

It is a class A misdemeanor punishable, notwithstanding the provisions of section 560.021, RSMo, to the contrary, for a term of imprisonment not to exceed one year in the county jail or a fine not to exceed ten thousand dollars or both, for anyone to sign any initiative petition with any name other than his or her own, or knowingly to sign his or her name more than once for the same measure for the same election, or to sign a petition when such person knows he or she is not a registered voter.

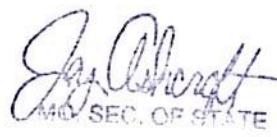
INITIATIVE PETITION

To the Honorable John R. Ashcroft, Secretary of State for the state of Missouri:

We, the undersigned, registered voters of the state of Missouri and _____ County (or city of St. Louis), respectfully order that the following proposed amendment to the constitution shall be submitted to the voters of the state of Missouri, for their approval or rejection, at the general election to be held on the 8th day of November, 2022, and each for himself or herself says: I have personally signed this petition; I am a registered voter of the state of Missouri and _____ County (or city of St. Louis); my registered voting address and the name of the city, town or village in which I live are correctly written after my name.

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John R. Ashcroft
MO SEC. OF STATE

Page No. _____

STATE OF MISSOURI, COUNTY OF _____

CIRCULATOR'S AFFIDAVIT

I, _____ being first duly sworn, say (print names of signers)

STATE OF MISSOURI, COUNTY OF _____	Signature	Date Signed	Registered Voting Address	Zip Code	Cong. District	Printed First and Last Name
1	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
6	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
7	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
8	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
9	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
10	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

I believe that each has stated his or her name, registered voting address and city, town or village correctly, and that each signer is a registered voter of the state of Missouri and _____ County (or city of St. Louis). FURTHERMORE, I HEREBY SWEAR OR AFFIRM UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT ALL STATEMENTS MADE BY ME ARE TRUE AND CORRECT AND THAT I HAVE NEVER BEEN CONVICTED OF, FOUND GUILTY OF, OR PLED GUILTY TO ANY OFFENSE INVOLVING FORGERY. I am at least 18 years of age. I do _____ do not _____ (check one) expect to be paid for circulating this petition. If paid, list the payer: _____

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____ year _____, A.D.

Signature of Affiant (Person obtaining signatures)

Street Address of Affiant

City, State and Zip Code of Affiant

Signature of Notary

Address of Notary

(Seal)

Be it resolved by the people of the state of Missouri that the Constitution be amended:

Article XIV is amended by amending Section 1 of Article XIV and enacting one new section to be known as Section 2 of Article XIV, to read as follows:

XIV Section 1. Right to access medical marijuana. — 1. Purposes.

This section is intended to permit state-licensed physicians and nurse practitioners to recommend marijuana for medical purposes to patients with serious illnesses and medical conditions. The section allows patients with qualifying medical conditions the right to discuss freely with their physicians and nurse practitioners the possible benefits of medical marijuana use, the right of their physicians and nurse practitioners to provide professional advice concerning the same, and the right to use medical marijuana for treatment under the supervision of a physician or nurse practitioner.

This section is intended to make only those changes to Missouri laws that are necessary to protect patients, their primary caregivers, and their physicians and nurse practitioners from civil and criminal penalties, and to allow for the limited legal production, distribution, sale and purchase of marijuana for medical use. This section is not intended to change current civil and criminal laws governing the use of marijuana for nonmedical purposes. The section does not allow for the public use of marijuana and driving under the influence of marijuana.

2. Definitions.

(1) "Administer" means the direct application of marijuana to a qualifying patient by way of any of the following methods:

- (a) Ingestion of capsules, teas, oils, and other marijuana-infused products;
- (b) Vaporization or smoking of dried flowers, buds, plant material, extracts, [or] oils, and other marijuana-infused products;
- (c) Application of ointments or balms;
- (d) Transdermal patches and suppositories;
- (e) Consuming marijuana-infused food products; or
- (f) Any other method recommended by a qualifying patient's physician or nurse practitioner.

(2) "Church" means a permanent building primarily and regularly used as a place of religious worship.

(3) "Daycare" means a child-care facility, as defined by section 210.201, RSMo., or successor provisions, that is licensed by the state of Missouri.

(4) "Department" means the department of health and senior services, or its successor agency.

[3)] (5) "Entity" means a natural person, corporation, professional corporation, nonprofit corporation, cooperative corporation, unincorporated association, business trust, limited liability company, general or limited partnership, limited liability partnership, joint venture, or any other legal entity.

[4)] (6) "Flowering plant" means a marijuana plant from the time it exhibits the first signs of sexual maturity through harvest.

(7) "Infused Preroll" means a consumable or smokable marijuana product, generally consisting of: (1) a wrap or paper, (2) dried flower, buds, and/or plant material, and (3) a concentrate, oil or other type of marijuana extract, either within or on the surface of the product. Infused prerolls may or may not include a filter or crutch at the base of the product.

[(5)] (8) "Marijuana" or "marihuana" means *Cannabis indica*, *Cannabis sativa*, and *Cannabis ruderalis*, hybrids of such species, and any other strains commonly understood within the scientific community to constitute marijuana, as well as resin extracted from the marijuana plant and marijuana-infused products. "Marijuana" or "marihuana" do not include industrial hemp, [containing a cropwide average tetrahydrocannabinol concentration that does not exceed three-tenths of one percent on a dry weight basis,] as defined by Missouri statute, or commodities or products manufactured from industrial hemp.

[(6)] (9) "Marijuana-infused products" means products that are infused, dipped, coated, sprayed, or mixed with marijuana or an extract thereof [and are intended for use or consumption other than by smoking], including, but not limited to, [edible products, ointments, tinctures and concentrates.] products that are able to be vaporized or smoked, edible products, ingestible products, topical products, suppositories, and infused prerolls.

(10) "Medical Facility" means any medical marijuana cultivation facility, medical marijuana dispensary facility, or medical marijuana-infused products manufacturing facility, as defined in this section.

[(7)] (11) "Medical marijuana cultivation facility" means a facility licensed by the department to acquire, cultivate, process, package, store on site or off site, transport to or from, and sell marijuana, marijuana seeds, and marijuana vegetative cuttings (also known as clones) to a medical marijuana dispensary facility, medical marijuana testing facility, medical marijuana cultivation facility, or to a medical marijuana-infused products manufacturing facility. A medical marijuana cultivation facility's authority to process marijuana shall include the production and sale of prerolls, but shall not include the manufacture of marijuana-infused products.

[(8)] (12) "Medical marijuana dispensary facility" means a facility licensed by the department to acquire, process, package, store on site or off site, sell, transport to or from, and deliver marijuana, marijuana seeds, marijuana vegetative cuttings (also known as clones), marijuana-infused products, and drug paraphernalia used to administer marijuana as provided for in this section to a qualifying patient, a primary caregiver, anywhere on the licensed property or to any address as directed by the patient or primary caregiver, so long as the address is a location allowing for the legal possession of marijuana, another medical marijuana dispensary facility, a [medical] marijuana testing facility, a medical marijuana cultivation facility, or a medical marijuana-infused products manufacturing facility. Dispensary facilities may receive transaction orders at the dispensary in person, by phone, or via the internet, including from a third party. A medical marijuana dispensary facility's authority to process marijuana shall include the production and sale of prerolls, but shall not include the manufacture of marijuana-infused products.

[(9)] (13) "Medical marijuana-infused products manufacturing facility" means a facility licensed by the department to acquire, process, package, store on site or off site, manufacture, transport to or from, and sell marijuana-infused products to a medical marijuana dispensary facility, a [medical] marijuana testing facility, a medical marijuana cultivation facility, or to another medical marijuana-infused products manufacturing facility.

[(10)] (14) "[Medical marijuana] Marijuana testing facility" means a facility certified by the department to acquire, test, certify, and transport marijuana, including those originally licensed as a medical marijuana testing facility.

[(11)] (15) "Medical use" means the production, possession, delivery, distribution, transportation, or administration of marijuana or a marijuana-infused product, or drug paraphernalia used to administer marijuana or a marijuana-infused product, for the benefit of a qualifying patient to mitigate the symptoms or effects of the patient's qualifying medical condition.

(16) "Nurse practitioner" means an individual who is licensed and in good standing as an advanced practice registered nurse, or successor designation, under Missouri law.

(17) "Owner" means an individual who has a financial (other than a security interest, lien, or encumbrance) or voting interest in ten percent or greater of a marijuana facility.

[(12)] (18) "Physician" means an individual who is licensed and in good standing to practice medicine or osteopathy under Missouri law.

[(13)] (19) "Physician or nurse practitioner certification" means a document, whether handwritten, electronic or in another commonly used format, signed by a physician or a nurse practitioner and stating that, in the physician's or nurse practitioner's professional opinion, the patient suffers from a qualifying medical condition.

(20) "Preroll" means a consumable or smokable marijuana product, generally consisting of: (1) a wrap or paper and (2) dried flower, buds, and/or plant material. Prerolls may or may not include a filter or crutch at the base of the product.

[(14)] (21) "Primary caregiver" means an individual twenty-one years of age or older who has significant responsibility for managing the well-being of a qualifying patient and who is designated as such on the primary caregiver's application for an identification card under this section or in other written notification to the department.

[(15)] (22) "Qualifying medical condition" means the condition of, symptoms related to, or side-effects from the treatment of:

- (a) Cancer;
- (b) Epilepsy;
- (c) Glaucoma;
- (d) Intractable migraines unresponsive to other treatment;
- (e) A chronic medical condition that causes severe, persistent pain or persistent muscle spasms, including but not limited to those associated with multiple sclerosis, seizures, Parkinson's disease, and Tourette's syndrome;
- (f) Debilitating psychiatric disorders, including, but not limited to, posttraumatic stress disorder, if diagnosed by a state licensed psychiatrist;
- (g) Human immunodeficiency virus or acquired immune deficiency syndrome;
- (h) A chronic medical condition that is normally treated with a prescription medication that could lead to physical or psychological dependence, when a physician or nurse practitioner determines that medical use of marijuana could be effective in treating that condition and would serve as a safer alternative to the prescription medication;
- (i) Any terminal illness; or
- (j) In the professional judgment of a physician or nurse practitioner, any other chronic, debilitating or other medical condition, including, but not limited to, hepatitis C, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease, Huntington's disease, autism, neuropathies, sickle cell anemia, agitation of Alzheimer's disease, cachexia, and wasting syndrome.

[(16)] (23) "Qualifying patient" means [a Missouri resident] an individual diagnosed with at least one qualifying medical condition.

(24) "Unduly burdensome" (when referring to a facility licensee or certificate holder) means the measures necessary to comply with the rules or ordinances adopted pursuant to this section subject the party to such a high investment or expense of money, time, or any other resource or asset that a reasonably prudent businessperson would not operate the facility; and. (when referring to qualifying patients, primary caregivers, physicians, nurse practitioners, or other party) "unduly burdensome" means the measures necessary to comply with the rules or ordinances adopted pursuant to this section undermine the purpose of this section.

3. Creating Patient Access to Medical Marijuana.

(1) In carrying out the implementation of this section, the department shall have the authority to:

(a) Grant or refuse state licenses and certifications for the cultivation, manufacture, dispensing, sale, testing, tracking, and transportation of marijuana and marijuana-infused products for medical use, as provided by this section and general law; suspend, impose an authorized fine, restrict, or revoke such licenses and certifications upon a violation of this section, general law, or a rule promulgated pursuant to this section; and impose any administrative penalty authorized by this section or any general law enacted or rule promulgated pursuant to this section, so long as any procedure related to a suspension or revocation includes a reasonable cure period, not less than thirty days, prior to the suspension or revocation, except in instances where there is a credible and imminent threat to public health or public safety.

