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SUBSTITUTE HOUSE BILL 1449

State of Washington 69th Legislature 2025 Regular Session

By House Consumer Protection & Business (originally sponsored by Representatives Kloba, Donaghy, Wylie, Berry, Doglio, Fitzgibbon, Morgan, Goodman, Peterson, Macri, Fosse, Ormsby, Ryu, Reed, Hill, and Simmons)

READ FIRST TIME 02/21/25.

- AN ACT Relating to legalizing the home cultivation of cannabis by persons who are 21 years of age and older; amending RCW 69.50.4013, 69.50.325, 69.50.401, and 69.50.101; reenacting and amending RCW 69.50.505; adding a new section to chapter 43.101 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 66.08 RCW; and prescribing penalties.
- 6 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:
- 7 **Sec. 1.** RCW 69.50.4013 and 2024 c 9 s 2 are each amended to read 8 as follows:
- 9 (1) Except as otherwise authorized by this chapter, it is 10 unlawful for any person to:
- 11 (a) Knowingly possess a controlled substance unless the substance 12 was obtained directly from, or pursuant to, a valid prescription or 13 order of a practitioner while acting in the course of his or her 14 professional practice; or
 - (b) Knowingly use a controlled substance in a public place, unless the substance was obtained directly from, or pursuant to, a valid prescription or order of a practitioner while acting in the course of his or her professional practice.
 - (2) (a) Except as provided in RCW 69.50.4014 $((\Theta r))_L$ 69.50.445, or subsection (7) of this section, a violation of subsection (1) (a) or (b) of this section is a gross misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment

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- of up to 180 days in jail, or by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by both such imprisonment and fine, however, if the defendant has two or more prior convictions under subsection (1)(a) or (b) of this section occurring after July 1, 2023, a violation of subsection (1)(a) or (b) of this section is punishable by imprisonment for up to 364 days, or by a fine of not more than \$1,000, or by both such imprisonment and fine. The prosecutor is encouraged to divert such cases for assessment, treatment, or other services.
- 9 (b) No person may be charged under both subsection (1)(a) and (b)
 10 of this section, or both subsections (1)(a) and (7) of this section,
 11 relating to the same course of conduct.

- (c) In lieu of jail booking and referral to the prosecutor, law enforcement is encouraged to offer a referral to assessment and services available under RCW 10.31.110 or other program or entity responsible for receiving referrals in lieu of legal system involvement, which may include, but are not limited to, arrest and jail alternative programs established under RCW 36.28A.450, law enforcement assisted diversion programs established under RCW 71.24.589, and the recovery navigator program established under RCW 71.24.115.
- (3) (a) The possession, by a person 21 years of age or older, of useable cannabis, cannabis concentrates, or cannabis-infused products in amounts that do not exceed those set forth in RCW 69.50.360(3), in addition to plants and the cannabis and cannabis products derived from those plants as authorized under subsection (7) of this section, is not a violation of this section, this chapter, or any other provision of Washington state law.
- (b) The possession of cannabis, useable cannabis, cannabis concentrates, and cannabis-infused products being physically transported or delivered within the state, in amounts not exceeding those that may be established under RCW 69.50.385(3), by a licensed employee of a common carrier when performing the duties authorized in accordance with RCW 69.50.382 and 69.50.385, is not a violation of this section, this chapter, or any other provision of Washington state law.
- (4) (a) The delivery by a person 21 years of age or older to one or more persons 21 years of age or older, during a single 24 hour period, for noncommercial purposes and not conditioned upon or done in connection with the provision or receipt of financial consideration, of any of the following cannabis products, is not a

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violation of this section, this chapter, or any other provisions of Washington state law:

(i) One-half ounce of useable cannabis;

- (ii) Eight ounces of cannabis-infused product in solid form;
- (iii) 36 ounces of cannabis-infused product in liquid form unless the cannabis-infused product in liquid form is packaged in individual units containing no more than four milligrams of THC per unit;
- (iv) 100 milligrams of THC within a cannabis-infused product in liquid form if the product is packaged in individual units containing no more than four milligrams of THC per unit; or
 - (v) Three and one-half grams of cannabis concentrates.
- (b) The act of delivering cannabis or a cannabis product as authorized under this subsection (4) must meet one of the following requirements:
- (i) The delivery must be done in a location outside of the view of general public and in a nonpublic place; or
- (ii) The cannabis or cannabis product must be in the original packaging as purchased from the cannabis retailer.
- (5) No person under 21 years of age may manufacture, sell, distribute, or knowingly possess cannabis, cannabis-infused products, or cannabis concentrates, regardless of THC concentration. This does not include qualifying patients with a valid authorization.
- (6) The possession by a qualifying patient or designated provider of cannabis concentrates, useable cannabis, cannabis-infused products, or plants in accordance with chapter 69.51A RCW is not a violation of this section, this chapter, or any other provision of Washington state law.
- (7) (a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection (7), the production and possession by a person 21 years of age or older of no more than six plants obtained as provided in (g) of this subsection (7) and the cannabis and cannabis products derived from those plants, on the premises of the housing unit occupied by the person, that has liability insurance coverage in effect, is not a violation of this section, this chapter, or any other provision of Washington state law. No more than 15 plants may be produced at any one time on the premises of a single housing unit, regardless of the number of residents living on the premises of the housing unit.
- 38 <u>(b) Subject to (f) of this subsection, it is a class 3 civil</u>
 39 <u>infraction punishable under chapter 7.80 RCW for a person to produce</u>
 40 <u>or knowingly possess plants or cannabis and cannabis products derived</u>

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- from those plants, as otherwise authorized in this subsection (7), if the plants, cannabis, or cannabis products:
- (i) Can be readily smelled from a public place or the private property of another housing unit; or
 - (ii) Are visible within the ordinary public view.

