



Marijuana – Follow-up Legislation in States that Legalized Personal Use: 2016 Legislative Session Bill Status Update

Research current through March 10, 2016.

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State and Bill Number	Description¹	Status and Date of Last Action
U.S. 2015 HR 1855	“Small Business Tax Equity Act of 2015.” Amends the Internal Revenue Code to exempt a trade or business that conducts marijuana sales in compliance with state law from the prohibition against allowing business-related tax credits or deductions for expenditures in connection with trafficking in controlled substances.	4/16/2015 – introduced and referred to Committee on Ways and Means.
U.S. 2015 HR 4467	Amends Controlled Substances Act provision about advertising to provide that "This paragraph does not apply to an advertisement to the extent that the advertisement relates to an activity, involving marihuana, that is in compliance with the law of the State in which that activity takes place."	2/4/2016 – referred to Committees on Energy & Commerce and Judiciary.
U.S. 2015 S 987	Identical to 2015 HR 1855.	4/16/2015 – read twice and referred to Committee on Finance.
U.S. 2015 S 2132	“An Act Making Appropriations to Stop Regulatory Excess and for Other Purposes, 2016.” Section 639 of the act provides that “none of the funds made available in this Act may be used, with respect to a State where marijuana is legal for recreational or medicinal purposes, to prohibit or penalize a financial institution solely because the institution provides financial services to an entity that is a manufacturer, producer, or a person that participates in any business or organized activity that: (1) involves handling marijuana or marijuana products; and (2) engages in such activity pursuant to a law established by a State or a unit of local government.”	10/6/2015 – read second time and placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders.
U.S. 2015 S 2504	Amends Controlled Substances Act provision about advertising to provide that "This paragraph does not apply to an advertisement to the extent that the advertisement relates to an activity, involving marihuana, that is in compliance with the law of the State in which that activity takes place."	2/4/2016 – read twice and referred to Committee on Judiciary.

¹ The word “marijuana” (or “marihuana”) is spelled as it is in the respective bill.

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Alaska 2015 HB 075	Makes various amendments to law allowing the personal use of marijuana, including adding with respect to cultivation that not more than 12 marijuana plants, with six or fewer being mature, flowering plants, may be present in a single dwelling regardless of number of persons age 21 or older.	2/24/2016 – transmitted to House as amended.
Alaska 2015 HB 337	Provides that each marijuana cultivation facility shall file an electronic return with the Alaska Department of Revenue (“Department”) on or before the last day of each calendar month. A person who is not registered under AS 17.38 and who is found to be in possession of marijuana plants in excess of the amount of marijuana plants authorized for personal use in AS 17.38.020(2) is subject to the tax on the marijuana plants possessed in excess of the amount authorized for use in AS 17.38.020. The tax due under this section is \$50 for each ounce or partial ounce of marijuana possessed. Each marijuana cultivation facility is primarily liable for the payment of the excise taxes on marijuana sold and shall furnish a cash bond of \$5,000, payable to the Department and approved by the Department of Law.	3/11/2016 – heard in Committee on Labor & Commerce.
Colorado 2016 HB 1041	Declares that, because bonds for medical marijuana businesses and retail marijuana establishments are unavailable in the current marketplace, the requirement to post a bond for the issuance or renewal of a state-issued license makes the operation of those establishments unreasonably impracticable. Repeals the requirement that medical marijuana businesses (sections 2 and 3) and retail marijuana establishments (sections 4 and 5) post a bond to be eligible for the issuance or renewal of a license. Repeals the requirement that retail marijuana cultivation facilities file a state tax surety bond (section 6).	3/1/2016 – enrolled bill sent to Governor.

