ENGROSSED HOUSE BILL 1857

State of Washington 65th Legislature 2017 Regular Session

By Representatives Kloba, Sawyer, Appleton, and Condotta; by request of Liquor and Cannabis Board

Read first time 02/01/17. Referred to Committee on Commerce & Gaming.

- 1 AN ACT Relating to marijuana with respect to privileges for
- 2 research licenses, local authority notifications, the retail
- 3 licensing merit-based application process, processor wholesale
- 4 events, and jurisdictional requirements; amending RCW 69.50.331,
- 5 69.50.372, and 66.08.100; and creating a new section.
- 6 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 7 **Sec. 1.** RCW 69.50.331 and 2015 2nd sp.s. c 4 s 301 are each 8 amended to read as follows:
- 9 (1) For the purpose of considering any application for a license
- 10 to produce, process, research, transport, or deliver marijuana,
- 11 useable marijuana, marijuana concentrates, or marijuana-infused
- 12 products subject to the regulations established under RCW 69.50.385,
- 13 or sell marijuana, or for the renewal of a license to produce,
- 14 process, research, transport, or deliver marijuana, useable
- 15 marijuana, marijuana concentrates, or marijuana-infused products
- 16 subject to the regulations established under RCW 69.50.385, or sell
- 17 marijuana, the state liquor and cannabis board must conduct a
- 18 comprehensive, fair, and impartial evaluation of the applications
- 19 timely received.
- 20 (a) ((The state liquor and cannabis board must develop a competitive, merit-based application process that includes, at a

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minimum, the opportunity for an applicant to demonstrate experience and qualifications in the marijuana industry. The state liquor and cannabis board must give preference between competing applications in the licensing process to applicants that have the following experience and qualifications, in the following order of priority:

(i) First priority is given to applicants who:

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- (A) Applied to the state liquor and cannabis board for a marijuana retailer license prior to July 1, 2014;
- 9 (B) Operated or were employed by a collective garden before 10 January 1, 2013;
- 11 (C) Have maintained a state business license and a municipal 12 business license, as applicable in the relevant jurisdiction; and
- 13 (D) Have had a history of paying all applicable state taxes and 14 fees;
 - (ii) Second priority must be given to applicants who:
- 16 (A) Operated or were employed by a collective garden before 17 January 1, 2013;
 - (B) Have maintained a state business license and a municipal business license, as applicable in the relevant jurisdiction; and
- 20 (C) Have had a history of paying all applicable state taxes and 21 fees; and
 - (iii) Third priority must be given to all other applicants who do not have the experience and qualifications identified in (a)(i) and (ii) of this subsection.

(b))) The state liquor and cannabis board may cause an inspection of the premises to be made, and may inquire into all matters in connection with the construction and operation of the premises. For the purpose of reviewing any application for a license and for considering the denial, suspension, revocation, or renewal or denial thereof, of any license, the state liquor and cannabis board may consider any prior criminal conduct of the applicant including an administrative violation history record with the state liquor and cannabis board and a criminal history record information check. The state liquor and cannabis board may submit the criminal history record information check to the Washington state patrol and to the identification division of the federal bureau of investigation in order that these agencies may search their records for prior arrests and convictions of the individual or individuals who filled out the forms. The state liquor cannabis board and must fingerprinting of any applicant whose criminal history record

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- 1 information check is submitted to the federal bureau investigation. The provisions of RCW 9.95.240 and of chapter 9.96A 2 RCW do not apply to these cases. Subject to the provisions of this 3 section, the state liquor and cannabis board may, in its discretion, 4 grant or deny the renewal or license applied for. Denial may be based 5 б on, without limitation, the existence of chronic illegal activity documented in objections submitted pursuant to subsections (7)(c) and 7 (10) of this section. Authority to approve an uncontested or 8 unopposed license may be granted by the state liquor and cannabis 9 board to any staff member the board designates in writing. Conditions 10 11 for granting this authority must be adopted by rule.
 - (((c))) No license of any kind may be issued to:
 - (i) A person under the age of twenty-one years;