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- 6 (c) Except as authorized in RCW 69.50.325 or chapter 69.51A RCW:
- 7 (i) Subject to (f) of this subsection, it is a class 1 civil 8 infraction punishable under chapter 7.80 RCW for a person to produce 9 and knowingly possess more than six plants but fewer than 16 plants; and
 - (ii) Subject to (f) of this subsection, it is a class C felony punishable under RCW 69.50.401(2)(c) for a person to produce and knowingly possess 16 or more plants.
 - (d) An investigating law enforcement officer or agency may seize and summarily destroy any plants produced or possessed by a person in excess of the six plants authorized under this subsection (7), if the person is not authorized to produce and possess the additional plants under RCW 69.50.325 or chapter 69.51A RCW.
 - (e) The board has no authority or responsibility to investigate or enforce requirements in this subsection (7). Nothing in this subsection (7)(e) limits the board's authority to enforce state laws related to commercial cannabis production, processing, or sales, when there is evidence of a violation of another provision of this chapter.
 - (f) The first time a law enforcement officer or person with legal authority to enforce this section contacts an individual for a possible violation of Washington law related to producing plants or knowingly possessing cannabis or cannabis products derived from those plants, the person must be provided one warning and shall not be cited, arrested, charged, or penalized for a civil or a criminal offense arising out of the activity for which the one warning is related. After an individual is documented to have received a warning under this subsection (7), the individual may not rely upon this subsection a second time. Law enforcement officers and persons with authority to enforce this section within jurisdictions in which there is no licensed cannabis retailer shall consider at their discretion, the lack of accessible cannabis in the area for legal personal use, and the totality of the circumstances, when deciding to enforce this section or chapter against an individual in such a jurisdiction suspected of producing plants or knowingly possessing cannabis or

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1 <u>cannabis</u> products derived from those plants in violation of 2 Washington law.

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- (g) Plants produced under this section must be lawfully sourced from a licensed cannabis producer as provided in RCW 69.50.325.
- (h) Plants produced under this section and cannabis and cannabis products derived from those plants are subject to traceability requirements. The board shall make available a traceability system for persons age 21 or over to track production, harvesting, disposal, and any lawful sharing of cannabis and cannabis products derived from plants produced under this section. The board may establish a fee to be paid by persons using the system to recoup the administrative costs of administering this subsection (7)(h).
- (i) Cannabis waste generated under this subsection (7) must be stored, managed, and disposed of in accordance with applicable state and local laws and rules. Cannabis waste that is not designated as dangerous waste under chapter 173-303 WAC may be rendered unuseable by grinding and incorporating the cannabis plant waste with other ground materials so the resulting mixture is at least 50 percent noncannabis waste by volume. Cannabis waste to be disposed of by an organic waste method may be mixed with food waste, yard waste, vegetable based grease or oils, or other wastes as approved by the board. Cannabis waste to be disposed of in a landfill or another disposal method may be mixed with the paper waste, cardboard waste, plastic waste, soil, or other wastes as approved by the board. Cannabis wastes rendered unuseable may be disposed of by delivery to a permitted solid waste facility or taken by a waste management service provider that accepts such waste for final disposition. Cannabis waste may not be provided for disposal to a solid waste facility or to a waste management service provider that has a policy against accepting cannabis waste generated under this section. No criminal liability may arise related to possession, transportation, or disposal of cannabis waste for a solid waste facility or waste management service provider providing services for customers producing cannabis under this section.
 - (8) For the purposes of this section((, "public)):
 - (a) "Housing unit" has the meaning provided in RCW 69.51A.010.
- 37 (b) "Ordinary public view" means within the sight line with
 38 normal visual range of a person, unassisted by any elevating devices
 39 or visual aids, from a public street or sidewalk adjacent to real
 40 property, or from within an adjacent property.

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1 (c) "Public place" has the same meaning as defined in RCW 66.04.010, but the exclusions in RCW 66.04.011 do not apply.

((8) For the purposes of this section, "use))

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- 4 <u>(d) "Use</u> a controlled substance" means to introduce the substance into the human body by injection, inhalation, ingestion, or any other means.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 2. A new section is added to chapter 43.101 RCW to read as follows:
 - (1) Beginning July 1, 2026, all law enforcement personnel required to complete basic law enforcement training under RCW 43.101.200 must receive bias training on the war on drugs, including the bias around cannabis and the history of cannabis in the war on drugs and how certain communities were targeted and disproportionately impacted by use of these laws. The training must include information about an individual's right to a warning under RCW 60.50.4013(7)(f).
- 17 (2) For purposes of this section, "the war on drugs" means the
 18 history in the United States including in Washington of civil and
 19 criminal enforcement of laws and penalties against personal
 20 possession of cannabis and other substances, and against the
 21 manufacture and transfer or sale of cannabis and other substances,
 22 and the societal impacts of these laws and actions.
 - Sec. 3. RCW 69.50.325 and 2022 c 16 s 54 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) There shall be a cannabis producer's license regulated by the 25 26 board and subject to annual renewal. The licensee is authorized to 27 produce: (a) Cannabis for sale at wholesale to cannabis processors and other cannabis producers; (b) immature plants or clones and seeds 28 29 for sale to cooperatives as described under RCW 69.51A.250; ((and)) 30 immature plants or clones and seeds for sale to qualifying patients and designated providers as provided under RCW 69.51A.310; 31 and (d) immature plants or clones and seeds for sale to persons age 32 21 and over as provided under RCW 69.50.4013(7). The production, 33 34 possession, delivery, distribution, and sale of cannabis accordance with the provisions of this chapter and the rules adopted 35 to implement and enforce it, by a validly licensed cannabis producer, 36 37 shall not be a criminal or civil offense under Washington state law. Every cannabis producer's license shall be issued in the name of the 38

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applicant, shall specify the location at which the cannabis producer 1 intends to operate, which must be within the state of Washington, and 2 the holder thereof shall not allow any other person to use the 3 license. The application fee for a cannabis producer's license shall 4 be ((two hundred fifty dollars)) \$250. The annual fee for issuance 5 6 and renewal of a cannabis producer's license shall be ((one thousand 7 three hundred eighty-one dollars)) \$1,381. A separate license shall be required for each location at which a cannabis producer intends to 8 produce cannabis. Cannabis producers who sell immature plants or 9 clones and seeds for sale to persons age 21 and over as provided 10 under RCW 69.50.4013(7) must post consumer education information in 11 12 their premises informing consumers about Washington's law regarding cannabis production by persons age 21 and over under RCW 13 69.50.4013(7) including aspects of the activity that are legal and 14 aspects of the activity that are illegal or for which the legal 15 16 status is not specified in Washington law.

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(2) There shall be a cannabis processor's license to process, package, and label cannabis concentrates, useable cannabis, and cannabis-infused products for sale at wholesale to cannabis processors and cannabis retailers, regulated by the board and subject to annual renewal. The processing, packaging, possession, delivery, distribution, and sale of cannabis, useable cannabis, infused products, and cannabis concentrates in accordance with the provisions of this chapter and chapter 69.51A RCW and the rules adopted to implement and enforce these chapters, by a validly licensed cannabis processor, shall not be a criminal or civil offense under Washington state law. Every cannabis processor's license shall be issued in the name of the applicant, shall specify the location at which the licensee intends to operate, which must be within the state of Washington, and the holder thereof shall not allow any other person to use the license. The application fee for a cannabis processor's license shall be ((two hundred fifty dollars)) \$250. The annual fee for issuance and renewal of a cannabis processor's license shall be ((one thousand three hundred eighty-one dollars)) \$1,381. A separate license shall be required for each location at which a cannabis processor intends to process cannabis.