(b) Promulgate rules and emergency rules necessary for the proper regulation and control of the cultivation, manufacture, dispensing, and sale of marijuana for medical use and for the enforcement of this section so long as patient access is not restricted unreasonably and such rules are reasonably necessary for patient safety or to restrict access to only licensees and qualifying patients.

(c) Develop such forms, certificates, licenses, identification cards, and applications as are necessary for, or reasonably related to, the administration of this section or any of the rules promulgated under this section[;].

(d) Require a seed-to-sale tracking system that tracks medical marijuana from either the seed or immature plant stage until the medical marijuana or medical marijuana-infused product is sold to a qualifying patient or primary caregiver to ensure that no medical marijuana grown by a medical marijuana cultivation facility or manufactured by a medical marijuana-infused products manufacturing facility is sold or otherwise transferred except by a medical marijuana dispensary facility. The department shall certify, if possible, at least two commercially available systems to licensees as compliant with its tracking standards and issue standards for the creation or use of other systems by licensees.

(e) Issue standards for the secure transportation of marijuana and marijuana-infused products. The department shall certify entities which demonstrate compliance with its transportation standards to transport marijuana and marijuana-infused products to or from a medical marijuana cultivation facility, a medical marijuana-infused products manufacturing facility, a medical marijuana dispensary facility, a [medical] marijuana testing facility, or another entity with a transportation certification. The department shall develop or adopt from any other governmental agency such safety and security standards as are reasonably necessary for the transportation of marijuana and marijuana-infused products. Any entity licensed or certified pursuant to this section shall be allowed to transport and store [cannabis] marijuana, marijuana seeds, marijuana vegetative cuttings (also known as clones) and marijuana-infused products for purposes related to transportation in compliance with department regulations on storage of marijuana and marijuana-infused products.

(f) The department may charge a fee not to exceed \$5,000 for any certification issued pursuant to this section.

(g) Prepare and transmit annually a publicly available report accounting to the governor for the efficient discharge of all responsibilities assigned to the department under this section[;].

(h) [Establish a system to numerically score competing medical marijuana licensee and certificate applicants, only in cases where more applicants apply than the minimum number of licenses or certificates as calculated by this section, which scoring shall be limited to an analysis of the following:] Establish a lottery selection process to select medical marijuana licensee and certificate applicants, only in cases where more applicants apply than the minimum number of licenses or certificates as calculated by this section. To be eligible for the medical marijuana license lottery process, an applicant cannot have an owner who has pleaded or been found guilty of a disqualifying felony. A "disqualifying felony offense" is a violation of, and conviction or guilty plea to, state or federal law that is, or would have been, a felony under Missouri law, regardless of the sentence imposed, unless the department determines that:

(i) The person's conviction was for a marijuana offense, other than provision of marijuana to a minor; or

(ii) The person's conviction was for a non-violent crime for which he or she was not incarcerated and that is more than five years old; or

(iii) More than five years have passed since the person was released from parole or probation, and he or she has not been convicted of any subsequent felony criminal offenses.

The department may consult with and rely on the records, advice, and recommendations of the attorney general and the department of public safety, or their successor entities, in carrying out the provisions of this subdivision.

[(i) the character, veracity, background, qualifications, and relevant experience of principal officers or managers;

(ii) the business plan proposed by the applicant, which in the case of cultivation facilities and dispensaries shall include the ability to maintain an adequate supply of marijuana, plans to ensure safety and security of qualifying patients and the community, procedures to be used to prevent diversion, and any plan for making marijuana available to low-income qualifying patients;

(iii) site security;

(iv) experience in a legal cannabis market;

(v) in the case of medical marijuana testing facilities, the experience of their personnel with testing marijuana, food or drugs for toxins and/or potency and health care industry experience;

(vi) the potential for positive economic impact in the site community;

(vii) in the case of medical marijuana cultivation facilities, capacity or experience with agriculture, horticulture, and health care;

(viii) in the case of medical marijuana dispensary facilities, capacity or experience with health care, the suitability of the proposed location, and its accessibility for patients;

(ix) in the case of medical marijuana-infused products manufacturing facilities, capacity or experience with food and beverage manufacturing; and

(x) maintaining competitiveness in the marijuana for medical use marketplace.]

In [ranking] establishing a lottery selection process to select medical marijuana licensee and certificate applicants and awarding licenses and certificates, the department may consult or contract with other public agencies with relevant expertise [regarding these factors]. The department shall lift or ease any limit on the number of licensees or certificate holders in order to meet the demand for marijuana for medical use by qualifying patients.

(2) The department shall issue any rules or emergency rules necessary for the implementation and enforcement of this section and to ensure the right to, availability, and safe use of marijuana for medical use by qualifying patients. In developing such rules or emergency rules, the department may consult with other public agencies. In addition to any other rules or emergency rules necessary to carry out the mandates of this section, the department may issue rules or emergency rules relating to the following subjects:

(a) Compliance with, enforcement of, or violation of any provision of this section or any rule issued pursuant to this section, including procedures and grounds for denying, suspending, [fining,] imposing an authorized fine, and restricting, or revoking a state license or certification issued pursuant to this section, so long as any procedure related to a suspension or revocation includes a reasonable cure period, not less than thirty days, prior to the suspension or revocation, except in instances where there is a credible and imminent threat to public health or public safety;

- (b) Specifications of duties of officers and employees of the department;
- (c) Instructions or guidance for local authorities and law enforcement officers;
- (d) Requirements for inspections, investigations, searches, seizures, and such additional enforcement activities as may become necessary from time to time;
- (e) [Creation of a range of] As otherwise authorized by this section or general law, administrative penalties and policies for use by the department;
- (f) Prohibition of misrepresentation and unfair practices;
- (g) Control of informational and product displays on licensed premises provided that the rules may not prevent or unreasonably restrict appropriate signs on the property of the medical marijuana dispensary facility, product display and examination by the qualifying patient and/or primary caregiver, listings in business directories including phone books, listings in marijuana-related or medical publications, or the sponsorship of health or not for profit charity or advocacy events. While the department shall have the general power to regulate the advertising and promotion of marijuana sales, under all circumstances, any such regulation shall be no more stringent than comparable state regulations on the advertising and promotion of alcohol sales;
- (h) Development of individual identification cards for owners, officers, managers, contractors, employees, and other support staff of entities licensed or certified pursuant to this section, including a fingerprint-based federal and state criminal record check in accordance with U.S. Public Law 92-544, or its successor provisions, as may be required by the department prior to issuing a card and procedures to ensure that cards for new applicants are issued within fourteen days. Applicants licensed pursuant to this section shall submit fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal background check. The Missouri state highway patrol, if necessary, shall forward the fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for the purpose of conducting a fingerprint-based criminal background check. Fingerprints shall be submitted pursuant to section 43.543, RSMo, or its successor provisions, and fees shall be paid pursuant to section 43.530, RSMo, or its successor provisions. Unless otherwise required by law, no individual shall be required to submit fingerprints more than once;
- (i) Security requirements for any premises licensed or certified pursuant to this section, including, at a minimum, lighting, physical security, video, alarm requirements, and other minimum procedures for internal control as deemed necessary by the department to properly administer and enforce the provisions of this section, including reporting requirements for changes, alterations, or modifications to the premises;
- (j) Regulation of the storage of, warehouses for, and transportation of marijuana for medical use;
- (k) Sanitary requirements for, including, but not limited to, the preparation of medical marijuana-infused products;
- (l) The specification of acceptable forms of picture identification that a medical marijuana dispensary facility may accept when verifying a sale;
- (m) Labeling and packaging standards;
- (n) Records to be kept by licensees and the required availability of the records;
- (o) State licensing procedures, including procedures for renewals, reinstatements, initial licenses, and the payment of licensing fees;
- (p) The reporting and transmittal of tax payments;
- (q) Authorization for the department of revenue to have access to licensing information to ensure tax payment and the effective administration of this section; and

(r) Such other matters as are necessary for the fair, impartial, stringent, and comprehensive administration of this section.

(3) The department shall issue rules or emergency rules for a medical marijuana and medical marijuana-infused products independent testing and certification program for medical marijuana licensees and requiring licensees to test medical marijuana using one or more impartial, independent laboratories to ensure, at a minimum, that products sold for human consumption do not contain contaminants that are injurious to health, to ensure correct labeling and measure potency. The department shall not require any medical marijuana or medical marijuana-infused products to be tested more than once prior to sale.

(4) The department shall issue rules or emergency rules to provide for the certification of and standards for [medical] marijuana testing facilities, including the requirements for equipment and qualifications for personnel, but shall not require certificate holders to have any federal agency licensing or have any relationship with a federally licensed testing facility. The department shall certify, if possible, at least two entities as [medical] marijuana testing facilities. No [medical] marijuana testing facility shall be owned by an entity or entities under substantially common control, ownership, or management as a medical marijuana cultivation facility, medical marijuana-infused product manufacturing facility, or medical marijuana dispensary facility.

(5) [The department shall maintain the confidentiality of reports or other information obtained from an applicant or licensee containing any individualized data, information, or records related to the licensee or its operation, including sales information, financial records, tax returns, credit reports, cultivation information, testing results, and security information and plans, or revealing any patient information, or any other records that are exempt from public inspection pursuant to state or federal law. Such reports or other information may be used only for a purpose authorized by this section.] Any information released by the department related to patients may [be used] only be for a purpose authorized by federal law and this section, including verifying that a person who presented a patient identification card to a state or local law enforcement official is lawfully in possession of such card. Beginning December 8, 2022, all public records produced or retained pursuant to this section are subject to the general provisions of the Missouri Sunshine Law, chapter 610, RSMo, or its successor provisions. Notwithstanding the foregoing, records containing proprietary business information obtained from an applicant or licensee shall be closed. For documents submitted on or after December 8, 2022, the applicant or licensee shall label business information it believes to be proprietary prior to submitting it to the department. For documents submitted prior to December 8, 2022, the applicant or licensee may advise the department, through a department approved process, of any records previously submitted by the applicant or licensee it believes contain proprietary business information. Proprietary business information shall include sales information, financial records, tax returns, credit reports, license applications, cultivation information unrelated to product safety, testing results unrelated to product safety, site security information and plans, and individualized consumer information. The presence of proprietary business information shall not justify the closure of public records:

(a) identifying the applicant or licensee;

(b) relating to any citation, notice of violation, tax delinquency, or other enforcement action;

(c) relating to any public official's support or opposition relative to any applicant, licensee, or their proposed or actual operations;

(d) where disclosure is reasonably necessary for the protection of public health or safety; or

(e) that are otherwise subject to public inspection under other applicable law.

(6) Within one hundred eighty days of December 6, 2018, the department shall make available to the public license application forms and application instructions for medical marijuana cultivation facilities, [medical] marijuana testing facilities, medical marijuana dispensary facilities, and medical marijuana-infused products manufacturing facilities.

(7) Within one hundred eighty days of December 6, 2018, the department shall make available to the public application forms and application instructions for qualifying patient, qualifying patient cultivation, and primary caregiver identification cards. Within two hundred ten days of December 6, 2018, the department shall begin accepting applications for such identification cards.