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Colorado 2016 HB 1079	Section 3 of the bill directs the Colorado Commissioner of Agriculture to promulgate rules governing a program to enable consumers to easily identify medical and retail marijuana and industrial hemp that has been cultivated and processed without the use of pesticides. The Department of Agriculture will certify third parties who can certify whether the marijuana or hemp cultivated or processed at a particular cannabis facility is free of pesticides. Sections 1 and 2 of the bill allow marijuana product labels to include a standardized notification that the marijuana has been certified as being pesticide-free.	3/2/2016 – Committee on Finance referred unamended to Committee on Appropriations.
Colorado 2016 HB 1092	The bill authorizes a retail marijuana store to submit an application to the state retail marijuana licensing authority for a special event permit if the store is located within the jurisdictional boundaries of a local government that has approved the sale of retail marijuana. An application must list the particular retail marijuana stores that may participate at the special event along with other information specified by the state licensing authority by rule. If the state licensing authority approves the application, it notifies the applicable local licensing authority, which can approve or deny the permit. The state or local licensing authority may deny an application if granting it would be injurious to the public welfare because of the nature of the special event, its location within the community, or the failure of the applicant in a past special event to conduct the event in compliance with applicable laws.	2/16/2016 – Committee on Public Health Care & Human Services postpones indefinitely.
Colorado 2016 HB 1108	The bill requires the Colorado real estate commission to adopt rules for the disclosure in a listing contract, contract of sale, or seller’s disclosure of whether the property was used for the cultivation of seven or more plants of specified size using any amount of pesticides or fertilizers. An exemption from the disclosure requirement is provided if the seller has the property inspected and certified safe by a qualified inspector.	2/4/2016 – Committee on Business Affairs & Labor postponed indefinitely.

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State and Bill Number	Description¹	Status and Date of Last Action
Colorado 2016 HB 1261	The bill implements the following recommendations from the sunset report for the retail marijuana program: (1) extends the retail marijuana code until September 1, 2019; and (2) states that regulation of labeling, packaging, and testing is a matter of statewide concern. Repeals the following provisions from the retail marijuana code: (1) the requirement that a licensee post a surety bond as condition of licensure; (2) the requirement that the executive director deny a license based on a previous denial at the same location; (3) the proscription on the placement and sale of marijuana-themed magazines; and (4) the authority to promulgate rules prohibiting misrepresentation and unfair practices. The bill creates two new retail marijuana licenses--a retail marijuana transport license and a retail marijuana operator license--and gives the state licensing authority rulemaking authority over those licenses. The bill conforms language in the retail marijuana code to language in the medical marijuana code related to mandatory testing, the confidentiality of licensee information, and limited access areas.	2/10/2016 – introduced; assigned to Committee on Finance.
Colorado 2016 HB 1266	The bill allows the Colorado Department of Revenue to seize and destroy medical and retail marijuana that testing shows contains harmful contaminants, as determined by the department of public health and environment, or unauthorized pesticides.	3/9/2016 – Committee on Finance referred unamended to Committee on Appropriations.
Colorado 2016 SB 15	Current law requires the governor to designate one or more state agencies to compile a list of pesticides that cannot be used in the cultivation or processing of marijuana. The bill replaces these provisions with a directive that the governor designate a state agency to promulgate rules to designate criteria that identify pesticides that may be used in the cultivation of marijuana. The agency will list the pesticides that meet the criteria on its website.	3/9/2016 – enacted.

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<u>State and Bill Number</u>	<u>Description¹</u>	<u>Status and Date of Last Action</u>
Colorado 2016 SB 40	Under current law, an owner of a medical or retail marijuana business must have been a Colorado resident for at least 2 years prior to applying for licensure. The bill allows an owner to be either a 2-year resident of Colorado or a U.S. citizen on the date of the application for applications submitted on or after January 1, 2017, but prohibits an owner from being a publicly traded company. The bill requires a controlling interest of the licensees, as determined by the operating agreement, to be Colorado residents and maintain that residency while licensed.	2/17/2016 – Committee on Business, Labor & Technology referred amended to Committee on Appropriations.
Colorado 2016 SB 41	Current law requires the Division of Criminal Justice in the Colorado Department of Public Safety (“Division”) to gather data and undertake or contract for a study of law enforcement activity and costs related to the legalization of retail marijuana for the two-year periods commencing January 1, 2006, and January 1, 2014. The bill eliminates the requirement that the Division collect data and report on costs related to legalized retail marijuana and that the study include marijuana-initiated contacts with law enforcement.	2/10/2016 – passed by Senate; introduced in House and referred to Committee on State, Veterans & Military Affairs.
Colorado 2016 SB 90	Under current law, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (“Department”) is directed to collect data on the health effects of marijuana use at a county level. The bill allows the Department to determine whether to collect the data at a county or regional level.	3/8/2016 – third reading in House passed.
District of Columbia 2015 LB 23	“Marijuana Legalization and Regulation Act of 2015.” Legalizes the possession, consumption, display, purchasing, or transporting of 2 ounces or less of marijuana and marijuana-infused products for personal use, not in public, for persons over the age of 21. Violation by persons under age 21 is a civil infraction. The bill designates that the Alcoholic Beverage Regulation Administration shall receive all income from taxes, licensing fees, penalties, and forfeitures related to the District of Columbia marijuana industry.	2/9/2015 – public hearing held.