(3)(a) There shall be a cannabis retailer's license to sell cannabis concentrates, useable cannabis, and cannabis-infused products at retail in retail outlets, regulated by the board and subject to annual renewal. The possession, delivery, distribution,

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and sale of cannabis concentrates, useable cannabis, and cannabis-1 infused products in accordance with the provisions of this chapter 2 and the rules adopted to implement and enforce it, by a validly 3 licensed cannabis retailer, shall not be a criminal or civil offense 4 under Washington state law. Every cannabis retailer's license shall 5 6 be issued in the name of the applicant, shall specify the location of the retail outlet the licensee intends to operate, which must be 7 within the state of Washington, and the holder thereof shall not 8 allow any other person to use the license. The application fee for a 9 cannabis retailer's license shall be ((two hundred fifty dollars)) 10 11 \$250. The annual fee for issuance and renewal of a cannabis retailer's license shall be ((one thousand three hundred eighty-one 12 dollars)) \$1,381. A separate license shall be required for each 13 location at which a cannabis retailer intends to sell cannabis 14 concentrates, useable cannabis, and cannabis-infused products. 15

(b) An individual retail licensee and all other persons or entities with a financial or other ownership interest in the business operating under the license are limited, in the aggregate, to holding a collective total of not more than five retail cannabis licenses.

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- (c)(i) A cannabis retailer's license is subject to forfeiture in accordance with rules adopted by the board pursuant to this section.
- (ii) The board shall adopt rules to establish a license forfeiture process for a licensed cannabis retailer that is not fully operational and open to the public within a specified period from the date of license issuance, as established by the board, subject to the following restrictions:
- (A) No cannabis retailer's license may be subject to forfeiture within the first nine months of license issuance; and
- (B) The board must require license forfeiture on or before ((twenty-four)) 24 calendar months of license issuance if a cannabis retailer is not fully operational and open to the public, unless the board determines that circumstances out of the licensee's control are preventing the licensee from becoming fully operational and that, in the board's discretion, the circumstances warrant extending the forfeiture period beyond ((twenty-four)) 24 calendar months.
- 36 (iii) The board has discretion in adopting rules under this 37 subsection (3)(c).
- (iv) This subsection (3)(c) applies to cannabis retailer's licenses issued before and after July 23, 2017. However, no license of a cannabis retailer that otherwise meets the conditions for

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- license forfeiture established pursuant to this subsection (3)(c) may be subject to forfeiture within the first nine calendar months of July 23, 2017.
- (v) The board may not require license forfeiture if the licensee has been incapable of opening a fully operational retail cannabis business due to actions by the city, town, or county with jurisdiction over the licensee that include any of the following:
- 8 (A) The adoption of a ban or moratorium that prohibits the 9 opening of a retail cannabis business; or

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- (B) The adoption of an ordinance or regulation related to zoning, business licensing, land use, or other regulatory measure that has the effect of preventing a licensee from receiving an occupancy permit from the jurisdiction or which otherwise prevents a licensed cannabis retailer from becoming operational.
- 15 (d) The board may issue cannabis retailer licenses pursuant to this chapter and RCW 69.50.335.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 4. A new section is added to chapter 66.08 RCW to read as follows:
 - (1) The board shall provide educational information to the public and answers to frequently asked questions in a conspicuous location on the board's website about the legal authorization and restrictions associated with cultivating cannabis plants and possessing cannabis and cannabis products derived from those plants for personal use, as authorized in RCW 69.50.4013(7).
 - (2) The educational information provided on the board's website under this section must include information about the risk of civil and criminal legal liability that may arise for individuals producing cannabis and about the aspects of the activity that are legal and aspects of activity that are illegal or for which the legal status is not specified and therefore may carry risk of liability.
 - Sec. 5. RCW 69.50.401 and 2022 c 16 s 84 are each amended to read as follows:
- 33 (1) Except as authorized by this chapter, it is unlawful for any 34 person to manufacture, deliver, or possess with intent to manufacture 35 or deliver, a controlled substance.
 - (2) Any person who violates this section with respect to:
- 37 (a) A controlled substance classified in Schedule I or II which 38 is a narcotic drug or flunitrazepam, including its salts, isomers,

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and salts of isomers, classified in Schedule IV, is guilty of a class B felony and upon conviction may be imprisoned for not more than ((ten)) 10 years, or (i) fined not more than ((twenty-five thousand dollars)) \$25,000 if the crime involved less than two kilograms of the drug, or both such imprisonment and fine; or (ii) if the crime involved two or more kilograms of the drug, then fined not more than ((one hundred thousand dollars)) \$100,000 for the first two kilograms and not more than ((fifty dollars)) \$50 for each gram in excess of two kilograms, or both such imprisonment and fine;

- (b) Amphetamine, including its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers, or methamphetamine, including its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers, is guilty of a class B felony and upon conviction may be imprisoned for not more than ((ten)) 10 years, or (i) fined not more than ((twenty-five thousand dollars)) \$25,000 if the crime involved less than two kilograms of the drug, or both such imprisonment and fine; or (ii) if the crime involved two or more kilograms of the drug, then fined not more than ((one hundred thousand dollars)) \$100,000 for the first two kilograms and not more than ((fifty dollars)) \$50 for each gram in excess of two kilograms, or both such imprisonment and fine. ((Three thousand dollars)) \$3,000 of the fine may not be suspended. As collected, the first ((three thousand dollars)) \$3,000 of the fine must be deposited with the law enforcement agency having responsibility for cleanup of laboratories, sites, or substances used in the manufacture of the methamphetamine, including its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers. The fine moneys deposited with that law enforcement agency must be used for such clean-up cost;
 - (c) Any other controlled substance classified in Schedule I, II, or III, is guilty of a class C felony punishable according to chapter 9A.20 RCW, except as provided in RCW 69.50.475 or 69.50.4013(7);
 - (d) A substance classified in Schedule IV, except flunitrazepam, including its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers, is guilty of a class C felony punishable according to chapter 9A.20 RCW; or
 - (e) A substance classified in Schedule V, is guilty of a class C felony punishable according to chapter 9A.20 RCW.
 - (3) The production, manufacture, processing, packaging, delivery, distribution, sale, or possession of cannabis in compliance with the terms set forth in RCW 69.50.360, 69.50.363, or 69.50.366 shall not constitute a violation of this section, this chapter, or any other provision of Washington state law.