(8) An entity may apply to the department for and obtain one or more licenses to grow marijuana as a medical marijuana cultivation facility. Each facility in operation shall require a separate license, but multiple licenses may be utilized in a single facility. Each indoor facility utilizing artificial lighting may be limited by the department to thirty thousand square feet of flowering plant canopy space. Each outdoor facility utilizing natural lighting may be limited by the department to two thousand eight hundred flowering plants. Each greenhouse facility using a combination of natural and artificial lighting may be limited by the department, at the election of the licensee, to two thousand eight hundred flowering plants or thirty thousand square feet of flowering plant canopy. The license shall be valid for three years from its date of issuance and shall be renewable, except for good cause. The department shall charge each applicant a nonrefundable fee of ten thousand dollars per license application or renewal for all applicants filing an application within three years of December 6, 2018, and shall charge each applicant a nonrefundable fee of five thousand dollars per license application or renewal thereafter. Once granted, the department shall charge each licensee an annual fee of twenty-five thousand dollars per facility license. Application and license fees shall be increased or decreased each year by the percentage of increase or decrease from the end of the previous calendar year of the Consumer Price Index, or successor index as published by the U.S. Department of Labor, or its successor agency. [No more than three medical marijuana cultivation facility licenses shall be issued to any entity under substantially common control, ownership, or management.] An entity or entities under substantially common control, ownership, or management may not be an owner of more than ten percent of the total marijuana cultivation facility licenses outstanding under both sections 1 and 2 of this Article at any given time, rounded down to the nearest whole number.

(9) An entity may apply to the department for and obtain one or more licenses to operate a medical marijuana dispensary facility. Each facility in operation shall require a separate license. A license shall be valid for three years from its date of issuance and shall be renewable, except for good cause. The department shall charge each applicant a nonrefundable fee of six thousand dollars per license application or renewal for each applicant filing an application within three years of December 6, 2018, and shall charge each applicant a nonrefundable fee of three thousand dollars per license application or renewal thereafter. Once granted, the department shall charge each licensee an annual fee of ten thousand dollars per facility license. Application and license fees shall be increased or decreased each year by the percentage of increase or decrease from the end of the previous calendar year of the Consumer Price Index, or successor index as published by the U.S. Department of Labor, or its successor agency. [No more than five medical marijuana dispensary facility licenses shall be issued to any entity under substantially common control, ownership, or management.] An entity or entities under substantially common control, ownership, or management may not be an owner of more than ten percent of the total marijuana dispensary facility licenses outstanding under both sections 1 and 2 of this Article at any given time, rounded down to the nearest whole number.

(10) An entity may apply to the department for and obtain one or more licenses to operate a medical marijuana-infused products manufacturing facility. Each facility in operation shall require a separate license. A license shall be valid for three years from its date of issuance and shall be renewable, except for good cause. The department shall charge each applicant a nonrefundable fee of six thousand dollars per license application or renewal for each applicant filing an application within three years of December 6, 2018, and shall charge each applicant a nonrefundable fee of three thousand dollars per license application or renewal thereafter. Once granted, the department shall charge each licensee an annual fee of ten thousand dollars per facility license. Application and license fees shall be increased or decreased each year by the percentage of increase or decrease from the end of the previous calendar year of the Consumer Price Index, or successor index as published by the U.S. Department of Labor, or its successor agency. [No more than three medical marijuana-infused products manufacturing facility licenses shall be issued to any entity under substantially common control, ownership, or management.] An entity or entities under substantially common control, ownership, or management may not be an owner of more than ten percent of the total marijuana-infused products manufacturing facility licenses outstanding under both sections 1 and 2 of this Article at any given time, rounded down to the nearest whole number.

(11) Any applicant for a license authorized by this section may prefile their application fee with the department beginning 30 days after December 6, 2018.

(12) Except for good cause, a qualifying patient or his or her primary caregiver may obtain an identification card from the department to cultivate up to six flowering marijuana plants, six nonflowering marijuana plants (over fourteen inches tall), and six clones (plants under fourteen inches tall) for the exclusive use of that qualifying patient. The card shall be valid for [twelve months] three years from its date of issuance and shall be renewable with the [annual] submittal of a new or updated [physician's] physician or nurse practitioner certification. The department shall charge [an annual] a fee for the card of [one hundred] fifty dollars, with such rate to be increased or decreased each year by the percentage of increase or decrease from the end of the previous calendar year of the Consumer Price Index, or successor index as published by the U.S. Department of Labor, or its successor agency.

(13) The department may set a limit on the amount of marijuana that may be purchased by or on behalf of a single qualifying patient in a thirty-day period, provided that limit is not less than [four] six ounces of dried, unprocessed marijuana, or its equivalent. Any such limit shall not apply to a qualifying patient with written certification from [two independent physicians] a physician or nurse practitioner that there are compelling reasons why the qualifying patient needs a greater amount than the limit established by the department.

(14) The department may set a limit on the amount of marijuana that may be possessed by or on behalf of each qualifying patient, provided that limit is not less than a sixty-day supply of dried, unprocessed marijuana, or its equivalent. A primary caregiver may possess a separate legal limit for each qualifying patient under their care and a separate legal limit for themselves if they are a qualifying patient. Qualifying patients cultivating marijuana for medical use may possess up to a ninety-day supply, so long as the supply remains on property under their control. Any such limit shall not apply to a qualifying patient with written certification from [two independent physicians] an independent physician or nurse practitioner that there are compelling reasons for additional amounts. Possession of between the legal limit and up to twice the legal limit shall subject the possessor to department sanctions, including an administrative penalty of up to two hundred dollars and loss of their patient identification card for up to a year. Purposefully possessing amounts in excess of twice the legal limit shall be punishable [by imprisonment of up to one year and a fine of up to two thousand dollars] as an infraction under applicable law.

(15) The department may restrict the aggregate number of licenses granted for medical marijuana cultivation facilities and comprehensive marijuana cultivation facilities authorized by section 2 combined, provided, however, that the number may not be limited to fewer than one license per every one hundred thousand inhabitants, or any portion thereof, of the state of Missouri, according to the most recent census of the United States. A decrease in the number of inhabitants in the state of Missouri shall have no impact.

(16) The department may restrict the aggregate number of licenses granted for medical marijuana-infused products manufacturing facilities and comprehensive marijuana-infused products manufacturing facilities authorized by section 2 combined, provided, however, that the number may not be limited to fewer than one license per every seventy thousand inhabitants, or any portion thereof, of the state of Missouri, according to the most recent census of the United States. A decrease in the number of inhabitants in the state of Missouri shall have no impact.

(17) The department may restrict the aggregate number of licenses granted for medical marijuana dispensary facilities and comprehensive marijuana dispensary facilities authorized by section 2 combined, provided, however, that the number may not be limited to fewer than twenty-four licenses in each United States congressional district in the state of Missouri pursuant to the map of each of the eight congressional districts as drawn and effective on December 6, 2018. Future changes to the boundaries of or the number of congressional districts shall have no impact.

(18) The department shall begin accepting license and certification applications for medical marijuana dispensary facilities, [medical] marijuana testing facilities, medical marijuana cultivation facilities, medical marijuana-infused products manufacturing facilities, seed-to-sale tracking systems, and for transportation of marijuana no later than two hundred forty days after

December 6, 2018. Applications for licenses and certifications under this section shall be approved or denied by the department no later than one hundred fifty days after their submission. If the department fails to carry out its nondiscretionary duty to approve or deny an application within one hundred fifty days of submission, an applicant may immediately seek a court order compelling the department to approve or deny the application.

(19) Qualifying patients under this section shall obtain [and annually renew] an identification card or cards from the department. The department shall charge a fee of twenty-five dollars [per year] per card, [with such fee to] Such fee may be increased or decreased each year by the percentage of increase or decrease from the end of the previous calendar year of the Consumer Price Index, or successor index as published by the U.S. Department of Labor or its successor agency. Cards shall be valid for three years and may be renewed with a new physician or nurse practitioner certification. Upon receiving an application for a qualifying patient identification card or qualifying patient cultivation identification card, the department shall, within thirty days, either issue the card or provide a written explanation for its denial. If the department fails to deny and fails to issue a card to an eligible qualifying patient within thirty days, then their physician or nurse practitioner certification shall serve as their qualifying patient identification card or qualifying patient cultivation identification card for up to one year from the date of physician or nurse practitioner certification. All initial applications for or renewals of a qualifying patient identification card or qualifying patient cultivation identification card shall be accompanied by a physician or nurse practitioner certification that is less than thirty days old.

(20) Primary caregivers under this section shall obtain [and annually renew] an identification card from the department. Cards shall be valid for three years. The department shall charge a fee of twenty-five dollars per [year, with such fee to] card. Such fee may be increased or decreased each year by the percentage of increase or decrease from the end of the previous calendar year of the Consumer Price Index, or successor index as published by the U.S. Department of Labor, or its successor agency. Upon receiving an application for a primary caregiver identification card, the department shall, within thirty days, either issue the card or provide a written explanation for its denial.

(21) Except as otherwise provided in this Article, all [All] marijuana for medical use sold in Missouri shall be cultivated in a licensed medical marijuana cultivation facility located in Missouri.

(22) Except as otherwise provided in this Article, all [All] marijuana-infused products for medical use sold in the state of Missouri shall be manufactured in a medical marijuana-infused products manufacturing facility.

(23) The denial of a license, license renewal, or identification card by the department shall be appealable to the administrative hearing commission, or its successor entity. Following the exhaustion of administrative review, denial of a license, license renewal, or identification card by the department shall be subject to judicial review as provided by law.

(24) No elected official shall interfere directly or indirectly with the department's obligations and activities under this section.

(25) The department shall not have the authority to apply or enforce any unduly burdensome rule or regulation or administrative penalty [that would impose an undue burden on] upon any one or more licensees or certificate holders, any qualifying patients, or their primary caregivers, or act to undermine the purposes of this section.

4. Taxation and Reporting.

(1) A tax is levied upon the retail sale of marijuana for medical use sold at medical marijuana dispensary facilities within the state. The tax shall be at a rate of four percent of the retail price. The tax shall be collected by each licensed medical marijuana dispensary facility and paid to the department of revenue. After retaining no more than [five] two percent for its actual collection costs, amounts generated by the medical marijuana tangible personal property retail sales tax levied in this section shall be deposited by the department of revenue into the Missouri veterans' health and care fund. Licensed entities making retail sales within the state shall be

allowed approved credit for returns provided the tax was paid on the returned item and the purchaser was given the refund or credit.

(2) There is hereby created in the state treasury the "Missouri Veterans' Health and Care Fund", which shall consist of taxes and fees collected under this section. The state treasurer shall be custodian of the fund, and he or she shall invest monies in the fund in the same manner as other funds are invested. Any interest and monies earned on such investments shall be credited to the fund. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any monies remaining in the fund at the end of a biennium shall not revert to the credit of the general revenue fund. The commissioner of administration is authorized to make cash operating transfers to the fund for purposes of meeting the cash requirements of the department in advance of it receiving annual application, licensing, and tax revenue, with any such transfers to be repaid as provided by law. The fund shall be a dedicated fund and shall stand appropriated without further legislative action as follows:

(a) First, to the department, an amount necessary for the department to carry out this section, including repayment of any cash operating transfers, payments made through contract or agreement with other state and public agencies necessary to carry out this section, and a reserve fund to maintain a reasonable working cash balance for the purpose of carrying out this section;

(b) Next, the remainder of such funds shall be transferred to the Missouri veterans commission for health and care services for military veterans, including the following purposes: operations, maintenance and capital improvements of the Missouri veterans homes, the Missouri service officer's program, and other services for veterans approved by the commission, including, but not limited to, health care services, mental health services, drug rehabilitation services, housing assistance, job training, tuition assistance, and housing assistance to prevent homelessness. The Missouri veterans commission shall contract with other public agencies for the delivery of services beyond its expertise.

(c) All monies from the taxes authorized under this subsection shall provide additional dedicated funding for the purposes enumerated above and shall not replace existing dedicated funding.

(3) For all retail sales of marijuana for medical use, a record shall be kept by the seller which identifies, by secure and encrypted patient number issued by the seller to the qualifying patient involved in the sale, all amounts and types of marijuana involved in the sale and the total amount of money involved in the sale, including itemizations, taxes collected and grand total sale amounts. All such records shall be kept on the premises in a readily available format and be made available for review by the department and the department of revenue upon request. Such records shall be retained for five years from the date of the sale.