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Oregon 2016 HB 4014	Repeals the requirement that Oregon Liquor Control Commission (“OLCC”) licensed marijuana producers (growers), marijuana wholesalers (wholesalers), marijuana processors (processors), and marijuana retailers (retailers) reside in Oregon for two years. Directs OLCC to adopt rules allowing Oregon Health Authority (“OHA”) registrants who apply for and receive OLCC licenses to transfer inventory into the OLCC system. Exempts information submitted by OLCC license applicant from public disclosure. Prohibits a retailer from discounting marijuana item or offering marijuana item for free if sale of item is made in conjunction with retail sale of other item. Requires OLCC to adopt rules to increase viability of marijuana growers of limited size and revenue and report to Legislature by January 1, 2017. Allows governing board of a city or county to repeal ordinances prohibiting establishment of one or more types of licensed or registered marijuana establishments.	3/7/2016 – enacted (2016 Laws Chapter 24); effective 3/3/2016.
Oregon 2016 HB 4094	Exempts financial institutions that provide financial services to marijuana related businesses, researchers and laboratories from any criminal law of this state that has element that may be proven by substantiating that person provides financial services to person who lawfully possesses, delivers or manufactures marijuana or marijuana derived products. Directs OLCC, OHA and Department of Revenue to provide financial institutions with certain information related to licensed or registered marijuana related businesses, researchers and laboratories upon request. Directs Department of Consumer and Business Services to study and report on any legislation or administrative action required to facilitate provision of depository and related financial services to businesses that engage in production, processing or sale of marijuana and marijuana derived products.	3/2/2016 – enrolled.

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Oregon 2016 SB 1598	Removes the land use compatibility statement requirement for small-scale marijuana producers growing outside city limits who were registered with the OHA prior to January 1, 2015. Deems marijuana a farm crop for purposes of right to farm laws while allowing local governments to adopt ordinances enacting reasonable regulations. Allows OHA medical marijuana dispensary operated as a nonprofit organization to receive gifts of useable marijuana, immature marijuana plants, and seeds from OHA-registered cardholders or OLCC licensees and certificate holders. Allows nonprofit medical marijuana dispensary to dispense usable marijuana at discounted price or free of charge if registered cardholder is at or below federal poverty line. Requires OHA to adopt rules to implement nonprofit medical dispensary program. Finally, the measure repeals sections of previously passed legislation relating to taxation.	3/3/2016 – enacted (2016 Laws Chapter 23); effective 3/3/2016.
Washington 2015 HB 1165	Establishes a dedicated local jurisdiction marijuana fund and details the distribution of a specified percentage of marijuana excise tax revenues to local jurisdictions.	1/11/2016 – reintroduced and retained in present status.
Washington 2015 HB 1334	Clarifies the responsibility for payment of the taxes on sales by licensed recreational marijuana producers, processors, and retailers.	1/11/2016 – reintroduced and retained in present status.
Washington 2015 HB 1335	Permits cities, towns, and counties to reduce the buffer between recreational marijuana businesses and various entities from 1,000 feet to 500 feet.	1/11/2016 – reintroduced and retained in present status.
Washington 2015 HB 1359	Provides for penalties if a person under the age of 21 purchases or attempts to purchase marijuana.	1/11/2016 – reintroduced and retained in present status.
Washington 2015 HB 1360	Makes it unlawful to open a package containing marijuana concentrate in public.	1/11/2016 – reintroduced and retained in present status.