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(4) The fines in this section apply to adult offenders only.

- Sec. 6. RCW 69.50.505 and 2022 c 162 s 1 and 2022 c 16 s 98 are each reenacted and amended to read as follows:
- (1) The following are subject to seizure and forfeiture and no property right exists in them:
- (a) All controlled substances which have been manufactured, distributed, dispensed, acquired, or possessed in violation of this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW, and all hazardous chemicals, as defined in RCW 64.44.010, used or intended to be used in the manufacture of controlled substances;
- (b) All raw materials, products, and equipment of any kind which are used, or intended for use, in manufacturing, compounding, processing, delivering, importing, or exporting any controlled substance in violation of this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW;
- (c) All property which is used, or intended for use, as a container for property described in (a) or (b) of this subsection;
- (d) All conveyances, including aircraft, vehicles, or vessels, which are used, or intended for use, in any manner to facilitate the sale, delivery, or receipt of property described in (a) or (b) of this subsection, except that:
- (i) No conveyance used by any person as a common carrier in the transaction of business as a common carrier is subject to forfeiture under this section unless it appears that the owner or other person in charge of the conveyance is a consenting party or privy to a violation of this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW;
- (ii) No conveyance is subject to forfeiture under this section by reason of any act or omission established by the owner thereof to have been committed or omitted without the owner's knowledge or consent;
- 30 (iii) No conveyance is subject to forfeiture under this section 31 if used in the receipt of only an amount of cannabis for which 32 possession constitutes a misdemeanor under RCW 69.50.4014;
 - (iv) A forfeiture of a conveyance encumbered by a bona fide security interest is subject to the interest of the secured party if the secured party neither had knowledge of nor consented to the act or omission; and
 - (v) When the owner of a conveyance has been arrested under this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW the conveyance in which the person is arrested may not be subject to forfeiture unless it is

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seized or process is issued for its seizure within ((ten)) 10 days of the owner's arrest;

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- (e) All books, records, and research products and materials, including formulas, microfilm, tapes, and data which are used, or intended for use, in violation of this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW;
- (f) All drug paraphernalia other than paraphernalia possessed, sold, or used solely to facilitate cannabis-related activities that are not violations of this chapter;
- (g) All moneys, negotiable instruments, securities, or other tangible or intangible property of value furnished or intended to be furnished by any person in exchange for a controlled substance in violation of this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW, all tangible or intangible personal property, proceeds, or assets acquired in whole or in part with proceeds traceable to an exchange or series of exchanges in violation of this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW, and all moneys, negotiable instruments, and securities used or intended to be used to facilitate any violation of this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW. A forfeiture of money, negotiable instruments, securities, or other tangible or intangible property encumbered by a bona fide security interest is subject to the interest of the secured party if, at the time the security interest was created, the secured party neither had knowledge of nor consented to the act or omission. No personal property may be forfeited under this subsection (1)(g), to the extent of the interest of an owner, by reason of any act or omission which that owner establishes was committed or omitted without the owner's knowledge or consent; and
- (h) All real property, including any right, title, and interest in the whole of any lot or tract of land, and any appurtenances or improvements which are being used with the knowledge of the owner for the manufacturing, compounding, processing, delivery, importing, or exporting of any controlled substance, or which have been acquired in whole or in part with proceeds traceable to an exchange or series of exchanges in violation of this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW, if such activity is not less than a class C felony and a substantial nexus exists between the commercial production or sale of the controlled substance and the real property. However:
- (i) No property may be forfeited pursuant to this subsection (1)(h), to the extent of the interest of an owner, by reason of any

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act or omission committed or omitted without the owner's knowledge or consent;

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- (ii) The bona fide gift of a controlled substance, legend drug, or imitation controlled substance shall not result in the forfeiture of real property;
- 6 (iii) The <u>acquisition</u>, <u>delivery</u>, <u>production</u>, <u>or</u> possession of cannabis, useable cannabis, cannabis concentrates, or cannabis-7 infused products including in the manner and in the amount provided 8 in RCW 69.50.4013(7), shall not result in the forfeiture of real 9 property unless the cannabis is possessed for commercial purposes 10 11 that are unlawful under Washington state law, the amount possessed is ((five)) 16 or more plants or, except as authorized in RCW 12 69.50.4013(7), one pound or more of cannabis, and a substantial nexus 13 exists between the possession of cannabis and the real property. In 14 such a case, the intent of the offender shall be determined by the 15 16 preponderance of the evidence, including the offender's prior 17 criminal history, the amount of cannabis possessed by the offender, the sophistication of the activity or equipment used by the offender, 18 19 whether the offender was licensed to produce, process, or sell cannabis, or was an employee of a licensed producer, processor, or 20 21 retailer, and other evidence which demonstrates the offender's intent 22 to engage in unlawful commercial activity;
 - (iv) The unlawful sale of cannabis or a legend drug shall not result in the forfeiture of real property unless the sale was (($\frac{\text{forty}}{\text{)}}$) $\frac{40}{\text{grams}}$ or more in the case of cannabis or (($\frac{\text{one hundred}}{\text{dollars}}$)) $\frac{\$100}{\text{or}}$ or more in the case of a legend drug, and a substantial nexus exists between the unlawful sale and the real property; and
 - (v) A forfeiture of real property encumbered by a bona fide security interest is subject to the interest of the secured party if the secured party, at the time the security interest was created, neither had knowledge of nor consented to the act or omission.
 - (2) Real or personal property subject to forfeiture under this chapter may be seized by any commission inspector or law enforcement officer of this state upon process issued by any superior court having jurisdiction over the property. Seizure of real property shall include the filing of a lis pendens by the seizing agency. Real property seized under this section shall not be transferred or otherwise conveyed until ((ninety)) 90 days after seizure or until a judgment of forfeiture is entered, whichever is later((: PROVIDED,

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That)). However, real property seized under this section may be transferred or conveyed to any person or entity who acquires title by foreclosure or deed in lieu of foreclosure of a security interest. Seizure of personal property without process may be made if:

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- (a) The seizure is incident to an arrest or a search under a search warrant or an inspection under an administrative inspection warrant;
 - (b) The property subject to seizure has been the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the state in a criminal injunction or forfeiture proceeding based upon this chapter;
 - (c) A commission inspector or law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that the property is directly or indirectly dangerous to health or safety; or
 - (d) The commission inspector or law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that the property was used or is intended to be used in violation of this chapter.
 - (3) In the event of seizure pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, proceedings for forfeiture shall be deemed commenced by the seizure. The law enforcement agency under whose authority the seizure was made shall cause notice to be served within ((fifteen)) 15 days following the seizure on the owner of the property seized and the person in charge thereof and any person having any known right or interest therein, including any community property interest, of the seizure and intended forfeiture of the seized property. Service of notice of seizure of real property shall be made according to the rules of civil procedure. However, the state may not obtain a default judgment with respect to real property against a party who is served by substituted service absent an affidavit stating that a good faith effort has been made to ascertain if the defaulted party is incarcerated within the state, and that there is no present basis to believe that the party is incarcerated within the state. Notice of seizure in the case of property subject to a security interest that has been perfected by filing a financing statement in accordance with chapter 62A.9A RCW, or a certificate of title, shall be made by service upon the secured party or the secured party's assignee at the address shown on the financing statement or the certificate of title. The notice of seizure in other cases may be served by any method authorized by law or court rule including but not limited to service by certified mail with return receipt requested. Service by mail

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shall be deemed complete upon mailing within the ((fifteen)) <u>15-</u>day period following the seizure.

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- (4) If no person notifies the seizing law enforcement agency in writing of the person's claim of ownership or right to possession of items specified in subsection (1)(d), (g), or (h) of this section within ((forty-five)) 45 days of the service of notice from the seizing agency in the case of personal property and ((ninety)) 90 days in the case of real property, the item seized shall be deemed forfeited. The community property interest in real property of a person whose spouse or domestic partner committed a violation giving rise to seizure of the real property may not be forfeited if the person did not participate in the violation.
- (5) If any person notifies the seizing law enforcement agency in writing of the person's claim of ownership or right to possession of items specified in subsection (1)(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), or (h)of this section within ((forty-five)) 45 days of the service of notice from the seizing agency in the case of personal property and ((ninety)) 90 days in the case of real property, the person or persons shall be afforded a reasonable opportunity to be heard as to the claim or right. The notice of claim may be served by any method authorized by law or court rule including, but not limited to, service by first-class mail. Service by mail shall be deemed complete upon mailing within the ((forty-five)) 45-day period following service of the notice of seizure in the case of personal property and within the ((ninety)) <u>90</u>-day period following service of the notice of seizure in the case of real property. The hearing shall be before the chief law enforcement officer of the seizing agency or the chief law enforcement officer's designee, except where the seizing agency is a state agency as defined in RCW 34.12.020(4), the hearing shall be before the chief law enforcement officer of the seizing agency or an administrative law judge appointed under chapter 34.12 RCW, except that any person asserting a claim or right may remove the matter to a court of competent jurisdiction. Removal of any matter involving personal property may only be accomplished according to the rules of civil procedure. The person seeking removal of the matter must serve process against the state, county, political subdivision, or municipality that operates the seizing agency, and any other party of interest, in accordance with RCW 4.28.080 or 4.92.020, within ((forty-five)) 45 days after the person seeking removal has notified the seizing law enforcement agency of the person's claim of ownership

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or right to possession. The court to which the matter is to be removed shall be the district court when the aggregate value of personal property is within the jurisdictional limit set forth in RCW 3.66.020. A hearing before the seizing agency and any appeal therefrom shall be under Title 34 RCW. In all cases, the burden of proof is upon the law enforcement agency to establish, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the property is subject to forfeiture.

The seizing law enforcement agency shall promptly return the article or articles to the claimant upon a determination by the administrative law judge or court that the claimant is the present lawful owner or is lawfully entitled to possession thereof of items specified in subsection (1)(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), or (h) of this section.

- (6) In any proceeding to forfeit property under this title, where the claimant substantially prevails, the claimant is entitled to reasonable attorneys' fees reasonably incurred by the claimant. In addition, in a court hearing between two or more claimants to the article or articles involved, the prevailing party is entitled to a judgment for costs and reasonable attorneys' fees.
- (7) When property is forfeited under this chapter the commission or seizing law enforcement agency may:
- (a) Retain it for official use or upon application by any law enforcement agency of this state release such property to such agency for the exclusive use of enforcing the provisions of this chapter;
- (b) Sell that which is not required to be destroyed by law and which is not harmful to the public;
- (c) Request the appropriate sheriff or director of public safety to take custody of the property and remove it for disposition in accordance with law; or
- 31 (d) Forward it to the drug enforcement administration for 32 disposition.
 - (8) (a) When property is forfeited, the seizing agency shall keep a record indicating the identity of the prior owner, if known, a description of the property, the disposition of the property, the value of the property at the time of seizure, and the amount of proceeds realized from disposition of the property.
- 38 (b) Each seizing agency shall retain records of forfeited 39 property for at least seven years.

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(c) Each seizing agency shall file a report including a copy of the records of forfeited property with the state treasurer each calendar quarter.

- (d) The quarterly report need not include a record of forfeited property that is still being held for use as evidence during the investigation or prosecution of a case or during the appeal from a conviction.
- (9) (a) By January 31st of each year, each seizing agency shall remit to the state an amount equal to ((ten)) 10 percent of the net proceeds of any property forfeited during the preceding calendar year for deposit into the behavioral health loan repayment and scholarship program account created in RCW 28B.115.135 through June 30, 2027, and into the state general fund thereafter.
- (b) The net proceeds of forfeited property is the value of the forfeitable interest in the property after deducting the cost of satisfying any bona fide security interest to which the property is subject at the time of seizure; and in the case of sold property, after deducting the cost of sale, including reasonable fees or commissions paid to independent selling agents, and the cost of any valid landlord's claim for damages under subsection (15) of this section.
- (c) The value of sold forfeited property is the sale price. The value of retained forfeited property is the fair market value of the property at the time of seizure, determined when possible by reference to an applicable commonly used index, such as the index used by the department of licensing for valuation of motor vehicles. A seizing agency may use, but need not use, an independent qualified appraiser to determine the value of retained property. If an appraiser is used, the value of the property appraised is net of the cost of the appraisal. The value of destroyed property and retained firearms or illegal property is zero.
- (10) Forfeited property and net proceeds not required to be remitted to the state shall be retained by the seizing law enforcement agency exclusively for the expansion and improvement of controlled substances related law enforcement activity. Money retained under this section may not be used to supplant preexisting funding sources.
- (11) Controlled substances listed in Schedule I, II, III, IV, and V that are possessed, transferred, sold, or offered for sale in violation of this chapter are contraband and shall be seized and

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summarily forfeited to the state. Controlled substances listed in Schedule I, II, III, IV, and V, which are seized or come into the possession of the commission, the owners of which are unknown, are contraband and shall be summarily forfeited to the commission.