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- (ii) A person doing business as a sole proprietor who has not lawfully resided in the state for at least six months prior to applying to receive a license;
 - (iii) A partnership, employee cooperative, association, nonprofit corporation, or corporation unless formed under the laws of this state, and unless all of the members thereof are qualified to obtain a license as provided in this section; or
- (iv) A person whose place of business is conducted by a manager or agent, unless the manager or agent possesses the same qualifications required of the licensee.
 - (2)(a) The state liquor and cannabis board may, in its discretion, subject to the provisions of RCW 69.50.334, suspend or cancel any license; and all protections of the licensee from criminal or civil sanctions under state law for producing, processing, researching, or selling marijuana, marijuana concentrates, useable marijuana, or marijuana-infused products thereunder must be suspended or terminated, as the case may be.
 - (b) The state liquor and cannabis board must immediately suspend the license of a person who has been certified pursuant to RCW 74.20A.320 by the department of social and health services as a person who is not in compliance with a support order. If the person has continued to meet all other requirements for reinstatement during the suspension, reissuance of the license is automatic upon the state liquor and cannabis board's receipt of a release issued by the department of social and health services stating that the licensee is in compliance with the order.

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(c) The state liquor and cannabis board may request the appointment of administrative law judges under chapter 34.12 RCW who shall have power to administer oaths, issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers, books, accounts, documents, and testimony, examine witnesses, and to receive testimony in any inquiry, investigation, hearing, or proceeding in any part of the state, under rules and regulations the state liquor and cannabis board may adopt.

- (d) Witnesses must be allowed fees and mileage each way to and from any inquiry, investigation, hearing, or proceeding at the rate authorized by RCW 34.05.446. Fees need not be paid in advance of appearance of witnesses to testify or to produce books, records, or other legal evidence.
- (e) In case of disobedience of any person to comply with the order of the state liquor and cannabis board or a subpoena issued by the state liquor and cannabis board, or any of its members, or administrative law judges, or on the refusal of a witness to testify to any matter regarding which he or she may be lawfully interrogated, the judge of the superior court of the county in which the person resides, on application of any member of the board or administrative law judge, compels obedience by contempt proceedings, as in the case of disobedience of the requirements of a subpoena issued from said court or a refusal to testify therein.
- (3) Upon receipt of notice of the suspension or cancellation of a license, the licensee must forthwith deliver up the license to the state liquor and cannabis board. Where the license has been suspended only, the state liquor and cannabis board must return the license to the licensee at the expiration or termination of the period of suspension. The state liquor and cannabis board must notify all other licensees in the county where the subject licensee has its premises of the suspension or cancellation of the license; and no other licensee or employee of another licensee may allow or cause any marijuana, marijuana concentrates, useable marijuana, or marijuana-infused products to be delivered to or for any person at the premises of the subject licensee.
- (4) Every license issued under this chapter is subject to all conditions and restrictions imposed by this chapter or by rules adopted by the state liquor and cannabis board to implement and enforce this chapter. All conditions and restrictions imposed by the state liquor and cannabis board in the issuance of an individual

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license must be listed on the face of the individual license along with the trade name, address, and expiration date.

- (5) Every licensee must post and keep posted its license, or licenses, in a conspicuous place on the premises.
- 5 (6) No licensee may employ any person under the age of twenty-one 6 years.
 - (7)(a) Before the state liquor and cannabis board issues a new or renewed license to an applicant it must give notice of the application to the chief executive officer of the incorporated city or town, if the application is for a license within an incorporated city or town, or to the county legislative authority, if the application is for a license outside the boundaries of incorporated cities or towns, or to the tribal government if the application is for a license within Indian country, or to the port authority if the application for a license is located on property owned by a port authority.
 - (b) The incorporated city or town through the official or employee selected by it, ((ex)) the county legislative authority or the official or employee selected by it, the tribal government, or port authority has the right to file with the state liquor and cannabis board within twenty days after the date of transmittal of the notice for applications, or at least thirty days prior to the expiration date for renewals, written objections against the applicant or against the premises for which the new or renewed license is asked. The state liquor and cannabis board may extend the time period for submitting written objections upon request from the authority notified by the state liquor and cannabis board.
 - (c) The written objections must include a statement of all facts upon which the objections are based, and in case written objections are filed, the city or town or county legislative authority may request, and the state liquor and cannabis board may in its discretion hold, a hearing subject to the applicable provisions of Title 34 RCW. If the state liquor and cannabis board makes an initial decision to deny a license or renewal based on the written objections of an incorporated city or town or county legislative authority, the applicant may request a hearing subject to the applicable provisions of Title 34 RCW. If a hearing is held at the request of the applicant, state liquor and cannabis board representatives must present and defend the state liquor and cannabis board's initial decision to deny a license or renewal.