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Washington 2015 HB 1412	Provides that any county, city, or town may enact an ordinance prohibiting the siting or operation within its jurisdictional boundaries of any business or facility for the production, processing, and/or retail sale of recreational marijuana products, including marijuana, marijuana concentrates, and marijuana-infused products. In order to be enacted, a proposed ordinance must first be passed by the legislative authority of the county, city, or town and then approved by the majority of voters voting on it at a general or special election.	1/11/2016 – reintroduced and retained in present status.
Washington 2015 HB 1413	Reduces the buffer distance to 100 feet between recreational marijuana businesses and the following locations: any 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 21 years or older.	1/11/2016 – reintroduced and retained in present status.
Washington 2015 HB 1414	Exempts marijuana producers from taxation for sales to other producers of marijuana seeds and cloned marijuana plants.	1/11/2016 – reintroduced and retained in present status.
Washington 2015 HB 1438	Provides a process to permit cities, towns, and counties to prohibit the production, processing, and sale of marijuana under Initiative Measure No. 502 only by public vote.	2/26/2016 – House rules "x" file.
Washington 2015 HB 1765	Changes present marijuana provisions so that marijuana is only authorized if it is in pill form prescribed by a physician.	1/11/2016 – reintroduced and retained in present status.
Washington 2015 HB 1776	Addresses the transportation and delivery services for licensed marijuana producers, marijuana processors, and marijuana retailers.	1/11/2016 – reintroduced and retained in present status.
Washington 2015 HB 1907	Restricts the operation of state licensed marijuana producers, marijuana processors, or marijuana retailers within 1,000 feet of a religious facility.	1/11/2016 – reintroduced and retained in present status.

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Washington 2015 HB 2008	Intent of legislation is to reform the current tax structure for the regulated legal marijuana system to create price parity with the large medical and illicit markets with the specific objective of increasing the market share of the legal marijuana market. The legislature further intends to share marijuana tax revenues with local jurisdictions for public safety and chemical dependency and mental health treatment expenditures, requiring a rigorous evaluation of the incremental cost and use of proceeds the legalization of marijuana has on local communities. Finally, the legislation provides qualifying patients a retail sale and use tax exemption on purchases of marijuana for medical use when authorized by a health care professional.	1/11/2016 – reintroduced and retained in present status.
Washington 2015 HB 2162	Increases marijuana excise tax to 30%. Provides that buyer shall pay tax to seller, who will hold funds in trust until paid to the state liquor control board. Provides that a city, county, or town may permit the licensing of premises within one thousand feet but not less than one hundred feet of certain locations except for elementary schools, secondary schools, and playgrounds.	1/11/2016 – reintroduced and retained in present status.
Washington 2015 HB 2196	Authorizes the home production of marijuana for personal use by adults 21 and older (up to six plants) in order to eliminate the need for multiple regulatory schemes and to remove the incentives driving the illicit marijuana market.	1/11/2016 – reintroduced and retained in present status.
Washington 2015 HB 2347	Reduces the excise tax on the selling price on each retail sale of marijuana concentrates, useable marijuana, and marijuana-infused products to 25 percent.	2/5/2016 – public hearing in Committee on Finance.
Washington 2015 HB 2364	Prohibits the Liquor and Cannabis Board (“LCB”) from issuing a commercial marijuana license to a business or nonprofit entity unless it is lawfully registered with the Secretary of State and its interest holders meet specified residency requirements. Grants discretionary authority to the LCB to deny a commercial marijuana license to an entity if the entity has nonresident interest holders who are difficult to adequately investigate because of their nonresident status.	2/26/2016 – House Rules "X" file.

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Washington 2015 HB 2365	Allows marijuana retailers to sell marijuana merchandise. "Marijuana merchandise" means wearable apparel that serves to promote or advertise the retail outlet, or a product line sold by the retail outlet, and that has labeling affixed to the wearable apparel that includes: (1) the retail outlet's name, logo, or other symbol associated with the retail outlet; or (2) a name, logo, or other symbol associated with a product line sold by the retail outlet.	2/5/2016 – referred to Committee on Rules for review.
Washington 2015 HB 2368	Creates a temporary pilot program allowing the LCB to issue an endorsement to licensed marijuana retailers, authorizing them to operate a commercial service offering residential sales and delivery of marijuana products to Washington State citizens over age 21. Establishes that the fee for the endorsement must be determined by the LCB such that each endorsement holder pays an amount equivalent to a pro-rata share of pilot program costs. . Requires the LCB to adopt administrative rules necessary to implement the program. Requires the LCB to submit a report and recommendations to the Legislature.	2/26/2016 – House Rules "X" file.
Washington 2015 HB 2494	Authorizes the noncommercial delivery of marijuana and marijuana products in amounts equal to half of the current possession limits by a person 21 years of age or older to another person(s) 21 years of age or older. Reduces the penalties for possession and delivery of marijuana and marijuana products in certain circumstances. Requires the marijuana concentrates that a person may lawfully possess or deliver for noncommercial purposes to have been purchased from a marijuana retailer and be accompanied by packaging showing that the marijuana concentrates were purchased from a marijuana retailer.	3/10/2016 – by resolution, returned from Senate to House Rules Committee for third reading.
Washington 2015 HB 2520	Provides that all plants grown in a marijuana cooperative must be purchased or cloned from a plant purchased from a licensed marijuana producer as defined in RCW 69.50.101.	3/7/2016 – enrolled bill sent to Governor.
Washington 2015 HB 2521	Allows retail outlet to allow the opening of marijuana product on their premises only for "the purposes of disposal as authorized by the board."	3/7/2016 – enrolled bill sent to Governor.