- (12) Species of plants from which controlled substances in Schedules I and II may be derived which have been planted or cultivated in violation of this chapter, or of which the owners or cultivators are unknown, or which are wild growths, may be seized and summarily forfeited to the commission.
- (13) The failure, upon demand by a commission inspector or law enforcement officer, of the person in occupancy or in control of land or premises upon which the species of plants are growing or being stored to produce an appropriate registration or proof that he or she is the holder thereof constitutes authority for the seizure and forfeiture of the plants.
- (14) Upon the entry of an order of forfeiture of real property, the court shall forward a copy of the order to the assessor of the county in which the property is located. Orders for the forfeiture of real property shall be entered by the superior court, subject to court rules. Such an order shall be filed by the seizing agency in the county auditor's records in the county in which the real property is located.
- 23 (15)(a) A landlord may assert a claim against proceeds from the 24 sale of assets seized and forfeited under subsection (7)(b) of this 25 section, only if:
 - (i) A law enforcement officer, while acting in his or her official capacity, directly caused damage to the complaining landlord's property while executing a search of a tenant's residence; and
 - (ii) The landlord has applied any funds remaining in the tenant's deposit, to which the landlord has a right under chapter 59.18 RCW, to cover the damage directly caused by a law enforcement officer prior to asserting a claim under the provisions of this section;
 - (A) Only if the funds applied under (a)(ii) of this subsection are insufficient to satisfy the damage directly caused by a law enforcement officer, may the landlord seek compensation for the damage by filing a claim against the governmental entity under whose authority the law enforcement agency operates within ((thirty)) 30 days after the search;

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(B) Only if the governmental entity denies or fails to respond to the landlord's claim within ((sixty)) 60 days of the date of filing, may the landlord collect damages under this subsection by filing within ((thirty)) 30 days of denial or the expiration of the ((sixty)) 60-day period, whichever occurs first, a claim with the seizing law enforcement agency. The seizing law enforcement agency must notify the landlord of the status of the claim by the end of the ((thirty)) 30-day period. Nothing in this section requires the claim to be paid by the end of the ((sixty-day or thirty-day)) 60-day or 30-day period.

- (b) For any claim filed under (a)(ii) of this subsection, the law enforcement agency shall pay the claim unless the agency provides substantial proof that the landlord either:
- (i) Knew or consented to actions of the tenant in violation of this chapter or chapter 69.41 or 69.52 RCW; or
- (ii) Failed to respond to a notification of the illegal activity, provided by a law enforcement agency under RCW 59.18.075, within seven days of receipt of notification of the illegal activity.
- (16) The landlord's claim for damages under subsection (15) of this section may not include a claim for loss of business and is limited to:
 - (a) Damage to tangible property and clean-up costs;
- (b) The lesser of the cost of repair or fair market value of the damage directly caused by a law enforcement officer;
- (c) The proceeds from the sale of the specific tenant's property seized and forfeited under subsection (7)(b) of this section; and
- (d) The proceeds available after the seizing law enforcement agency satisfies any bona fide security interest in the tenant's property and costs related to sale of the tenant's property as provided by subsection (9)(b) of this section.
- (17) Subsections (15) and (16) of this section do not limit any other rights a landlord may have against a tenant to collect for damages. However, if a law enforcement agency satisfies a landlord's claim under subsection (15) of this section, the rights the landlord has against the tenant for damages directly caused by a law enforcement officer under the terms of the landlord and tenant's contract are subrogated to the law enforcement agency.
- **Sec. 7.** RCW 69.50.101 and 2024 c 62 s 17 are each amended to 39 read as follows:

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The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

- (1) "Administer" means to apply a controlled substance, whether by injection, inhalation, ingestion, or any other means, directly to the body of a patient or research subject by:
- (a) a practitioner authorized to prescribe (or, by the practitioner's authorized agent); or
- 8 (b) the patient or research subject at the direction and in the 9 presence of the practitioner.
 - (2) "Agent" means an authorized person who acts on behalf of or at the direction of a manufacturer, distributor, or dispenser. It does not include a common or contract carrier, public warehouseperson, or employee of the carrier or warehouseperson.
 - (3) "Board" means the Washington state liquor and cannabis board.
 - (4) "Cannabis" means all parts of the plant *Cannabis*, whether growing or not, with a THC concentration greater than 0.3 percent on a dry weight basis during the growing cycle through harvest and usable cannabis. "Cannabis" does not include hemp or industrial hemp as defined in RCW 15.140.020, or seeds used for licensed hemp production under chapter 15.140 RCW.
 - (5) "Cannabis concentrates" means products consisting wholly or in part of the resin extracted from any part of the plant Cannabis and having a THC concentration greater than ((ten)) 10 percent.
 - (6) "Cannabis processor" means a person licensed by the board to process cannabis into cannabis concentrates, useable cannabis, and cannabis-infused products, package and label cannabis concentrates, useable cannabis, and cannabis-infused products for sale in retail outlets, and sell cannabis concentrates, useable cannabis, and cannabis-infused products at wholesale to cannabis retailers.
 - (7) "Cannabis producer" means a person licensed by the board to produce and sell cannabis at wholesale to cannabis processors and other cannabis producers.
 - (8) (a) "Cannabis products" means useable cannabis, cannabis concentrates, and cannabis-infused products as defined in this section, including any product intended to be consumed or absorbed inside the body by any means including inhalation, ingestion, or insertion, with any detectable amount of THC.
- 38 (b) "Cannabis products" also means any product containing only 39 THC content.

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1 (c) "Cannabis products" does not include cannabis health and 2 beauty aids as defined in RCW 69.50.575 or products approved by the 3 United States food and drug administration.