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(d) Upon the granting of a license under this title the state liquor and cannabis board must send written notification to the chief executive officer of the incorporated city or town in which the license is granted, or to the county legislative authority if the license is granted outside the boundaries of incorporated cities or towns.

- (8)(a) Except as provided in $((\frac{b}{b}))$ (a)(i) through $((\frac{d}{b}))$ (ii) of this subsection, the state liquor and cannabis board may not issue a license for any premises within one thousand feet of the perimeter of the grounds of any elementary or secondary school, playground, recreation center or facility, child care center, public park, public transit center, or library, or any game arcade admission to which is not restricted to persons aged twenty-one years or older.
- $((\frac{b}{b}))$ (i) A city, county, or town may permit the licensing of premises within one thousand feet but not less than one hundred feet of the facilities described in $((\frac{a}{b}))$ this subsection, except elementary schools, secondary schools, and playgrounds, by enacting an ordinance authorizing such distance reduction, provided that such distance reduction will not negatively impact the jurisdiction's civil regulatory enforcement, criminal law enforcement interests, public safety, or public health.
- $((\frac{c}{c}))$ (ii) A city, county, or town may permit the licensing of research premises allowed under RCW 69.50.372 within one thousand feet but not less than one hundred feet of the facilities described in $((\frac{a}{c}) of)$ this subsection by enacting an ordinance authorizing such distance reduction, provided that the ordinance will not negatively impact the jurisdiction's civil regulatory enforcement, criminal law enforcement, public safety, or public health.
- $((\frac{d}{d}))$ (iii) The state liquor and cannabis board may license premises located in compliance with the distance requirements set in an ordinance adopted under $((\frac{d}{d}) or (c))$ (a)(i) or (ii) of this subsection. Before issuing or renewing a research license for premises within one thousand feet but not less than one hundred feet of an elementary school, secondary school, or playground in compliance with an ordinance passed pursuant to $((\frac{d}{d}))$ (a)(ii) of this subsection, the board must ensure that the facility:
- $((\frac{1}{2}))$ (A) Meets a security standard exceeding that which applies to marijuana producer, processor, or retailer licensees;
 - $((\frac{(ii)}{)}))$ (B) Is inaccessible to the public and no part of the operation of the facility is in view of the general public; and

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1 (((iii))) <u>(C)</u> Bears no advertising or signage indicating that it 2 is a marijuana research facility.

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- (b) The state liquor and cannabis board may not issue a license for any premises within Indian country, as defined in RCW 82.24.010, including any federal fee patent lands within the exterior boundaries of a reservation, unless incorporated into an agreement with a federally recognized tribe, pursuant to RCW 43.06.490.
- (9) ((Subject to section 1601 of this act,)) \underline{A} city, town, or county may adopt an ordinance prohibiting a marijuana producer or marijuana processor from operating or locating a business within areas zoned primarily for residential use or rural use with a minimum lot size of five acres or smaller.
- (10) In determining whether to grant or deny a license or renewal 13 of any license, the state liquor and cannabis board must give 14 substantial weight to objections from an incorporated city or town or 15 16 county legislative authority based upon chronic illegal activity 17 associated with the applicant's operations of the premises proposed to be licensed or the applicant's operation of any other licensed 18 premises, or the conduct of the applicant's patrons inside or outside 19 the licensed premises. "Chronic illegal activity" means (a) a 20 pervasive pattern of activity that threatens the public health, 21 safety, and welfare of the city, town, or county including, but not 22 limited to, open container violations, assaults, disturbances, 23 disorderly conduct, or other criminal law violations, 24 documented in crime statistics, police reports, emergency medical 25 response data, calls for service, field data, or similar records of a 26 law enforcement agency for the city, town, county, or any other 27 municipal corporation or any state agency; or (b) an unreasonably 28 high number of citations for violations of RCW 46.61.502 associated 29 with the applicant's or licensee's operation of any licensed premises 30 31 as indicated by the reported statements given to law enforcement upon 32 arrest.
- 33 **Sec. 2.** RCW 69.50.372 and 2016 sp.s. c 9 s 1 are each amended to read as follows:
- 35 (1) A marijuana research license is established that permits a 36 licensee to produce, process, and possess marijuana for the following 37 limited research purposes:
 - (a) To test chemical potency and composition levels;

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- 1 (b) To conduct clinical investigations of marijuana-derived drug 2 products;
 - (c) To conduct research on the efficacy and safety of administering marijuana as part of medical treatment; and
 - (d) To conduct genomic or agricultural research.