(4) The tax levied pursuant to this subsection is separate from, and in addition to, any general state and local sales and use taxes that apply to retail sales, which shall continue to be collected and distributed as provided by general law.

(5) Except as authorized in this subsection, no additional taxes shall be imposed on the sale of marijuana for medical use.

(6) The fees and taxes provided for in this Article XIV, Section 1 shall be fully enforceable notwithstanding any other provision in this Constitution purportedly prohibiting or restricting the taxes and fees provided for herein.

(7) The unexpended balance existing in the fund shall be exempt from the provisions of section 33.080, RSMo, or its successor provisions, relating to the transfer of unexpended balances to the general revenue fund.

(8) For taxpayers authorized to do business pursuant to this Article, the amount that would have been deducted in the computation of federal taxable income pursuant to 26 U.S.C. Section 280E of the Internal Revenue Code as in effect on January 1, 2021, or successor provisions, but is disallowed because cannabis is a controlled substance under federal law, shall be subtracted from the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income, in determining the taxpayer's Missouri adjusted gross income.

5. Additional Patient, Physician, Nurse Practitioner, Caregiver and Provider Protections.

(1) Except as provided in this section, the possession of marijuana in quantities less than the limits of this section, or established by the department, and transportation of marijuana [from a medical marijuana dispensary facility to the qualifying patient's residence] by the qualifying patient or primary caregiver shall not subject the possessor to arrest, criminal or civil liability, or sanctions under Missouri law, provided that the possessor produces on demand to the appropriate authority a valid qualifying patient identification card; a valid qualifying patient cultivation identification card; a valid physician or nurse practitioner certification while making application for an identification card; or a valid primary caregiver identification card. Production of the respective substantially equivalent identification card or authorization issued by another state or political subdivision of another state shall also meet the requirements of this subdivision and shall allow for the purchase of medical marijuana for use by a non-resident patient from a medical marijuana dispensary facility as permitted by this section and in compliance with department regulations.

(2) No patient shall be denied access to or priority for an organ transplant or other medical care because they hold a qualifying patient identification card or use marijuana for medical use.

(3) A physician or nurse practitioner shall not be subject to criminal or civil liability or sanctions under Missouri law or discipline by the Missouri state board of registration for the healing arts, the Missouri state board of nursing, or [its] their respective successor [agency] agencies, for owning, operating, investing in, being employed by, or contracting with any entity licensed or certified pursuant to this section or issuing a physician or nurse practitioner certification to a patient diagnosed with a qualifying medical condition in a manner consistent with this section and legal standards of professional conduct.

(4) A health care provider shall not be subject to civil or criminal prosecution under Missouri law, denial of any right or privilege, civil or administrative penalty or sanction, or disciplinary action by any accreditation or licensing board or commission for owning, operating, investing in, being employed by, or contracting with any entity licensed or certified pursuant to this section or providing health care services that involve the medical use of marijuana consistent with this section and legal standards of professional conduct.

(5) A [medical] marijuana testing facility shall not be subject to civil or criminal prosecution under Missouri law, denial of any right or privilege, civil or administrative penalty or sanction, or disciplinary action by any accreditation or licensing board or commission for providing laboratory testing services that relate to the medical use of marijuana consistent with this section and otherwise meeting legal standards of professional conduct.

(6) A health care provider shall not be subject to mandatory reporting requirements for the medical use of marijuana by nonemancipated qualifying patients under eighteen years of age in a manner consistent with this section and with consent of a parent or guardian.

(7) A primary caregiver shall not be subject to criminal or civil liability or sanctions under Missouri law for purchasing, transporting, or administering marijuana for medical use to a qualifying patient or participating in the patient cultivation of up to six flowering marijuana plants, six nonflowering marijuana plants (over fourteen inches tall), and six clones (plants under fourteen inches tall) per patient and no more than twenty-four flowering plants for more than one qualifying patient in a manner consistent with this section and generally established legal standards of personal or professional conduct.

(8) [An attorney shall not be subject to disciplinary action by the state bar association or other professional licensing body for owning, operating, investing in, being employed by, contracting with, or providing legal assistance to prospective or licensed medical marijuana testing facilities, medical marijuana cultivation facilities, medical marijuana dispensary facilities, medical marijuana-infused products manufacturing facilities, qualifying patients, primary caregivers, physicians, health care providers or others related to activity that is no longer subject to criminal penalties under state law pursuant to this section.] Notwithstanding any provision of Article V to the contrary, an attorney shall not be subject to disciplinary action by the Supreme Court of Missouri, the office of chief disciplinary counsel, the state bar association, any state agency, or any professional licensing body for any of the following:

(a) owning, operating, investing in, being employed by, or contracting with prospective or licensed marijuana testing facilities, medical marijuana cultivation facilities, medical marijuana dispensary facilities, medical marijuana-infused products manufacturing facilities, or transportation certificate holders;

(b) counseling, advising, and/or assisting a client in conduct permitted by Missouri law that may violate or conflict with federal or other law, as long as the attorney advises the client about that federal or other law and its potential consequences;

(c) counseling, advising, and/or assisting a client in connection with applying for, owning, operating, or otherwise having any legal, equitable, or beneficial interest in marijuana testing facilities, medical marijuana cultivation facilities, medical marijuana dispensary facilities, medical marijuana-infused products manufacturing facilities, or transportation certificates; or

(d) counseling, advising or assisting a qualifying patient, primary caregiver, physician, nurse practitioner, health care provider or other client related to activity that is no longer subject to criminal penalties under Missouri law pursuant to this Article.

(9) Actions and conduct by qualifying patients, primary caregivers, [medical] marijuana testing facilities, medical marijuana cultivation facilities, medical marijuana-infused products manufacturing facilities, or medical marijuana dispensary facilities licensed or registered with the department, or their employees or agents, as permitted by this section and in compliance with department regulations and other standards of legal conduct, shall not be subject to criminal or civil liability or sanctions under Missouri law, except as provided for by this section.

(10) Nothing in this section shall provide immunity for negligence, either common law or statutorily created, nor criminal immunities for operating a vehicle, aircraft, dangerous device, or navigating a boat under the influence of marijuana.

(11) It is the public policy of the state of Missouri that contracts related to marijuana for medical use that are entered into by qualifying patients, primary caregivers, [medical] marijuana testing facilities, medical marijuana cultivation facilities, medical marijuana-infused products manufacturing facilities, or medical marijuana dispensary facilities and those who allow property to be used by those entities, should be enforceable. It is the public policy of the state of Missouri that no contract entered into by qualifying patients, primary caregivers, [medical] marijuana testing facilities, medical marijuana cultivation facilities, medical marijuana-infused products manufacturing facilities, or medical marijuana dispensary facilities, or by a person who allows property to be used for activities that are exempt from state criminal penalties by this section, shall be unenforceable on the basis that activities related to medical marijuana may be prohibited by federal law.

(12) In the process of requesting a search or arrest warrant relating to the production, possession, transportation or storage of marijuana, a state or local law enforcement official shall verify with the department whether the targeted person is a qualifying patient or primary caregiver holding an identification card allowing for cultivation of marijuana plants under subdivision (12) of subsection 3 of this section, and shall inform the issuing authority accordingly when making the warrant request. Evidence of marijuana alone, without specific evidence indicating that the marijuana is outside of what is lawful for medical or adult use, cannot be the basis for a search of a patient or non-patient, including their home, vehicle or other property. Lawful marijuana related activities cannot be the basis for a violation of parole, probation, or any type of supervised release. State and local law enforcement shall only have access to such department information as is necessary to confirm whether the targeted person holds a registration card.

(13) Registered qualifying patients on bond for pre-trial release, on probation, or other form of supervised release shall not be prohibited from legally using a lawful marijuana product as a term or condition of release, probation, or parole. An alternative sentencing drug court program may not prohibit individuals under its jurisdiction from using a lawful marijuana product as long as the individual is a registered qualifying patient.

(14) A family court participant or party who requires treatment for a qualified medical condition in accordance with this section shall not be required to refrain from using medical marijuana as a term or condition of successful completion of the family court program. The

status and conduct of a qualified patient who acts in accordance with this section shall not, by itself, be used to restrict or abridge custodial or parental rights to minor children in any action or proceeding under the jurisdiction of a family court under chapter 487, RSMo, including domestic matters under chapter 452, RSMo, or a juvenile court under chapter 211, RSMo, or successor provisions.

(15) A person shall not be denied adoption, custody, or visitation rights relative to a minor solely for conduct that is permitted by this section.

(16) No person shall be denied their rights under Article 1, section 23 of the Missouri Constitution, or successor provisions, solely for conduct that is permitted by this section.

6. Legislation.

Nothing in this section shall limit the general assembly from enacting laws consistent with this section, or otherwise effectuating the patient rights of this section. The legislature shall not enact laws that hinder the right of qualifying patients to access marijuana for medical use as granted by this section.

7. Additional Provisions.

(1) Nothing in this section permits a person to:

(a) Consume marijuana for medical use in a jail or correctional facility;

(b) Undertake any task under the influence of marijuana when doing so would constitute negligence or professional malpractice; or

(c) Operate, navigate, or be in actual physical control of any dangerous device or motor vehicle, aircraft or motorboat while under the influence of marijuana. Notwithstanding the foregoing, an arrest or a conviction of a person who has a valid qualifying patient identification card for any applicable offenses shall require evidence that the person was in fact under the influence of marijuana at the time the person was in actual physical control of the dangerous device or motor vehicle, aircraft or motorboat and not solely on the presence of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) or THC metabolites, or a combination thereof, in the person's system; or

(d) Bring a claim against any employer, former employer, or prospective employer for wrongful discharge, discrimination, or any similar cause of action or remedy, based on the employer, former employer, or prospective employer prohibiting the employee, former employee, or prospective employee from being under the influence of marijuana while at work or disciplining the employee or former employee, up to and including termination from employment, for working or attempting to work while under the influence of marijuana.

(2) No medical marijuana cultivation facility, [medical] marijuana testing facility, medical marijuana dispensary facility, or medical marijuana-infused products manufacturing facility, or entity with a transportation certification shall be owned, in whole or in part, or have as an officer, director, board member, manager, or employee, any individual with a disqualifying felony offense. A "disqualifying felony offense" is a violation of, and conviction or guilty plea to, state or federal law that is, or would have been, a felony under Missouri law, regardless of the sentence imposed, unless the department determines that:

(a) The person's conviction was for the medical use of marijuana or assisting in the medical use of marijuana; or

(b) The person's conviction was for a nonviolent crime for which he or she was not incarcerated and that is more than five years old; or

(c) More than five years have passed since the person was released from parole or probation, and he or she has not been convicted of any subsequent criminal offenses.

The department may consult with and rely on the records, advice and recommendations of the attorney general and the department of public safety, or their successor entities, in applying this subdivision.

(3) [All medical marijuana cultivation facility, medical marijuana dispensary facility, and medical marijuana-infused products manufacturing facility licenses, entities with medical marijuana testing facility certifications, and entities with transportation certifications shall be held by entities that are majority owned by natural persons who have been citizens of the state of Missouri for at least one year prior to the application for such license or certification. Notwithstanding the foregoing, entities outside the state of Missouri may own a minority stake in such entities.

(4)] No medical marijuana cultivation facility, medical marijuana dispensary facility, or medical marijuana-infused products manufacturing facility shall manufacture, package or label marijuana or marijuana-infused products in a false or misleading manner. No person shall sell any product in a manner designed to cause confusion between a marijuana or marijuana-infused product and any product not containing marijuana. A violation of this subdivision shall be punishable by an appropriate and proportional department sanction, up to and including an administrative penalty of five thousand dollars and loss of license.

