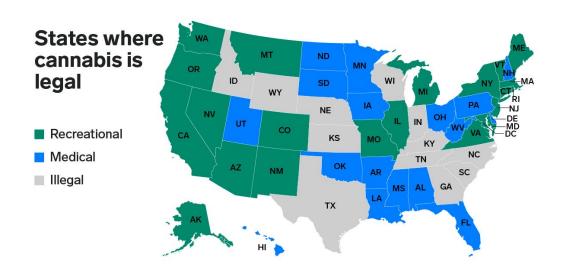


CANNABIS LAW UPDATES:

AMENDMENT 3 ADULT USE

JAY PRESTON, MBA JD
CARNAHAN EVANS PC



21 States Adult Use

37 States Medical Use

21st State

Still Federally Illegal

- Marijuana is illegal under Federal Law
 - Defined as all parts of the cannabis plant having a concentration of .3% THC (Distinguished from Hemp)
- Classified as a Schedule 1 Drug under the Controlled Substances Act ("CSA")
- Because marijuana is a Schedule I substance, the CSA makes it a crime to knowingly or intentionally "manufacture, distribute, or dispense, or possess with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense" marijuana, 21 U.S.C.S. § 841(a)(1), as well as to "knowingly or intentionally . . . possess a controlled substance," id. § 844(a)
- Multitude of laws connected with the classification
 - Banking



Marijuana in Missouri

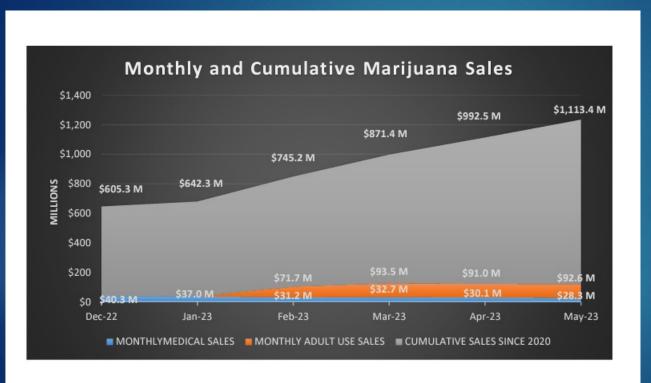
- 2016: Medical Marijuana Initiative Petition
 - ► Short 23 signatures
- 2018: Medical Marijuana Initiative Petition (Amendment 2)
- 2019-2020: Medical Licenses Issued (First sale October 2020)
- 2020: Collect signatures for Adult Use Initiative (COVID)
- 2022: Adult Use Initiative Petition
- 2023: Adult Use Sales (First Sale February 3, 2023)
- 2023: New Set of Rules/New Division Name
 - Department of Health, Division of Cannabis Regulation
 - ▶ 19 CSR 100 (Effective July 30, 2023)



Medical Marijuana (Foundation for Adult Use Program)

- Administered by the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services Section for Medical Marijuana Regulation
- Qualifying Conditions
 - Psychiatric Disorders (PTSD, Depression)
 - Chronic Pain or Muscle Spasms
 - Chronic Medical Condition that is normally treated with prescription medication that could lead to dependence (Opioids)
- Purchase and possession limits
 - 4 oz per 30 day period purchase limit or equivalent (concentrates and THC infused products)
 - Possession limit is a 60 day supply or 90 day supply if a licensed cultivator
 - Limit may be increased if Patient obtains Certification for a higher amount from two (2) Physicians
- Cultivation, Manufacturing, Dispensary Licenses (Capped by DHSS)



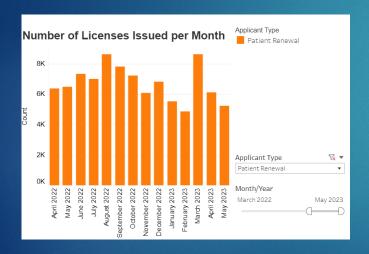


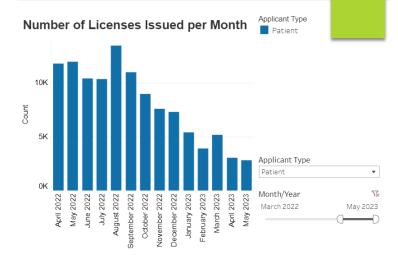
Marijuana Sales

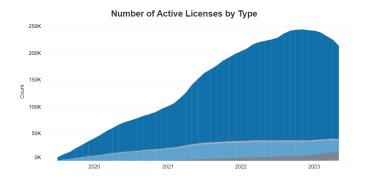
ON PACE TO BE 6TH
LARGEST MARKET
(CALIFORNIA, MICHIGAN,
ILLINOIS, COLORADO,
MASSACHUSETTS)