- (2) As part of the application process for a marijuana research license, an applicant must submit to the liquor and cannabis board's designated scientific reviewer a description of the research that is intended to be conducted. The liquor and cannabis board must select a scientific reviewer to review an applicant's research project and determine that it meets the requirements of subsection (1) of this section, as well as assess the following:
 - (a) Project quality, study design, value, or impact;
- (b) Whether applicants have the appropriate personnel, expertise, facilities/infrastructure, funding, and human/animal/other federal approvals in place to successfully conduct the project; and
- 17 (c) Whether the amount of marijuana to be grown by the applicant 18 is consistent with the project's scope and goals.

If the scientific reviewer determines that the research project does not meet the requirements of subsection (1) of this section, the application must be denied.

- (3) A marijuana research licensee may only sell marijuana grown or within its operation to other marijuana research licensees. The liquor and cannabis board may revoke a marijuana research license for violations of this subsection.
- (4) A marijuana research licensee may contract with the University of Washington or Washington State University to perform research in conjunction with the university. All research projects, not including those projects conducted pursuant to a contract entered into under RCW 28B.20.502(3), must be approved by the scientific reviewer and meet the requirements of subsection (1) of this section.
- (5) In establishing a marijuana research license, the liquor and cannabis board may adopt rules on the following:
 - (a) Application requirements;
- 35 (b) Marijuana research license renewal requirements, including 36 whether additional research projects may be added or considered;
 - (c) Conditions for license revocation;
- 38 (d) Security measures to ensure marijuana is not diverted to 39 purposes other than research;

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- 1 (e) Amount of plants, useable marijuana, marijuana concentrates, 2 or marijuana-infused products a licensee may have on its premises;
 - (f) Licensee reporting requirements;

- (g) Conditions under which marijuana grown by <u>licensed</u> marijuana <u>producers and other product types from licensed marijuana</u> processors may be donated to marijuana research licensees; and
- (h) Additional requirements deemed necessary by the liquor and cannabis board.
- (6) The production, processing, possession, delivery, donation, and sale of marijuana in accordance with this section and the rules adopted to implement and enforce it, by a validly licensed marijuana researcher, shall not be a criminal or civil offense under Washington state law. Every marijuana research license must be issued in the name of the applicant, must specify the location at which the marijuana researcher intends to operate, which must be within the state of Washington, and the holder thereof may not allow any other person to use the license.
- (7) The application fee for a marijuana research license is two hundred fifty dollars. The annual fee for issuance and renewal of a marijuana research license is one thousand dollars. The applicant must pay the cost of the review process directly to the scientific reviewer as designated by the liquor and cannabis board.
- (8) The scientific reviewer shall review any reports made by marijuana research licensees under liquor and cannabis board rule and provide the liquor and cannabis board with its determination on whether the research project continues to meet research qualifications under this section.
- (9) For the purposes of this section, "scientific reviewer" means an organization that convenes or contracts with persons who have the training and experience in research practice and research methodology to determine whether a project meets the criteria for a marijuana research license under this section and to review any reports submitted by marijuana research licensees under liquor and cannabis board rule. "Scientific reviewers" include, but are not limited to, educational institutions, research institutions, peer review bodies, or such other organizations that are focused on science or research in its day-to-day activities.
- **Sec. 3.** RCW 66.08.100 and 2012 c 117 s 269 are each amended to 39 read as follows:

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No court of the state of Washington other than the superior court of Thurston county shall have jurisdiction over any action or proceeding against the board or any member thereof for anything done or omitted to be done in or arising out of the performance of his or her or their duties under this title. Neither the board nor any member or members thereof shall be personally liable in any action at law for damages sustained by any person because of any acts performed or done or omitted to be done by the board or any employee of the board in the performance of his or her duties and in the administration of this title or chapter 69.50 RCW.

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NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. This act applies prospectively only and not retroactively. It applies only to causes of action that arise (if change is substantive) or that are commenced (if change is procedural) on or after the effective date of this section.

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