[(5)] (4) All edible marijuana-infused products shall be sold in individual, child-resistant containers that are labeled with dosage amounts, instructions for use, and estimated length of effectiveness. All marijuana and marijuana-infused products shall be sold in containers clearly and conspicuously labeled as mandated by the department, in a font size at least as large as the largest other font size used on the package,] as containing "Marijuana", or a "Marijuana-Infused Product". Violation of this prohibition shall subject the violator to department sanctions, including an administrative penalty of five thousand dollars.

[(6)] (5) No individual shall serve as the primary caregiver for more than [three] six qualifying patients. No primary caregiver cultivating marijuana for more than one qualifying patient may exceed a total of twenty-four flowering plants.

[(7) No qualifying patient shall consume marijuana for medical use in a public place, unless provided by law. Violation of this prohibition shall subject the violator to sanctions as provided by general law.] (6) A person who smokes medical marijuana in a public place, other than in an area licensed for such activity by the department or by local authorities having jurisdiction over the licensing or permitting of said activity, is subject to a civil penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

[(8)] (7) No person shall extract resins from marijuana using dangerous materials or combustible gases without a medical marijuana-infused products manufacturing facility license. Violation of this prohibition shall subject the violator to department sanctions, including an administrative penalty of one thousand dollars for a patient or primary caregiver and ten thousand dollars for a facility licensee and, if applicable, loss of their identification card, certificate, or license for up to one year.

[(9)] (8) All qualifying patient cultivation shall take place in an enclosed, locked facility that is equipped with security devices that permit access only by the qualifying patient or by such patient's primary caregiver. Two qualifying patients, who both hold valid qualifying patient cultivation identification cards, may share one enclosed, locked facility. [No more than twelve qualifying patient or primary caregiver cultivated flowering marijuana plants may be cultivated in a single, enclosed locked facility, except when a primary caregiver also holds a qualifying patient cultivation identification card, in which case no more than eighteen flowering marijuana plants may be cultivated in a single, enclosed, locked facility.] Primary caregivers cultivating marijuana for more than one qualifying patient may cultivate each respective qualifying patient's flowering plants in a single, enclosed locked facility subject to the limits of subsection 3, paragraph 12.

[(10)] (9) No medical marijuana cultivation facility, medical marijuana dispensary facility, medical marijuana-infused products manufacturing facility, [medical] marijuana testing facility, or entity with a transportation certification shall assign, sell, lease, give, sublicense, or otherwise

transfer its license or certificate to any other entity without the express consent of the department, not to be unreasonably withheld.

[(11)] (10) (a) Unless allowed by the local government, no new medical marijuana cultivation facility, [medical] marijuana testing facility, medical marijuana dispensary facility, or medical marijuana-infused products manufacturing facility shall be initially sited within one thousand feet of any then-existing elementary or secondary school, child day-care center, or church. In the case of a freestanding facility, the distance between the facility and the school, daycare, or church shall be measured from the external wall of the facility structure closest in proximity to the school, daycare, or church to the closest point of the property line of the school, daycare, or church. If the school, daycare, or church is part of a larger structure, such as an office building or strip mall, the distance shall be measured to the entrance or exit of the school, daycare, or church closest in proximity to the facility. In the case of a facility that is part of a larger structure, such as an office building or strip mall, the distance between the facility and the school, daycare, or church shall be measured from the property line of the school, daycare, or church to the facility's entrance or exit closest in proximity to the school, daycare, or church. If the school, daycare, or church is part of a larger structure, such as an office building or strip mall, the distance shall be measured to the entrance or exit of the school, daycare, or church closest in proximity to the facility. Measurements shall be made along the shortest path between the demarcation points that can be lawfully traveled by foot. No local government shall prohibit medical marijuana cultivation facilities, [medical] marijuana testing facilities, medical marijuana-infused products manufacturing facilities, or medical marijuana dispensary facilities, or entities with a transportation certification either expressly or through the enactment of ordinances or regulations that make their operation unduly burdensome in the jurisdiction. However, local governments may enact ordinances or regulations not in conflict with this section, or with regulations enacted pursuant to this section, governing the time, place, and manner of operation of such facilities in the locality. A local government may establish civil penalties for violation of an ordinance or regulations governing the time, place, and manner of operation of a medical marijuana cultivation facility, [medical] marijuana testing facility, medical marijuana-infused products manufacturing facility, medical marijuana dispensary facility, or entity holding a transportation certification that may operate in such locality.

(b) The only local government ordinances or regulations that are binding on a medical facility are those of the local government where the medical facility is physically located.

[(12)] (11) Unless superseded by federal law or an amendment to this Constitution, a physician or nurse practitioner shall not certify a qualifying condition for a patient by any means other than providing a physician or nurse practitioner certification for the patient, whether handwritten, electronic, or in another commonly used format. [A qualifying patient must obtain a new physician certification at least annually.]

[(13)] (12) A physician or nurse practitioner shall not issue a certification for the medical use of marijuana for a nonemancipated qualifying patient under the age of eighteen without the written consent of the qualifying patient's parent or legal guardian. The department shall not issue a qualifying patient identification card on behalf of a nonemancipated qualifying patient under the age of eighteen without the written consent of the qualifying patient's parent or legal guardian. Such card shall be issued to one of the parents or guardians and not directly to the patient. Only a parent or guardian may serve as a primary caregiver for a nonemancipated qualifying patient under the age of eighteen. Only the qualifying patient's parent or guardian shall purchase or possess medical marijuana for a nonemancipated qualifying patient under the age of eighteen. A parent or guardian shall supervise the administration of medical marijuana to a nonemancipated qualifying patient under the age of eighteen.

[(14)] (13) Nothing in this section shall be construed as mandating health insurance coverage of medical marijuana for qualifying patient use.

[(15)] (14) Real and personal property used in the cultivation, manufacture, transport, testing, distribution, sale, and administration of marijuana for medical use or for activities otherwise in compliance with this section shall not be subject to asset forfeiture solely because of that use.

(15) Unless a failure to do so would cause an employer to lose a monetary or licensing-related benefit under federal law, an employer may not discriminate against a person in hiring,

termination or any term or condition of employment or otherwise penalize a person, if the discrimination is based upon either of the following:

(a) The person's status as a qualifying patient or primary caregiver who has a valid identification card, including the person's legal use of a lawful marijuana product off the employer's premises during nonworking hours, unless the person was under the influence of medical marijuana on the premises of the place of employment or during the hours of employment; or

(b) A positive drug test for marijuana components or metabolites of a person who has a valid qualifying patient identification card, unless the person used, possessed, or was under the influence of medical marijuana on the premises of the place of employment or during the hours of employment.

Nothing in this subdivision shall apply to an employee in a position in which legal use of a lawful marijuana product affects in any manner a person's ability to perform job-related employment responsibilities or the safety of others, or conflicts with a bona fide occupational qualification that is reasonably related to the person's employment.

(16) The enactment of section 2 of this Article and concurrent amendments to section 1 of this Article shall have no effect upon any valid contract, claim, or cause of action instituted prior to the effective date of this section.

8. Federal Legalization.

If federal law, rules, or regulations are amended to allow the interstate commerce of marijuana or marijuana-infused products or the importation or exportation of marijuana or marijuana-infused products into or out of the state of Missouri, the provisions and intent of this section shall, to the extent possible, remain in full effect, unless explicitly preempted by such federal law, rule, or regulation. If federal law, rules, or regulations are amended as provided above, any marijuana or marijuana-infused products imported into this state shall be subject to the same testing standards and seed to sale tracking system required under this section for marijuana and marijuana-infused products produced within the state. Unless federal law, rules, or regulations explicitly require otherwise, no entity shall sell, transport, produce, distribute, deliver, or cultivate marijuana or marijuana-infused products without an applicable license or certificate as required under this section. In addition, any raw biomass of marijuana or marijuana flower imported from out-of-state shall be received only by a licensed cultivation facility, while all batch oil, infused marijuana products and any marijuana product in any other form shall be received only by a licensed manufacturing facility.

[8.] 9. Severability.

The provisions of this section are severable, and if any clause, sentence, paragraph or section of this measure, or an application thereof, is adjudged invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, the other provisions shall continue to be in effect to the fullest extent possible.

9. Effective Date.

The provisions of this section shall become effective on December 6, 2018.]

Section 2. Marijuana Legalization, Regulation, and Taxation

1. Purpose.

The purpose of this section is to make marijuana legal under state and local law for adults twenty-one years of age or older, and to control the commercial production and distribution of marijuana under a system that licenses, regulates, and taxes the businesses involved while protecting public health. The intent is to prevent arrest and penalty for personal possession and cultivation of limited amounts of marijuana by adults twenty-one years of age or older; remove the commercial production and distribution of marijuana from the illicit market; prevent revenue generated from commerce in marijuana from going to criminal enterprises; prevent the

distribution of marijuana to persons under twenty-one years of age; prevent the diversion of marijuana to illicit markets; protect public health by ensuring the safety of marijuana and products containing marijuana; and ensure the security of marijuana facilities. To the fullest extent possible, this section shall be interpreted in accordance with the purpose and intent set forth in this section.

This section is not intended to allow for the public use of marijuana, driving while under the influence of marijuana, the use of marijuana in the workplace, or the use of marijuana by persons under twenty-one years of age.

2. Definitions.

(1) "Church" means a permanent building primarily and regularly used as a place of religious worship.

(2) "Comprehensive Facility" means a comprehensive marijuana cultivation facility, comprehensive marijuana dispensary facility, or a comprehensive marijuana-infused products manufacturing facility.

(3) "Comprehensive Marijuana Cultivation Facility" means a facility licensed by the department to acquire, cultivate, process, package, store on site or off site, transport to or from, and sell marijuana, marijuana seeds, marijuana vegetative cuttings (also known as clones) to a medical facility, comprehensive facility, or marijuana testing facility. A comprehensive marijuana cultivation facility need not segregate or account for its marijuana products as either non-medical marijuana or medical marijuana. A comprehensive marijuana cultivation facility's authority to process marijuana shall include the creation of prerolls, but shall not include the manufacture of marijuana-infused products.

(4) "Comprehensive Marijuana Dispensary Facility" means a facility licensed by the department to acquire, process, package, store on site or off site, sell, transport to or from, and deliver marijuana, marijuana seeds, marijuana vegetative cuttings (also known as clones), marijuana-infused products, and drug paraphernalia used to administer marijuana as provided for in this section to a qualifying patient or primary caregiver, as those terms are defined in section 1 of this Article, or to a consumer, anywhere on the licensed property or to any address as directed by the patient, primary caregiver, or consumer and consistent with the limitations of this Article and as otherwise allowed by law, to a comprehensive facility, a marijuana testing facility, or a medical facility. Comprehensive dispensary facilities may receive transaction orders at the dispensary directly from the consumer in person, by phone, or via the internet, including from a third party. A comprehensive marijuana dispensary facility need not segregate or account for its marijuana products as either non-medical marijuana or medical marijuana, but shall collect all appropriate tangible personal property sales tax for each sale, as set forth in this Article and provided for by general or local law. A comprehensive marijuana dispensary facility's authority to process marijuana shall include the creation of prerolls.

(5) "Comprehensive Marijuana-Infused Products Manufacturing Facility" means a facility licensed by the department to acquire, process, package, store, manufacture, transport to or from a medical facility, comprehensive facility, or marijuana testing facility, and sell marijuana-infused products, prerolls, and infused prerolls to a marijuana dispensary facility, a marijuana testing facility, or another marijuana-infused products manufacturing facility. A comprehensive marijuana-infused products manufacturing facility need not segregate or account for its marijuana products as either non-medical marijuana or medical marijuana.

(6) "Consumer" means a person who is at least twenty-one years of age.

(7) "Daycare" means a child-care facility, as defined by section 210.201, RSMo., or successor provisions, that is licensed by the state of Missouri.

(8) "Department" means the department of health and senior services, or its successor agency.