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Washington 2015 HB 2522	Provides that the following violations are gross misdemeanors: (1) serving or admitting a person under age 21 to a retail outlet unless an exception applies or (2) a person under age 21 entering a retail outlet. Anyone who misrepresents their age as 21 or older in order to purchase marijuana or enter a licensed retail outlet is guilty of a misdemeanor. These criminal penalties do not apply to persons between the ages of 18 and 21 who are participating in a Board-authorized controlled purchase program.	3/10/2016 – by resolution, returned from Senate to House Rules Committee for third reading.
Washington 2015 HB 2584	Specified categories of information obtained by the LCB in regulating marijuana commerce are exempted from disclosure under the Public Records Act (“PRA”). The information subject to the exemption includes information pertaining to financial institutions, retirement accounts, building security plans, marijuana transportation, vehicle and driver identification data, and account numbers or unique access identifiers issued to private entities for traceability system access.	3/8/2016 – enrolled bill sent to Governor.
Washington 2015 HB 2629	The bill: (1) legalizes transfers of small quantities of marijuana products between adults provided the transfer does not involve the exchange of money or other valuable consideration; (2) legalizes the home cultivation of up to six recreational marijuana plants, subject to specified conditions; (3) legalizes the residential possession of up to 24 ounces of useable marijuana harvested from plants lawfully grown in the residence, subject to specified conditions; and (4) revises and restructures the penalties for criminal offenses related to the possession of marijuana products and marijuana plants.	2/2/2016 – public hearing in Committee on Commerce & Gaming.

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Washington 2015 HB 2693	Allows a marijuana lounge endorsement to a marijuana retailer's license that allows an endorsement holder to operate a marijuana lounge in which adults age 21 and older may lawfully consume useable marijuana, marijuana-infused products, and marijuana concentrates purchased from the retailer holding the endorsement. The endorsement is subject to annual renewal. The endorsement holder is responsible for ensuring that all marijuana product sales and use are fully compliant with the requirements of this chapter and applicable administrative rules.	2/2/2016 – public hearing in Committee on Commerce & Gaming.
Washington 2015 HB 2802	Authorizes marijuana producers and processors to provide branded promotional items of nominal value and certain personal services to marijuana retailers, similar to the existing authorization for liquor industry members. Authorizes marijuana producers, processors, and retailers to link to one another's Internet websites and produce joint brochures related to Washington State tourism, similar to the existing authorization for liquor industry members.	2/26/2016 – House rules "X" file.
Washington 2015 HB 2998	Lowers the marijuana excise tax from 37% to 25% of the selling price on each retail sale in this state of marijuana concentrates, useable marijuana, and marijuana-infused products. Provides that the state fully occupies and preempts the entire field of regulating the production, processing, and retail sale of useable marijuana, marijuana-infused products, and marijuana concentrates under the uniform controlled substances act.	3/2/2016 - public hearing in Committee on Commerce & Gaming.
Washington 2015 SB 5002	Open marijuana container law. Makes it a violation to keep marijuana in a vehicle unless it is: (1) in the trunk of the vehicle; (2) in some other area of the vehicle not normally occupied or directly accessible by the driver or passengers if the vehicle does not have a trunk; or (3) in a package, container, or receptacle that has not been opened or the seal broken or contents partially removed.	2/2/2016 – Senate rules "x" file.
Washington 2015 SB 5003	Relates to the taxes payable on sales by licensed recreational marijuana producers, processors and retailers. Increases the tax rate to 26 percent.	1/11/2016 – reintroduced and retained in present status.

