabis board on a form developed by the state liquor ((~~control~~)) and cannabis board.

(3) If a representative sample inspected and tested under this section does not meet the applicable quality assurance and product standards ((~~adopted~~)) established by the state liquor ((~~control~~)) and cannabis board, the entire lot from which the sample was taken must be destroyed.

(4) The department of ecology may determine, assess, and collect annual fees sufficient to cover the direct and indirect costs of implementing a state marijuana product testing laboratory accreditation program from laboratories seeking marijuana product testing accreditation or renewal. The department of ecology must develop a fee schedule allocating the costs of the accreditation program among its accredited marijuana product testing laboratories. The department of ecology may establish a payment schedule requiring periodic installments of the annual fee. The fee schedule must be established in amounts to fully cover, but not exceed, administration costs, program development costs, and oversight costs. The department of ecology must review and update its fee schedule biennially. The costs of marijuana product testing laboratory accreditation are those incurred by the department of ecology in administering and enforcing the accreditation program. The costs may include, but are not limited to, the costs incurred in undertaking the following accreditation functions:

(a) Evaluating the protocols and procedures used by a laboratory;

(b) Performing on-site audits;

(c) Evaluating participation and successful completion of proficiency testing;

(d) Determining the capability of a laboratory to produce accurate and reliable test results; and

(e) Such other accreditation activities as the department of ecology deems appropriate.

(5) The department of ecology and the liquor and cannabis board must act cooperatively to ensure effective implementation and administration of this section.

(6) All fees collected under this section must be deposited in the dedicated marijuana account created in RCW 69.50.530.

NEW SECTION. **Sec.**  A new section is added to chapter 43.21A RCW to read as follows:

(1)(a) The cannabis science task force is established with members as provided in this subsection.

(i) The departments of agriculture, ecology, and health, and the liquor and cannabis board must each appoint one representative.

(ii) A majority of the four agency task force members will select additional members, as follows:

(A) Representatives from state and local agencies, and tribal and local governments with expertise in chemistry, microbiology, toxicology, public health, and/or food and agricultural testing methods;

(B) Representatives from state and local agencies, and tribal and local governments with expertise in chemistry, microbiology, toxicology, public health, and/or food and agricultural testing methods; and

(C) Nongovernmental cannabis industry scientists.

(b) The representative from the department must serve as chair of the task force.

(2)(a) The cannabis science task force must:

(i) Collaborate on the development of appropriate laboratory quality standards for cannabis testing laboratories;

(ii) Establish two work groups:

(A) A proficiency testing program work group to be led by the department; and

(B) A laboratory quality standards work group to be led by the department of agriculture.

(b) The cannabis science task force may create additional advisory work groups as necessary.

(3) Staff support for the cannabis science task force must be provided by the department.

(4) Reimbursement for members is subject to chapter 43.03 RCW.

(5) Expenses of the cannabis science task force must be paid by the department.

(6) The cannabis science task force must submit a report to the relevant committees of the legislature by December 1, 2020, that includes the findings and recommendations for laboratory quality standards for cannabis testing laboratories. The report must specifically include recommendations relating to the following:

(a) Appropriate approved testing methods;

(b) Method validation protocols;

(c) Method performance criteria; and

(d) Sampling and homogenization protocols.

(7) The task force must meet at least four times during 2019, with the first meeting held by September 1, 2019.

(8) This section expires December 31, 2022.

NEW SECTION. **Sec.**  A new section is added to chapter 43.21A RCW to read as follows:

By July 1, 2022, the department must, in consultation with the liquor and cannabis board, adopt rules to implement section 2, chapter . . ., Laws of 2019 (section 2 of this act).

**Sec.**  RCW 69.50.345 and 2018 c 43 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

The state liquor and cannabis board, subject to the provisions of this chapter, must adopt rules that establish the procedures and criteria necessary to implement the following:

(1) Licensing of marijuana producers, marijuana processors, and marijuana retailers, including prescribing forms and establishing application, reinstatement, and renewal fees.

(a) Application forms for marijuana producers must request the applicant to state whether the applicant intends to produce marijuana for sale by marijuana retailers holding medical marijuana endorsements and the amount of or percentage of canopy the applicant intends to commit to growing plants determined by the department under RCW 69.50.375 to be of a THC concentration, CBD concentration, or THC to CBD ratio appropriate for marijuana concentrates, useable marijuana, or marijuana-infused products sold to qualifying patients.