(9) "Entity" means a natural person, corporation, professional corporation, nonprofit corporation, cooperative corporation, unincorporated association, business trust, limited liability

company, general or limited partnership, limited liability partnership, joint venture, or any other legal entity.

(10) "Flowering plant" means a marijuana plant from the time it exhibits the first signs of sexual maturity through harvest.

(11) "Infused Preroll" means a consumable or smokable marijuana product, generally consisting of: (1) a wrap or paper, (2) dried flower, buds, and/or plant material, and (3) a concentrate, oil or other type of marijuana extract, either within or on the surface of the product. Infused prerolls may or may not include a filter or crutch at the base of the product.

(12) "Local government" means, in the case of an incorporated area, a village, town, or city and, in the case of an unincorporated area, a county.

(13) "Marijuana" or "marihuana" means *Cannabis indica*, *Cannabis sativa*, and *Cannabis ruderalis*, hybrids of such species, and any other strains commonly understood within the scientific community to constitute marijuana, as well as resin extracted from the marijuana plant and marijuana-infused products. "Marijuana" or "marihuana" do not include industrial hemp, as defined by Missouri statute, or commodities or products manufactured from industrial hemp.

(14) "Marijuana accessories" means any equipment, product, material, or combination of equipment, products, or materials, which is specifically designed for use in planting, propagating, cultivating, growing, harvesting, manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, preparing, testing, analyzing, packaging, repackaging, storing, containing, ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing marijuana into the human body.

(15) "Marijuana Facility" means a comprehensive marijuana cultivation facility, comprehensive marijuana dispensary facility, marijuana testing facility, comprehensive marijuana-infused products manufacturing facility, microbusiness wholesale facility, microbusiness dispensary facility, or any other type of marijuana-related facility or business licensed or certified by the department pursuant to this section, but shall not include a medical facility licensed under section 1 of this Article.

(16) "Marijuana-Infused Products" means products that are infused, dipped, coated, sprayed, or mixed with marijuana or an extract thereof, including, but not limited to, products that are able to be vaporized or smoked, edible products, ingestible products, topical products, suppositories, and infused prerolls.

(17) "Marijuana Microbusiness Facility" means a facility licensed by the department as a microbusiness dispensary facility or microbusiness wholesale facility, as defined in this section.

(18) "Microbusiness Dispensary Facility" means a facility licensed by the department to acquire, process, package, store on site or off site, sell, transport to or from, and deliver marijuana, marijuana seeds, marijuana vegetative cuttings (also known as clones), marijuana-infused products, and drug paraphernalia used to administer marijuana as provided for in this section to a consumer, qualifying patient, as that term is defined in section 1 of this Article, or primary caregiver, as that term is defined in section 1 of this Article, anywhere on the licensed property or to any address as directed by the consumer, qualifying patient, or primary caregiver and, consistent with the limitations of this Article and as otherwise allowed by law, a microbusiness wholesale facility, or a marijuana testing facility. Microbusiness dispensary facilities may receive transaction orders at the dispensary directly from the consumer in person, by phone, or via the internet, including from a third party. A microbusiness dispensary facility's authority to process marijuana shall include the creation of prerolls.

(19) "Microbusiness Wholesale Facility" means a facility licensed by the department to acquire, cultivate, process, package, store on site or off site, manufacture, transport to or from, deliver, and sell marijuana, marijuana seeds, marijuana vegetative cuttings (also known as clones), and marijuana infused products to a microbusiness dispensary facility, other microbusiness wholesale facility, or marijuana testing facility. A microbusiness wholesale facility may cultivate up to 250 flowering marijuana plants at any given time. A microbusiness wholesale facility's authority to process marijuana shall include the creation of prerolls and infused prerolls.

(20) "Marijuana Testing Facility" means a facility certified by the department to acquire, test, certify, and transport marijuana, including those originally certified as a medical marijuana testing facility.

(21) "Owner" means an individual who has a financial (other than a security interest, lien, or encumbrance) or voting interest in ten percent or greater of a marijuana facility.

(22) "Preroll" means a consumable or smokable marijuana product, generally consisting of: (1) a wrap or paper and (2) dried flower, buds, and/or plant material. Prerolls may or may not include a filter or crutch at the base of the product.

(23) "Unduly burdensome" means that the measures necessary to comply with the rules or ordinances adopted pursuant to this section subject licensees or potential licensees to such a high investment of money, time, or any other resource or asset that a reasonably prudent businessperson would not operate the marijuana facility.

3. Limitations.

(1) Except as otherwise provided in this Article, this section does not preclude, limit, or affect laws that assign liability relative to, prohibit, or otherwise regulate:

(a) Delivery or distribution of marijuana or marijuana accessories, with or without consideration, to a person younger than twenty-one years of age;

(b) Purchase, possession, use, or transport of marijuana or marijuana accessories by a person younger than twenty-one years of age;

(c) Consumption of marijuana by a person younger than twenty-one years of age;

(d) Operating or being in physical control of any motor vehicle, train, aircraft, motorboat, or other motorized form of transport while under the influence of marijuana. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a conviction of a person who is at least twenty-one years of age for any applicable offenses shall require evidence that the person was in fact under the influence of marijuana at the time the person was in physical control of the motorized form of transport and not solely on the presence of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) or THC metabolites, or a combination thereof, in the person's system;

(e) Consumption of marijuana while operating or being in physical control of a motor vehicle, train, aircraft, motorboat, or other motorized form of transport while it is being operated;

(f) Smoking marijuana within a motor vehicle, train, aircraft, motorboat, or other motorized form of transport while it is being operated;

(g) Possession or consumption of marijuana or possession of marijuana accessories on the grounds of a public or private preschool, elementary or secondary school, institution of higher education, in a school bus, or on the grounds of any correctional facility;

(h) Smoking marijuana in a location where smoking tobacco is prohibited;

(i) Consumption of marijuana in a public place, other than in an area licensed by the authorities having jurisdiction over the licensing and/or permitting of said activity, as set forth in subsection 5 of this section;

(j) Conduct that endangers others;

(k) Undertaking any task while under the influence of marijuana, if doing so would constitute negligence, recklessness, or professional malpractice; or

(l) Performing solvent-based extractions on marijuana using solvents other than water, glycerin, propylene glycol, vegetable oil, or food-grade ethanol, unless licensed for this activity by the department.

(2) This section does not limit any privileges, rights, immunities, or defenses of a person or entity as provided in section 1 of this Article, or any other law of this state allowing for or regulating marijuana for medical use.

(3) This section does not require an employer to permit or accommodate conduct otherwise allowed by this section in any workplace or on the employer's property. This section does not prohibit an employer from disciplining an employee for working while under the influence of marijuana. This section does not prevent an employer from refusing to hire, discharging, disciplining, or otherwise taking an adverse employment action against a person with respect to hire, tenure, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment because that person was working while under the influence of marijuana.

(4) This section allows an entity to prohibit or otherwise limit the consumption, cultivation, distribution, processing, sale, or display of marijuana, marijuana-infused products, and marijuana accessories on private property the entity owns, leases, occupies, or manages, except that a lease agreement executed after the effective date of this section may not prohibit a tenant from lawfully possessing and consuming marijuana by means other than smoking.

(5) The enactment of this section and all concurrent amendments to section 1 of this Article shall have no effect upon any valid contract, claim, or cause of action instituted prior to the effective date of this section.

4. Regulation of Marijuana.

(1) In carrying out the implementation of this section and as conditioned herein, the department shall have the authority to:

(a) Grant or refuse state licenses for the cultivation, manufacture, dispensing, and sale of marijuana; suspend, restrict, or revoke such licenses upon a violation of this section or a rule promulgated pursuant to this section; and impose any reasonable administrative penalty authorized by this section or any general law enacted or rule promulgated pursuant to this section, so long as any procedure related to a suspension or revocation includes a reasonable cure period, not less than thirty days, prior to the suspension or revocation, except in instances where there is a credible and imminent threat to public health or public safety;

(b) Promulgate rules and emergency rules necessary for the proper regulation and control of the cultivation, manufacture, dispensing, and sale of marijuana and for the enforcement of this section so long as such rules are reasonable and not unduly burdensome;

(c) Develop such forms, certificates, licenses, identification cards, and applications as are necessary for, or reasonably related to, the administration of this section or any of the rules promulgated under this section;

(d) Require a seed-to-sale tracking system that tracks marijuana from either the seed or immature plant stage until the marijuana or marijuana-infused product is sold to a qualified patient, primary caregiver, or consumer to ensure that no marijuana grown by a medical marijuana cultivation facility, comprehensive marijuana cultivation facility, or microbusiness wholesale facility, or manufactured by a medical marijuana-infused products manufacturing facility, a comprehensive marijuana-infused products manufacturing facility, or a microbusiness wholesale facility is sold or otherwise transferred to a consumer, qualified patient, or primary caregiver except by a medical marijuana dispensary facility, a comprehensive dispensary facility, or a microbusiness dispensary facility. The department shall certify all commercially available tracking systems that are compliant with its tracking standards and issue standards for the creation or use of other systems by licensees;

(e) Issue standards for the secure transportation of marijuana and marijuana-infused products. The department shall certify entities that demonstrate compliance with its transportation standards to transport marijuana and marijuana-infused products to or from a comprehensive facility, medical facility, microbusiness facility, another entity with a transportation certification, or any entity licensed pursuant to paragraph (g) of this subdivision. The department shall develop or adopt from any other governmental agency such safety and security standards as are reasonably necessary for the transportation and temporary storage of marijuana and marijuana-infused products. Any entity licensed or certified pursuant to this

section shall be allowed to transport its own inventory and products in compliance with department transportation rules and store marijuana and marijuana-infused products for the purposes related to transportation in compliance with department regulations on secure storage of marijuana and marijuana-infused products;

(f) Promulgate rules and emergency rules specific to the licensing, regulation, and oversight of marijuana microbusiness facilities;

(g) Provide for the issuance of additional types or classes of licenses to operate marijuana-related businesses that:

(i) allow for only transportation, delivery, or storage of marijuana; or

(ii) are intended to facilitate scientific research or education.

(h) Prepare and transmit annually a publicly available report accounting to the governor, the general assembly, and the public for the efficient discharge of all responsibilities assigned to the department under this section. The report shall provide aggregate data for each type of license (medical, comprehensive, and microbusiness) and facility (dispensary, cultivation, manufacturers, wholesalers.) Only non-identifying information shall be provided regarding any marijuana facility owners;

(i) Establish a lottery selection process to select comprehensive facility licenses, certificate holders, marijuana microbusiness licensees, but not medical facility licensees that are converting to comprehensive licenses pursuant to this subsection. To become eligible for any license lottery selection process, an owner cannot have pleaded guilty or been found guilty of a disqualifying felony, as that term is defined in subsection 9 of this section.

(j) In developing a lottery selection process to award licenses and certificates, the department may consult or contract with other public agencies with relevant expertise.

(k) While not required as a prerequisite to participation in a comprehensive license lottery, every comprehensive license applicant shall submit to the department a voluntary plan to promote and encourage participation in the regulated marijuana industry by people from communities that have been disproportionately impacted by marijuana prohibition. The plan may include strategies to address geographical defined communities that have been disproportionately impacted by marijuana prohibition; provide for ownership opportunities for disproportionately impacted communities; and provide for employment, supplier, and vendor opportunities for individuals and businesses in communities that have been disproportionately impacted by marijuana prohibition. If licensed, any voluntary applicant plan shall be enforceable by the department.

(l) Notwithstanding other grants of authority herein, neither the department nor any governmental body may restrict the production or use of marijuana and marijuana-infused products based solely upon THC content.

(m) Set a limit on the amount of marijuana that may be purchased in a single transaction provided that limit is not less than three ounces of dried, unprocessed marijuana, or its equivalent.