Patient Licenses







Amendment 3; Adult Use (Effective December 8, 2022)

- 21 and older can possess, purchase, consume, and cultivate
 - Purchase and possession limit (3 ounces or equivalent)
 - ► 6% Tax
 - ► Local tax of up to 3%
 - No public use (consumption lounges authorized)
- Automatic expungement for non-violent marijuana related offense
- Creates micro licenses for disadvantaged groups/individuals
- Medical Changes
 - Nurse practioners
 - Card length increased



Facilities

- Existing Medical may Convert to Comprehensive License
 - ▶ Local control for dispensary facilities
- Micro Licenses
 - Wholesale (cultivation and manufacturing)
 - Dispensary
 - ▶ No less than 6 per district initially
 - Additional roll out until at least 144 total



Micro Licenses

- Wholesale (250 flowering plants) and Dispensary
- Eligibility (https://health.mo.gov/safety/cannabis/eligibility-micro.php)
 - Net worth of less than 250K and income below 250% of the federal poverty line for three of last ten years
 - Service connected disability
 - Person, or whose parent, guardian, or spouse has been arrested, prosecuted, or convicted of non-violent marijuana offense
 - Graduated from unaccredited high school or reside in unaccredited school district for three of last five years
 - Reside in a zip code or census track where
 - ▶ 30% of more live below poverty level
 - ▶ Rate of unemployment is 50% higher than rate for state
 - ▶ Historic incarceration for marijuana related offense if 50% higher than rate for state



Micro License Applications

- Instructions and Forms Available
- ▶ July 27-Aug 10 Submission Window
- Awarded via Lottery (Missouri Lottery)
- Licenses Issued October 3



Micro License Applications

- Tips/Warnings
 - May only apply for one license
 - Need to identify address, but no proof is required
 - Can't own a comprehensive/medical license
 - ▶ Application Fee of \$1,500 is Refundable
 - ▶ If eligible to apply; and
 - ▶ If timely submit written request for refund



Expungements

- Automatic
- Paid for by tax revenues
 - Money must first go to expungement expenses
- Do not need to apply
- Courts under Order to accomplish by certain deadlines
- Effect as many as 300,000 Missourians



Criminal Changes

- Sets out a number of decreased penalties for marijuana offenses that are not being legalized
- Allows people currently incarcerated for nonviolent marijuana offenses (except driving under the influence, sales to minors, or offenses over three pounds) to petition for release and have that petition granted
- Anyone on parole or probation for those same marijuana offenses to be immediately released from supervision
- For felony offenses of more than 3 pounds, offenses are expunged once the sentence is completed



Legal Changes

- Police, before obtaining search warrant for illegal marijuana operations, must first check with DHSS as to ascertain whether person was home cultivator
- Evidence of marijuana alone can't serve as basis for search of person, vehicle, or their house
- In family court can't have status as a patient used to restrict custodial or parent rights to minor children
- Landlords can't prohibit possession or consumption; can prohibit smoking
- Gun rights protected
- Lawful marijuana related activities can't be a basis for violation of parole, probation, or supervised release
- Does not authorize driving under influence
 - Does require more than positive test



Provisions (Future Focused)

- Anti-Monopoly: no ownership of more than 10% of any particular license type
- Allows importing and exporting of cannabis for sale by Missouri cultivation and manufacturing licensees,
- Imported cannabis must still comply with Missouri rules and regs.
- All raw biomass and flower must go through a Missouri cultivator
- All manufactured products must go through a Missouri manufacturer



Employees/Employers

- Unless a failure to do so would cause an employer to lose a monetary or licensing-related benefit under federal law, an employer may not discriminate against a person in hiring, termination, or any term or condition of employment or otherwise penalize a person if the discrimination is based upon:
 - Status as a patient (still does not permit employee to be under the influence at work)
 - Positive drug test (protection only for patients and still does not permit under the influence at work)
- Protections don't apply if use of marijuana affects job related employment responsibilities or safety of others, or conflicts with a bona fide occupational qualification



QUESTIONS?

Jay Preston

Carnahan Evans PC

2805 S. Ingram Mill Rd

Springfield, MO 65804

O: (417) 447-4400

jpreston@CarnahanEvans.com