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- (9) "Cannabis researcher" means a person licensed by the board to produce, process, and possess cannabis for the purposes of conducting research on cannabis and cannabis-derived drug products.
- (10) "Cannabis retailer" means a person licensed by the board to sell cannabis concentrates, useable cannabis, and cannabis-infused products in a retail outlet.
- (11) "Cannabis-infused products" means products that contain cannabis or cannabis extracts, are intended for human use, are derived from cannabis as defined in subsection (4) of this section, and have a THC concentration no greater than ((ten)) 10 percent. The term "cannabis-infused products" does not include either useable cannabis or cannabis concentrates.
- 16 (12) "CBD concentration" has the meaning provided in RCW 17 69.51A.010.
- 18 (13) "CBD product" means any product containing or consisting of 19 cannabidiol.
- 20 (14) "Commercial activity" means an activity related to or 21 connected with buying, selling, or bartering.
- 22 <u>(15)</u> "Commission" means the pharmacy quality assurance 23 commission.
 - (((15))) (16) "Controlled substance" means a drug, substance, or immediate precursor included in Schedules I through V as set forth in federal or state laws, or federal or commission rules, but does not include hemp or industrial hemp as defined in RCW 15.140.020.
 - (((16))) (17)(a) "Controlled substance analog" means a substance the chemical structure of which is substantially similar to the chemical structure of a controlled substance in Schedule I or II and:
 - (i) that has a stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic effect on the central nervous system substantially similar to the stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic effect on the central nervous system of a controlled substance included in Schedule I or II; or
 - (ii) with respect to a particular individual, that the individual represents or intends to have a stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic effect on the central nervous system substantially similar to the stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic effect on the central nervous system of a controlled substance included in Schedule I or II.

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(b) The term does not include:

- (i) a controlled substance;
- 3 (ii) a substance for which there is an approved new drug 4 application;
 - (iii) a substance with respect to which an exemption is in effect for investigational use by a particular person under Section 505 of the federal food, drug, and cosmetic act, 21 U.S.C. Sec. 355, or chapter 69.77 RCW to the extent conduct with respect to the substance is pursuant to the exemption; or
- 10 (iv) any substance to the extent not intended for human 11 consumption before an exemption takes effect with respect to the 12 substance.
- $((\frac{(17)}{(18)}))$ <u>(18)</u> "Deliver" or "delivery" means the actual or 14 constructive transfer from one person to another of a substance, 15 whether or not there is an agency relationship.
- $((\frac{18}{18}))$ "Department" means the department of health.
- $((\frac{(19)}{(19)}))$ "Designated provider" has the meaning provided in 18 RCW 69.51A.010.
- $((\frac{(20)}{(20)}))$ <u>(21)</u> "Dispense" means the interpretation of a 20 prescription or order for a controlled substance and, pursuant to 21 that prescription or order, the proper selection, measuring, 22 compounding, labeling, or packaging necessary to prepare that 23 prescription or order for delivery.
 - $((\frac{(21)}{(21)}))$ (22) "Dispenser" means a practitioner who dispenses.
- $((\frac{(22)}{)})$ "Distribute" means to deliver other than by 26 administering or dispensing a controlled substance.
- $((\frac{(23)}{(24)}))$ "Distributor" means a person who distributes.
 - ((+24+)) (25) "Drug" means (a) a controlled substance recognized as a drug in the official United States pharmacopoeia/national formulary or the official homeopathic pharmacopoeia of the United States, or any supplement to them; (b) controlled substances intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease in individuals or animals; (c) controlled substances (other than food) intended to affect the structure or any function of the body of individuals or animals; and (d) controlled substances intended for use as a component of any article specified in (a), (b), or (c) of this subsection. The term does not include devices or their components, parts, or accessories.

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(((25))) <u>(26)</u> "Drug enforcement administration" means the drug 1 enforcement administration in the United States Department of Justice, or its successor agency. 3

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- $((\frac{(26)}{(26)}))$ "Electronic communication of prescription 4 information" means the transmission of a prescription or refill 5 6 authorization for a drug of a practitioner using computer systems. The term does not include a prescription or refill authorization 7 verbally transmitted by telephone nor a facsimile manually signed by 8 9 the practitioner.
- $((\frac{27}{27}))$ (28) "Immature plant or clone" means a plant or clone 10 that has no flowers, is less than ((twelve)) $\underline{12}$ inches in height, and 11 12 is less than ((twelve)) <u>12</u> inches in diameter.
 - $((\frac{(28)}{(29)}))$ <u>(29)</u> "Immediate precursor" means a substance:
- (a) that the commission has found to be and by rule designates as 14 being the principal compound commonly used, or produced primarily for 15 use, in the manufacture of a controlled substance; 16
 - (b) that is an immediate chemical intermediary used or likely to be used in the manufacture of a controlled substance; and
- (c) the control of which is necessary to prevent, curtail, or 19 limit the manufacture of the controlled substance. 20
 - (((29))) (30) "Isomer" means an optical isomer, but in subsection (((33))) (34)(e) of this section, RCW 69.50.204(1) (1) and (hh), and 69.50.206(2)(d), the term includes any geometrical isomer; in RCW 69.50.204(1) (h) and (pp)((τ)) and 69.50.210(3)($(\frac{1}{(\tau)})$), the term includes any positional isomer; and in RCW 69.50.204(1)(ii), 69.50.204(3), and $69.50.208(1)((\frac{1}{1}))$, the term includes any positional or geometric isomer.
 - (((30))) "Lot" means a definite quantity of cannabis, cannabis concentrates, useable cannabis, or cannabis-infused product identified by a lot number, every portion or package of which is uniform within recognized tolerances for the factors that appear in the labeling.
 - (((31))) (32) "Lot number" must identify the licensee by business or trade name and Washington state unified business identifier number, and the date of harvest or processing for each lot of cannabis, cannabis concentrates, useable cannabis, or cannabisinfused product.
- $((\frac{32}{32}))$ "Manufacture" means the production, preparation, 38 39 propagation, compounding, conversion, or processing of a controlled 40 substance, either directly or indirectly or by extraction from

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- substances of natural origin, or independently by means of chemical synthesis, or by a combination of extraction and chemical synthesis, and includes any packaging or repackaging of the substance or labeling or relabeling of its container. The term does not include the preparation, compounding, packaging, repackaging, labeling, or relabeling of a controlled substance:
 - (a) by a practitioner as an incident to the practitioner's administering or dispensing of a controlled substance in the course of the practitioner's professional practice; or
 - (b) by a practitioner, or by the practitioner's authorized agent under the practitioner's supervision, for the purpose of, or as an incident to, research, teaching, or chemical analysis and not for sale.
 - $((\frac{(33)}{)})$ $\underline{(34)}$ "Narcotic drug" means any of the following, whether produced directly or indirectly by extraction from substances of vegetable origin, or independently by means of chemical synthesis, or by a combination of extraction and chemical synthesis:
 - (a) Opium, opium derivative, and any derivative of opium or opium derivative, including their salts, isomers, and salts of isomers, whenever the existence of the salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation. The term does not include the isoquinoline alkaloids of opium.
 - (b) Synthetic opiate and any derivative of synthetic opiate, including their isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters, and ethers, whenever the existence of the isomers, esters, ethers, and salts is possible within the specific chemical designation.
 - (c) Poppy straw and concentrate of poppy straw.
- 29 (d) Coca leaves, except coca leaves and extracts of coca leaves 30 from which cocaine, ecgonine, and derivatives or ecgonine or their 31 salts have been removed.
 - (e) Cocaine, or any salt, isomer, or salt of isomer thereof.
 - (f) Cocaine base.