(n) Regulate the advertising and promotion of marijuana sales, but any such regulation shall be no more stringent than comparable state regulations on the advertising and promotion of alcohol sales.

(2) The department shall issue, at a minimum, the same number of comprehensive marijuana cultivation facility licenses as were authorized or issued for medical marijuana cultivation facilities under section 1 of this Article as of December 7, 2022, the same number of comprehensive marijuana-infused products manufacturing facility licenses as were authorized or issued for medical marijuana-infused products manufacturing facilities under section 1 of this Article as of December 7, 2022, the same number of comprehensive marijuana dispensary facility licenses with the same congressional distribution requirements as were authorized or issued for medical marijuana dispensary facilities under section 1 of this Article as of December 7, 2022, in addition to the minimum number of marijuana microbusiness licenses as are required under this section. The department may lift or ease any limit on the number of licensees or

certificate holders in order to meet the demand for marijuana in the state and to ensure a competitive market while also preventing an over-concentration of marijuana facilities within the boundaries of any particular local government.

(3) If comprehensive facility licenses become available because the number of total issued licenses in any respective category falls below the minimum required under this section or the department determines more comprehensive facility licenses are necessary to meet the requirements of subdivision (2) of this subsection, the department shall award by lottery at least fifty percent of any new licenses available to satisfy the minimum requirement to applicants who are owners of a marijuana microbusiness facility that has been in operation for at least one year and is in good standing with the department and is otherwise qualified for the license.

(4) The department may issue any rules or emergency rules necessary for the implementation and enforcement of this section and to ensure the right to, availability, and safe use of marijuana by consumers. In developing such rules or emergency rules, the department may consult or contract with other public agencies. In addition to any other rules or emergency rules necessary to carry out the mandates of this section, the department shall issue rules or emergency rules relating to the following subjects:

(a) Procedures for issuing a license and for renewing, suspending, and revoking a license, so long as any procedure related to a suspension or revocation includes a reasonable cure period, not less than thirty days, prior to the suspension or revocation, except in instances where there is a credible and imminent threat to public health or public safety;

(b) Requirements and standards for safe cultivation, processing, and distribution of marijuana and marijuana-infused products by marijuana facilities, including health standards to ensure the safe preparation of marijuana-infused products;

(c) Testing, packaging, and labeling standards, procedures, and requirements for marijuana and marijuana-infused products and a requirement that a representative sample of marijuana be tested by a marijuana testing facility to ensure public health;

(d) Labeling standards that protect public health by requiring the listing of pharmacologically active ingredients, including, but not limited to, tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), cannabidiol (CBD), and other cannabinoid content, the THC and other cannabinoid amount in milligrams per serving, the number of servings per package, and quantity limits per sale to comply with the allowable possession amount;

(e) Requirements that packaging and labels shall not be made to be attractive to children, required warning labels, and that marijuana and marijuana-infused products be sold in resealable, child-resistant packaging to protect public health;

(f) Security requirements, including lighting, physical security, and alarm requirements, and requirements for securely transporting marijuana between marijuana facilities;

(g) Record keeping requirements for marijuana facilities and monitoring requirements to track the transfer of marijuana by licensees;

(h) A plan to promote and encourage ownership and employment in the marijuana industry by people from political subdivisions and districts that are economically distressed and to positively impact those political subdivisions and districts;

(i) Administrative penalties as authorized by this section for failure to comply with any rule promulgated pursuant to this section or for any violation of rules and regulations adopted pursuant to this section by a licensee, including authorized administrative fines and suspension, revocation, or restriction of a license. The licensee may choose to challenge any penalties imposed by the department through the administrative hearing commission, or its successor entity. Pursuant to section 536.100, RSMo, or its successor provisions, any licensee who has exhausted all administrative remedies provided by law and who is aggrieved by a final decision in a contested case is entitled to judicial review;

(j) Reporting and transmittal of tax payments required under this section;

(k) Authorization for the department of revenue to have access to licensing information to ensure tax payment and the effective administration of this section; and

(l) Such other matters as are necessary for the fair, impartial, stringent, and comprehensive administration of this section.

(5) The department shall issue rules or emergency rules for a marijuana and marijuana-infused products independent testing and certification program for marijuana facility licensees and requiring licensees to test marijuana using one or more impartial, independent laboratory or laboratories to ensure, at a minimum, correct labeling, potency measurement, and that products sold for human consumption do not contain contaminants that are potentially injurious to public health.

(6) The department shall issue rules or emergency rules to provide for the certification of and standards for marijuana testing facilities, including the requirements for equipment and qualifications for personnel, but shall not require certificate holders to have any federal agency licensing or have any relationship with a federally licensed testing facility. No marijuana testing facility shall be owned by an entity or entities under substantially common control, ownership, or management as a marijuana cultivation facility, marijuana-infused products manufacturing facility, marijuana microbusiness facility, or marijuana dispensary facility.

(7) All public records produced or retained pursuant to this section are subject to the general provisions of the Missouri Sunshine Law, chapter 610, RSMo, or its successor provisions. Notwithstanding the foregoing, public records containing proprietary business information obtained from an applicant or licensee shall be closed. The applicant or licensee shall label business information it believes to be proprietary prior to submitting it to the department. Proprietary business information shall include sales information, financial records, tax returns, credit reports, license applications, cultivation information unrelated to product safety, testing results unrelated to product safety, site security information and plans, and individualized consumer information. The presence of proprietary business information shall not justify the closure of public records:

(a) Identifying the applicant or licensee;

(b) Relating to any citation, notice of violation, tax delinquency, or other enforcement action;

(c) Relating to any public official's support or opposition relative to any applicant, licensee, or their proposed or actual operations;

(d) Where disclosure is reasonably necessary for the protection of public health or safety; or

(e) That are otherwise subject to public inspection under applicable law.

(8) Within one hundred and eighty days of the effective date of this section, the department shall make available to the public license application forms and application instructions for marijuana microbusiness facilities. Within two hundred and seventy days of the effective date of this section, the department shall start accepting such applications from applicants.

(9) An entity may apply to the department for and obtain one or more licenses to grow marijuana as a comprehensive marijuana cultivation facility. Each facility in operation shall require a separate license, but multiple licenses may be utilized in a single facility. Each indoor facility utilizing artificial lighting may be limited by the department to thirty thousand square feet of flowering plant canopy space. Each outdoor facility utilizing natural lighting may be limited by the department to two thousand eight hundred flowering plants. Each greenhouse facility using a combination of natural and artificial lighting may be limited by the department, at the election of the licensee, to two thousand eight hundred flowering plants or thirty thousand square feet of flowering plant canopy. The license shall be valid for three years from its date of issuance and shall be renewable, except for good cause. The department shall charge each applicant a non-refundable fee of twelve thousand dollars per license application or renewal for all applicants filing an application within three years of the effective date of this section and shall charge each applicant a non-refundable fee of five thousand dollars per license application or

renewal thereafter. Once granted, the department shall charge each licensee an annual fee of twenty-five thousand dollars per facility license. Application and license fees shall be increased or decreased each year by the percentage of increase or decrease from the end of the previous calendar year of the Consumer Price Index, or successor index as published by the U.S. Department of Labor, or its successor agency. An entity may not be an owner of more than ten percent of the total marijuana cultivation facility licenses outstanding under both sections 1 and 2 of this Article at any given time, rounded down to the nearest whole number.

(10) An entity may apply to the department for and obtain one or more licenses to operate a comprehensive marijuana dispensary facility. Each facility in operation shall require a separate license. A license shall be valid for three years from its date of issuance and shall be renewable, except for good cause. The department shall charge each applicant a non-refundable fee of seven thousand dollars per license application or renewal for each applicant filing an application within three years of the effective date of this section and shall charge each applicant a non-refundable fee of three thousand dollars per license application or renewal thereafter. Once granted, the department shall charge each licensee an annual fee of ten thousand dollars per facility license. Application and license fees shall be increased or decreased each year by the percentage of increase or decrease from the end of the previous calendar year of the Consumer Price Index, or successor index as published by the U.S. Department of Labor, or its successor agency. An entity may not be an owner of more than ten percent of the total marijuana dispensary facility licenses outstanding under both sections 1 and 2 of this Article at any given time, rounded down to the nearest whole number.

(11) An entity may apply to the department for and obtain one or more licenses to operate a comprehensive marijuana-infused products manufacturing facility. Each facility in operation shall require a separate license. A license shall be valid for three years from its date of issuance and shall be renewable, except for good cause. The department shall charge each applicant a non-refundable fee of seven thousand dollars per license application or renewal for each applicant filing an application within three years of the effective date of this section and shall charge each applicant a non-refundable fee of three thousand dollars per license application or renewal thereafter. Once granted, the department shall charge each licensee an annual fee of ten thousand dollars per facility license. Application and license fees shall be increased or decreased each year by the percentage of increase or decrease from the end of the previous calendar year of the Consumer Price Index, or successor index as published by the U.S. Department of Labor, or its successor agency. An entity may not be an owner of more than ten percent of the total marijuana-infused products manufacturing facility licenses outstanding under both sections 1 and 2 of this Article at any given time, rounded down to the nearest whole number.

(12) An entity may apply to the department for and obtain only one license to operate a marijuana microbusiness facility, which may be either a microbusiness dispensary facility or a microbusiness wholesale facility. A marijuana microbusiness facility licensee may engage in all of the activities allowed under the license or it may apply for and engage in a subset of the activities allowed if the applicant or license holder so chooses. A microbusiness wholesale facility may cultivate, process, manufacture, transport, and sell marijuana and marijuana-infused products to any other marijuana microbusiness facility. A microbusiness dispensary facility licensee may acquire from any other microbusiness facility, process, package, deliver, and sell marijuana and marijuana-infused products to any other marijuana microbusiness facility, or directly to qualified patients, their primary caregiver, or consumers. A marijuana microbusiness license shall be valid for three years from its date of issuance and shall be renewable, except for good cause. The department shall charge each applicant a fee of one thousand five hundred dollars per license application and for each subsequent license renewal application thereafter. Any applicant that meets the criteria to apply for a marijuana microbusiness facility license but is not chosen by the lottery system may have their application fee refunded. Once granted, the department shall charge each licensee an annual fee of one thousand five hundred dollars per facility license, but there shall be no annual fee assessed for the first year of licensure. Application and license fees shall be increased or decreased each year by the percentage of increase or decrease from the end of the previous calendar year of the Consumer Price Index, or successor index as published by the U.S. Department of Labor, or its successor agency. An entity may not be an owner of more than one marijuana microbusiness facility license. An owner of a marijuana microbusiness facility may not also be an owner of another licensed marijuana facility or medical facility regulated under this Article. However, the owner of a marijuana microbusiness facility may apply for a license or licenses for other marijuana or medical marijuana facilities under this Article. If granted one or more of these licenses, the marijuana

microbusiness facility owner shall transition to other licensed operations on a reasonably practical timetable established by the department, and surrender its marijuana microbusiness facility license to the department for issuance to an applicant for a marijuana microbusiness facility. In addition to other requirements established by this section, an applicant for a marijuana microbusiness license shall be majority owned by individuals who each meet at least one of the following qualifications:

(a) Have a net worth of less than \$250,000 and have had an income below two hundred and fifty percent of the federal poverty level, or successor level, as set forth in the applicable calendar year's federal poverty income guidelines published by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services or its successor agency, for at least three of the ten calendar years prior to applying for a marijuana microbusiness facility license; or

(b) Have a valid service-connected disability card issued by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, or successor agency; or

(c) Be a person who has been, or a person whose parent, guardian or spouse has been arrested for, prosecuted for, or convicted of a non-violent marijuana offense, except for a conviction involving provision of marijuana to a minor, or a conviction of driving under the influence of marijuana. The arrest, charge, or conviction must have occurred at least one year prior to the effective date of this section; or

(d) Reside in a ZIP code or census tract area where:

(i) Thirty percent or more of the population lives below the federal poverty level; or

(ii) The rate of unemployment is fifty percent higher than the state average rate of unemployment; or

(iii) The historic rate of incarceration for marijuana-related offenses is fifty percent higher than the rate for the entire state; or

(e) Graduated from a school district that was unaccredited, or had a similar successor designation, at the time of graduation, or has lived in a zip code containing an unaccredited school district, or similar successor designation, for three of the past five years.