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Washington 2015 SB 5130	Provides that the state liquor control board shall not issue a marijuana producer or marijuana processor license for any premises located within an area zoned for residential use or an area zoned for rural use with a minimum lot size of five acres.	1/11/2016 – reintroduced and retained in present status.
Washington 2015 SB 5398	Substituted bill makes it unlawful to open a package containing marijuana concentrate in view of the general public or a public place.	2/25/2016 – Senate rules "x" file.
Washington 2015 SB 5400	Places a temporary additional fee on licenses and permits issued by the Washington state liquor control board (including all applications and renewals of licenses relating to marijuana required under Chapter 69.50 of the Washington Code).	1/11/2016 – reintroduced and retained in present status.
Washington 2015 SB 5402	Provides for penalties if a person under the age of 21 purchases or attempts to purchase marijuana.	1/11/2016 – reintroduced and retained in present status.
Washington 2015 SB 5417	Amends the allocation of the distribution of marijuana tax funds to counties, cities and towns.	1/11/2016 – reintroduced and retained in present status.
Washington 2015 SB 5450	Expands the restrictions on issuing a marijuana license within 1,000 feet of a licensed chemical dependency program, church, or other location where children regularly congregate.	1/11/2016 – reintroduced and retained in present status.
Washington 2015 SB 5461	Allows person convicted of certain misdemeanor marijuana offenses to apply to the court for a vacation of conviction.	1/11/2016 – reintroduced and retained in present status.
Washington 2015 SB 5467	Provides a single point of excise taxation on sales of recreational marijuana.	1/11/2016 – reintroduced and retained in present status.
Washington 2015 SB 5493	Clarifies that cannabis health and beauty aids are not subject to the regulations of 69.50 RCW that apply to marijuana, marijuana concentrates, or marijuana-infused products.	1/11/2016 – reintroduced and retained in present status.

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State and Bill Number	Description¹	Status and Date of Last Action
Washington 2015 SB 5519	“Comprehensive Marijuana Reform Act.” The intention of the legislation is to draw bright line rules to aid enforcement of both medical and recreational marijuana systems, to merge medical system into the recreational regulatory scheme so all products sold in the state meet at least the same testing and product safety requirements, and to ensure that people who require marijuana for their medical care are still provided adequate access to this product.	1/11/2016 – reintroduced and retained in present status.
Washington 2015 SB 5572	Provides that a city, town, or county may adopt an ordinance to decrease to no less than 500 feet the distance that marijuana producers, marijuana processors, marijuana retailers, or marijuana researchers must be located from recreation centers or facilities, child care centers, public parks, public transit centers, or libraries, or any game arcades admission to which is not restricted to persons aged 21 or older. Also, a city, town, or county may adopt an ordinance to prohibit a marijuana producer, marijuana processor, marijuana retailer, or marijuana researcher from locating its premises up to 1,000 feet from a church.	1/11/2016 – reintroduced and retained in present status.
Washington 2015 SB 5848	Authorizes the governor to enter into agreements with federally recognized Indian tribes in the state of Washington concerning marijuana.	1/11/2016 – reintroduced and retained in present status.
Washington 2015 SB 5858	Establishes a state cannabis industry and economic development committee to promote and further develop the industry while remaining in compliance with federal guidelines. Directs the committee to address evolving marijuana issues and submit its policy recommendations for consideration by the 2016 legislature.	1/11/2016 – reintroduced and retained in present status.
Washington 2015 SB 5903	Makes it unlawful to sell marijuana, marijuana concentrates, marijuana-infused products, or usable marijuana via vending machine or a drive-thru facility. Also prohibits the LCB from issuing a retail marijuana license to any such business.	2/25/2016 – Senate rules "x" file.