(b) The state liquor and cannabis board must reconsider and increase limits on the amount of square feet permitted to be in production on July 24, 2015, and increase the percentage of production space for those marijuana producers who intend to grow plants for marijuana retailers holding medical marijuana endorsements if the marijuana producer designates the increased production space to plants determined by the department under RCW 69.50.375 to be of a THC concentration, CBD concentration, or THC to CBD ratio appropriate for marijuana concentrates, useable marijuana, or marijuana-infused products to be sold to qualifying patients. If current marijuana producers do not use all the increased production space, the state liquor and cannabis board may reopen the license period for new marijuana producer license applicants but only to those marijuana producers who agree to grow plants for marijuana retailers holding medical marijuana endorsements. Priority in licensing must be given to marijuana producer license applicants who have an application pending on July 24, 2015, but who are not yet licensed and then to new marijuana producer license applicants. After January 1, 2017, any reconsideration of the limits on the amount of square feet permitted to be in production to meet the medical needs of qualifying patients must consider information contained in the medical marijuana authorization database established in RCW 69.51A.230;

(2) Determining, in consultation with the office of financial management, the maximum number of retail outlets that may be licensed in each county, taking into consideration:

(a) Population distribution;

(b) Security and safety issues;

(c) The provision of adequate access to licensed sources of marijuana concentrates, useable marijuana, and marijuana-infused products to discourage purchases from the illegal market; and

(d) The number of retail outlets holding medical marijuana endorsements necessary to meet the medical needs of qualifying patients. The state liquor and cannabis board must reconsider and increase the maximum number of retail outlets it established before July 24, 2015, and allow for a new license application period and a greater number of retail outlets to be permitted in order to accommodate the medical needs of qualifying patients and designated providers. After January 1, 2017, any reconsideration of the maximum number of retail outlets needed to meet the medical needs of qualifying patients must consider information contained in the medical marijuana authorization database established in RCW 69.51A.230;

(3) Determining the maximum quantity of marijuana a marijuana producer may have on the premises of a licensed location at any time without violating Washington state law;

(4) Determining the maximum quantities of marijuana, marijuana concentrates, useable marijuana, and marijuana-infused products a marijuana processor may have on the premises of a licensed location at any time without violating Washington state law;

(5) Determining the maximum quantities of marijuana concentrates, useable marijuana, and marijuana-infused products a marijuana retailer may have on the premises of a retail outlet at any time without violating Washington state law;

(6) In making the determinations required by this section, the state liquor and cannabis board shall take into consideration:

(a) Security and safety issues;

(b) The provision of adequate access to licensed sources of marijuana, marijuana concentrates, useable marijuana, and marijuana-infused products to discourage purchases from the illegal market; and

(c) Economies of scale, and their impact on licensees' ability to both comply with regulatory requirements and undercut illegal market prices;

(7) Determining the nature, form, and capacity of all containers to be used by licensees to contain marijuana, marijuana concentrates, useable marijuana, and marijuana-infused products, and their labeling requirements, to include but not be limited to:

(a) The business or trade name and Washington state unified business identifier number of the licensees that produced and processed the marijuana, marijuana concentrates, useable marijuana, or marijuana-infused product;

(b) Lot numbers of the marijuana, marijuana concentrates, useable marijuana, or marijuana-infused product;

(c) THC concentration and CBD concentration of the marijuana, marijuana concentrates, useable marijuana, or marijuana-infused product;

(d) Medically and scientifically accurate information about the health and safety risks posed by marijuana use; and

(e) Language required by RCW 69.04.480;

(8) In consultation with the department of agriculture and the department, establishing classes of marijuana, marijuana concentrates, useable marijuana, and marijuana-infused products according to grade, condition, cannabinoid profile, THC concentration, CBD concentration, or other qualitative measurements deemed appropriate by the state liquor and cannabis board;

(9) Establishing reasonable time, place, and manner restrictions and requirements regarding advertising of marijuana, marijuana concentrates, useable marijuana, and marijuana-infused products that are not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter, taking into consideration:

(a) Federal laws relating to marijuana that are applicable within Washington state;

(b) Minimizing exposure of people under twenty-one years of age to the advertising;

(c) The inclusion of medically and scientifically accurate information about the health and safety risks posed by marijuana use in the advertising; and

(d) Ensuring that retail outlets with medical marijuana endorsements may advertise themselves as medical retail outlets;

(10) Specifying and regulating the time and periods when, and the manner, methods, and means by which, licensees shall transport and deliver marijuana, marijuana concentrates, useable marijuana, and marijuana-infused products within the state;

(11) In consultation with the department and the department of agriculture, ((~~establishing accreditation requirements for testing laboratories used by licensees to demonstrate compliance with standards adopted by the state liquor and cannabis board, and~~)) prescribing methods of producing, processing, and packaging marijuana, marijuana concentrates, useable marijuana, and marijuana-infused products; conditions of sanitation; and standards of ingredients, quality, and identity of marijuana, marijuana concentrates, useable marijuana, and marijuana-infused products produced, processed, packaged, or sold by licensees;

(12) Specifying procedures for identifying, seizing, confiscating, destroying, and donating to law enforcement for training purposes all marijuana, marijuana concentrates, useable marijuana, and marijuana-infused products produced, processed, packaged, labeled, or offered for sale in this state that do not conform in all respects to the standards prescribed by this chapter or the rules of the state liquor and cannabis board.

NEW SECTION. **Sec.**  Section 1 of this act expires July 1, 2022.

NEW SECTION. **Sec.**  Sections 2 and 5 of this act take effect July 1, 2022.

NEW SECTION. **Sec.**  If specific funding for the purposes of this act, referencing this act by bill or chapter number, is not provided by June 30, 2019, in the omnibus appropriations act, this act is null and void.

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