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- 34 (g) Ecgonine, or any derivative, salt, isomer, or salt of isomer 35 thereof.
- 36 (h) Any compound, mixture, or preparation containing any quantity 37 of any substance referred to in (a) through (g) of this subsection.
 - ((-(34))) <u>(35)</u> "Opiate" means any substance having an addiction-forming or addiction-sustaining liability similar to morphine or being capable of conversion into a drug having addiction-forming or

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- addiction-sustaining liability. The term includes opium, substances derived from opium (opium derivatives), and synthetic opiates. The term does not include, unless specifically designated as controlled under RCW 69.50.201, the dextrorotatory isomer of 3-methoxy-n-methylmorphinan and its salts (dextromethorphan). The term includes the racemic and levorotatory forms of dextromethorphan.
- 7 (((35))) (36) "Opium poppy" means the plant of the species 8 Papaver somniferum L., except its seeds.
- 9 $((\frac{(36)}{)})$ "Package" means a container that has a single unit 10 or group of units.
- 11 (((37))) <u>(38)</u> "Person" means individual, corporation, business 12 trust, estate, trust, partnership, association, joint venture, 13 government, governmental subdivision or agency, or any other legal or 14 commercial entity.
- 15 (((38))) "Plant" has the meaning provided in RCW 69.51A.010.
- 16 $((\frac{(39)}{)})$ (40) "Poppy straw" means all parts, except the seeds, of the opium poppy, after mowing.
 - $((\frac{40}{100}))$ (41) "Practitioner" means:

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- (a) A physician under chapter 18.71 RCW; a physician assistant under chapter 18.71A RCW; an osteopathic physician and surgeon under chapter 18.57 RCW; an optometrist licensed under chapter 18.53 RCW who is certified by the optometry board under RCW 18.53.010 subject to any limitations in RCW 18.53.010; a dentist under chapter 18.32 RCW; a podiatric physician and surgeon under chapter 18.22 RCW; a veterinarian under chapter 18.92 RCW; a registered nurse, advanced registered nurse practitioner, or licensed practical nurse under chapter 18.79 RCW; a naturopathic physician under chapter 18.36A RCW who is licensed under RCW 18.36A.030 subject to any limitations in RCW 18.36A.040; a pharmacist under chapter 18.64 RCW or a scientific investigator under this chapter, licensed, registered or otherwise permitted insofar as is consistent with those licensing laws to distribute, dispense, conduct research with respect to or administer a controlled substance in the course of their professional practice or research in this state.
- (b) A pharmacy, hospital or other institution licensed, registered, or otherwise permitted to distribute, dispense, conduct research with respect to or to administer a controlled substance in the course of professional practice or research in this state.
- (c) A physician licensed to practice medicine and surgery, a physician licensed to practice osteopathic medicine and surgery, a

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- 1 dentist licensed to practice dentistry, a podiatric physician and surgeon licensed to practice podiatric medicine and surgery, a 2 licensed physician assistant or a licensed osteopathic physician 3 assistant specifically approved to prescribe controlled substances by 4 his or her state's medical commission or equivalent and his or her 5 6 participating physician as defined in RCW 18.71A.010, an advanced 7 registered nurse practitioner licensed to prescribe controlled substances, or a veterinarian licensed to practice veterinary 8 medicine in any state of the United States. 9
 - (((41))) <u>(42)</u> "Prescription" means an order for controlled substances issued by a practitioner duly authorized by law or rule in the state of Washington to prescribe controlled substances within the scope of his or her professional practice for a legitimate medical purpose.
- 15 $((\frac{42}{12}))$ (43) "Production" includes the manufacturing, planting, cultivating, growing, or harvesting of a controlled substance.

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- 17 $((\frac{(43)}{)})$ <u>(44)</u> "Qualifying patient" has the meaning provided in 18 RCW 69.51A.010.
- 19 $((\frac{44}{}))$ (45) "Recognition card" has the meaning provided in RCW 20 69.51A.010.
- (((45))) (46) "Retail outlet" means a location licensed by the board for the retail sale of cannabis concentrates, useable cannabis, and cannabis-infused products.
- 24 $((\frac{46}{}))$ <u>(47)</u> "Secretary" means the secretary of health or the secretary's designee.
 - ((47+)) (48) "Social equity plan" means a plan that addresses at least some of the elements outlined in this subsection ((47+)) (48), along with any additional plan components or requirements approved by the board following consultation with the task force created in RCW 69.50.336. The plan may include:
- 31 (a) A statement that indicates how the cannabis licensee will 32 work to promote social equity goals in their community;
 - (b) A description of how the cannabis licensee will meet social equity goals as defined in RCW 69.50.335;
- 35 (c) The composition of the workforce the licensee has employed or 36 intends to hire; and
- 37 (d) Business plans involving partnerships or assistance to 38 organizations or residents with connections to populations with a 39 history of high rates of enforcement of cannabis prohibition.

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((48)) (49) "State," unless the context otherwise requires, means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or a territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

(((49))) <u>(50)</u> "THC concentration" means percent of tetrahydrocannabinol content of any part of the plant *Cannabis*, or per volume or weight of cannabis product, or the combined percent of tetrahydrocannabinol and tetrahydrocannabinolic acid in any part of the plant *Cannabis* regardless of moisture content.

(((50))) (51) "Ultimate user" means an individual who lawfully possesses a controlled substance for the individual's own use or for the use of a member of the individual's household or for administering to an animal owned by the individual or by a member of the individual's household.

 $((\frac{51}{10}))$ <u>(52)</u> "Unit" means an individual consumable item within a package of one or more consumable items in solid, liquid, gas, or any form intended for human consumption.

 $((\frac{52}{10}))$ <u>(53)</u> "Useable cannabis" means dried cannabis flowers. The term "useable cannabis" does not include either cannabis-infused products or cannabis concentrates.

(((53))) (54) "Youth access" means the level of interest persons under the age of ((twenty-one)) 21 may have in a vapor product, as well as the degree to which the product is available or appealing to such persons, and the likelihood of initiation, use, or addiction by adolescents and young adults.

--- END ---

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