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State and Bill Number	Description¹	Status and Date of Last Action
Washington 2015 SB 6062	Revises the law regarding marijuana excise taxes. Changes the excise tax to 37% of selling price on each retail sale of marijuana. The tax must be separately itemized for the buyer from the selling price and state/local sales tax. The excise tax shall be distributed with \$11,700,000 per year to the general fund and remainder to the education legacy trust account.	2/25/2016 – Senate rules "x" file.
Washington 2015 SB 6083	Authorizes the home production of marijuana for personal use by adults ages 21 and older (up to six plants) in order to eliminate the need for multiple regulatory schemes and to remove the incentives driving the illicit marijuana market.	1/11/2016 – reintroduced and retained in present status.
Washington 2015 SB 6136	An act to reform the current tax structure for the regulated legal marijuana system to create price parity with the large medical and illicit markets with the specific objective of increasing the market share of the legal and highly regulated marijuana market. The legislature further intends to share marijuana tax revenues with local jurisdictions for public safety purposes and to facilitate the ongoing process of ensuring a safe regulated marijuana market in all communities across the state.	1/11/2016 – reintroduced and retained in present status.
Washington 2015 SB 6177	The LCB, instead of the Life Sciences Discovery Fund, is assigned the lead role of reviewing projects submitted by marijuana research license applicants. The LCB must select a scientific reviewer to review the projects. The research project applicant must pay the reviewer directly for the entire cost of the scientific review. A new exemption is added to PRA that protects proprietary financial, commercial, operations, and technical and research information and data submitted to or obtained by the LCB in applications for marijuana research licenses, or in reports submitted by the licensees.	3/4/2016 – enrolled bill sent to Governor.

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State and Bill Number	Description¹	Status and Date of Last Action
Washington 2015 SB 6207	Two exemptions are added to the PRA concerning the disclosure of certain marijuana business records: (1) financial institution and retirement account information, and building security plan information supplied to the LCB for the purpose of obtaining, maintaining, or renewing a license; and (2) information submitted to the LCB for marijuana product traceability purposes, including marijuana transport information, vehicle and driver identification data, and account numbers or unique access identifiers issued to private entities for traceability system access.	3/10/2016 – by resolution, returned from House to Senate Rules Committee for third reading.
Washington 2015 SB 6302	Provides that the following violations are gross misdemeanors: (1) serving or admitting a person under age 21 to a retail outlet unless an exception applies or (2) a person under age 21 entering a retail outlet. Anyone who misrepresents their age as 21 or older in order to purchase marijuana or enter a licensed retail outlet is guilty of a misdemeanor. These criminal penalties do not apply to persons between the ages of 18 and 21 who are participating in a Board-authorized controlled purchase program.	2/25/2016 – Senate rules "x" file.
Washington 2015 SB 6304	Provides that all plants grown in a marijuana cooperative must be purchased or cloned from a plant purchased from a licensed marijuana producer as defined in RCW 69.50.101.	2/25/2016 – Senate rules "x" file.

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Washington 2015 SB 6341	A cannabis producer or processor may provide cannabis retailers with branded promotional items which are of nominal value, i.e. a value of \$30 or less. The items must be used by the retailer in a manner consistent with its license and may only contain imprinted advertising matter of the producer or processor. Producers and processors may not provide the items directly to retail customers and the items must not be targeted to or appeal principally to youth. Any person may file a complaint with LCB if they believe the promotional items result in undue influence or create an adverse impact on public health and safety. Producers or processors may list on their web sites information related to retailers who sell or promote their products. Producers, processors, and retailers may, individually or jointly, prepare materials promoting tourism in Washington State which contain information regarding retail licensees, producers, processors, and their products.	3/4/2016 – enrolled bill sent to Governor.
Washington 2015 SB 6375	Local governments may license and regulate marijuana use locations within their jurisdictions where consumption of marijuana is permitted. These licensees must prohibit the entry of persons under the age of 21 to marijuana use locations. Marijuana use locations must comply with all other applicable provisions of state law.	1/27/2016 – executive session scheduled, but not action taken in Committee on Commerce & Labor.
Washington 2015 SB 6486	Authorizes the noncommercial delivery of marijuana and marijuana products in amounts equal to half of the current possession limits by a person 21 years of age or older to another person(s) 21 years of age or older. Reduces the penalties for possession and delivery of marijuana and marijuana products in certain circumstances. Requires the marijuana concentrates that a person may lawfully possess or deliver for noncommercial purposes to have been purchased from a marijuana retailer and be accompanied by packaging showing that the marijuana concentrates were purchased from a marijuana retailer.	1/22/2016 – first reading; referred to Committee on Law & Justice.

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