(13) The department may restrict the aggregate number of licenses granted for marijuana microbusiness facilities, provided, however, that the number may not be limited to fewer than the following number of licenses in each United States congressional district in the state of Missouri pursuant to the map of each of the eight congressional districts as drawn and effective on December 6, 2018:

(a) Six, once the department begins issuing licenses for marijuana microbusiness facilities under this subsection, at least two of which shall be a microbusiness dispensary facility, and at least four of which will be a microbusiness wholesale facility. The department shall issue the first group of microbusiness licenses no later than three hundred days after the effective date of this section;

(b) An additional six following the first two hundred and seventy days after the department begins issuing licenses for marijuana microbusiness facilities under this subsection, at least two of which shall be a microbusiness dispensary facility, and at least four of which will be a microbusiness wholesale facility, but only after the chief equity officer, or his or her designee, conducts a review and certifies that previous microbusiness licenses were awarded to and are being operated by eligible applicants in good standing; and

(c) An additional six after the first five hundred and forty-eight days after the department begins issuing licenses for marijuana microbusiness facilities under this subsection, at least two of which shall be a microbusiness dispensary facility, and at least four of which will be a microbusiness wholesale facility, but only after the chief equity officer, or his or her designee, conducts a review and certifies that previous microbusiness licenses were awarded to and are being operated in good standing by eligible applicants.

Future changes to the boundaries or the number of congressional districts shall have no impact on microbusiness license numbers or distribution. The eligibility review set forth in this

subdivision shall be conducted by the chief equity officer within sixty days of issuance of the licenses. The chief equity officer shall publish in a manner available to the public the results of the review that contains only aggregate information on licensee eligibility criteria.

(14) Within 60 days after the effective date of this section, the department shall appoint a chief equity officer. The chief equity officer shall assist with the development and implementation of programs to inform the public of the opportunities available to those people who meet the criteria set forth in paragraph (12) of this subsection. The chief equity officer shall establish public education programming and targeted technical assistance programming dedicated to providing communities that have been impacted by marijuana prohibition with information detailing the licensing process and informing individuals of the support and resources that the office can provide to individuals and entities interested in participating in activity licensed under this Article. The chief equity officer shall provide a report to the department, no later than January 1, 2024, and annually thereafter, of their and the department's activities in ensuring compliance with the applicant criteria set forth in paragraph (12) of this subsection, and the department shall provide such report to the legislature. The chief equity officer may only be removed for cause and the department shall not interfere with the officer's lawful official activities under this section.

(15) Any medical marijuana cultivation facility, medical marijuana dispensary facility, and medical marijuana-infused products manufacturing facility, holding an active facility license under section 1 of this Article shall have the right to convert their license to a comprehensive marijuana license, and any entity certified by the department to conduct medical marijuana testing, transportation or seed-to-sale tracking, as of the effective date of this section shall be deemed certified to conduct those activities with respect to all marijuana;

(16) Upon the effective date of this section, any existing medical facility licensee may request its medical facility license convert to that of a comprehensive facility license. Conversion requests not processed within sixty days of department receipt shall be deemed approved.

(17) With the exception of microbusiness licenses, and consistent with any limitations set forth in this section, for the first five hundred and forty-eight days after the department begins issuing licenses for marijuana facilities under this section, the department may only issue a license:

(a) For a comprehensive marijuana cultivation facility to an entity holding a medical marijuana cultivation facility license issued pursuant to section 1 of this Article seeking to convert its licensure to that of a comprehensive marijuana cultivation facility at the same location;

(b) For a comprehensive marijuana dispensary facility to an entity holding a medical marijuana dispensary facility license issued pursuant to section 1 of this Article seeking to convert its licensure to that of a comprehensive marijuana dispensary facility at the same location; and

(c) For a comprehensive marijuana-infused products manufacturing facility to an entity holding a medical marijuana-infused products manufacturing facility license issued pursuant to section 1 of this Article seeking to convert its licensure to that of a comprehensive marijuana-infused products manufacturing facility at the same location.

(18) The department shall issue a license to each request for a conversion to a comprehensive marijuana facility license pursuant to subdivision (15) of this subsection if the applicant is in good standing with the department.

(19) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1 of this Article, if an existing medical marijuana dispensary facility is located in a jurisdiction that prohibits non-medical retail marijuana facilities under this section, or is otherwise prevented from operating a comprehensive marijuana dispensary facility at the same location as the existing medical marijuana dispensary facility, the medical marijuana dispensary facility may apply to the department for a comprehensive marijuana dispensary license pursuant to subdivision (15) of this subsection in a new location within the same congressional district, and such application shall be granted so long as the new location meets all the requirements of this section and department regulations.

(20) In addition to the foregoing, if the department has reason to believe that the conversion of a medical facility into a comprehensive facility might limit or restrict access to an adequate supply of marijuana and marijuana-infused products at a reasonable cost to qualifying patients, as defined in section 1 of this Article, the department may request a plan from the medical facility licensee which explains how the applicant would serve both the medical and adult-use markets, while maintaining adequate supply at a reasonable cost to qualifying patients.

(21) Comprehensive marijuana facilities licensed to distribute marijuana, marijuana-infused products, and marijuana accessories directly to consumers pursuant to this section may also distribute marijuana, marijuana-infused products, and marijuana accessories to qualifying patients and primary caregivers consistent with section 1 of this Article and department regulation.

(22) The department may charge a fee not to exceed two thousand five hundred dollars for any certification issued pursuant to this section. This fee limitation shall be increased or decreased each year by the percentage of increase or decrease from the end of the previous calendar year of the Consumer Price Index, or successor index as published by the U.S. Department of Labor, or its successor agency.

(23) Within thirty days of December 8, 2022, the department shall make available to the public application forms and application instructions for personal cultivation registration cards. Within sixty days of December 8, 2022, the department shall begin accepting applications for such registration cards.

(24) Except for good cause, a person at least twenty-one years of age may obtain a registration card from the department to cultivate up to six flowering marijuana plants, six nonflowering marijuana plants (over fourteen inches tall), and six clones (plants under fourteen inches tall) for non-commercial use, provided:

(a) The plants and any marijuana produced by the plants in excess of three ounces are kept at one private residence, are in a locked space, and are not visible by normal, unaided vision from a public place; and

(b) Not more than twelve flowering marijuana plants are kept in or on the grounds of a private residence at one time.

The card shall be valid for twelve months from its date of issuance and shall be renewable. The department shall charge an annual fee for the card of one hundred dollars, with such rate to be increased or decreased each year by the percentage of increase or decrease from the end of the previous calendar year of the Consumer Price Index, or successor index as published by the U.S. Department of Labor, or its successor agency.

(25) All marijuana sold in Missouri pursuant to this section shall be cultivated in Missouri.

(26) All marijuana-infused products sold in Missouri pursuant to this section shall be manufactured in Missouri.

(27) The denial of a license or license renewal by the department shall be appealable. The applicant may choose to challenge any denial by the department through the administrative hearing commission, or successor entity. Pursuant to section 536.100, RSMo, or its successor provisions, any licensee who has exhausted all administrative remedies provided by law and who is aggrieved by a final decision in a contested case is entitled to judicial review.

(28) No elected official shall interfere directly or indirectly with the department's obligations and activities under this section.

(29) To minimize the potential for undue political influence in awarding licenses, the department shall review license applications using reasonable safeguards that ensure the identity of the applicant and its principal owners, officers, and managers are not identified to the application reviewer.

(30) To ensure the consistent protection of public health and public safety, the department shall have the sole authority within the state of Missouri to issue licenses for marijuana facilities and certifications pursuant to this section.

(31) The department shall not have the authority to promulgate, apply, or enforce any rule or regulation that is unduly burdensome or act to undermine the purposes of this section.

5. Local Control.

(1) (a) Except as provided in this subsection, a local government may prohibit the operation of all microbusiness dispensary facilities or comprehensive marijuana dispensary facilities regulated under this section from being located within its jurisdiction either through referral of a ballot question to the voters by the governing body or through citizen petition, provided that citizen petitions are otherwise generally authorized by the laws of the local government. Such a ballot question shall be voted on only during the regularly scheduled general election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of a presidential election year, starting in 2024, thereby minimizing additional local governmental cost or expense. A citizen petition to put before the voters a ballot question prohibiting microbusiness dispensary facilities or comprehensive marijuana dispensary facilities shall be signed by at least five percent of the qualified voters in the area proposed to be subject to the prohibition, determined on the basis of the number of votes cast for governor in such locale at the last gubernatorial election held prior to the filing of the petition. The local government shall count the petition signatures and give legal notice of the election as provided by applicable law. Denial of ballot access shall be subject to judicial review.

(b) Whether submitted by the governing body or by citizen's petition, the question shall be submitted in the following form: "Shall (insert name of local government) ban all non-medical microbusiness dispensary facilities and comprehensive marijuana dispensary facilities from being located within (insert name of local government and, where applicable, its "unincorporated areas") and forgo any additional related local tax revenue? () Yes () No." If at least sixty percent of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of the question, then the ban shall go into effect as provided by law. If a question receives less than the required sixty percent, then the jurisdiction shall have no power to ban non-medical microbusiness dispensary facilities or comprehensive marijuana facilities regulated under this section, unless voters at a subsequent general election on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of a presidential election year approve a ban on non-medical retail marijuana facilities submitted to them by the governing body or by citizen petition.

(2) (a) A local government may repeal an existing ban by its own ordinance or by a vote of the people, either through referral of a ballot question to the voters by the governing body or through citizen petition, provided that citizen petitions are otherwise generally authorized by the laws of the local government. In the case of a referral of a ballot question by the governing body or citizen petition to repeal an existing ban, the question shall be voted on only during the regularly scheduled general election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of a presidential election year. A citizen petition to put before the voters a ballot question repealing an existing ban shall be signed by at least five percent of the qualified voters in the area subject to the ban, determined on the basis of the number of votes cast for governor in such locale at the last gubernatorial election held prior to the filing of the petition. The local government shall count the petition signatures and give legal notice of the election as provided by applicable law. Denial of ballot access shall be subject to judicial review.

(b) Whether submitted by the governing body or by citizen's petition, the question shall be submitted in the following form: "Shall (insert name of local government) allow non-medical microbusiness dispensary facilities and comprehensive marijuana dispensary facilities to be located within (insert name of local government and where applicable, its "unincorporated areas") as regulated by state law? () Yes () No." If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of the question, then the ban shall be repealed.

(3) The only local government ordinances and regulations that are binding on a marijuana facility are those of the local government where the marijuana facility is located.

(4) Unless allowed by the local government, no new marijuana facility shall be initially sited within one thousand feet of any then-existing elementary or secondary school, child day-

care center, or church. In the case of a freestanding facility, the distance between the facility and the school, daycare, or church shall be measured from the external wall of the facility structure closest in proximity to the school, daycare, or church to the closest point of the property line of the school, daycare, or church. If the school, daycare, or church is part of a larger structure, such as an office building or strip mall, the distance shall be measured to the entrance or exit of the school, daycare, or church closest in proximity to the facility. In the case of a facility that is part of a larger structure, such as an office building or strip mall, the distance between the facility and the school, daycare, or church shall be measured from the property line of the school, daycare, or church to the facility's entrance or exit closest in proximity to the school, daycare, or church. If the school, daycare, or church is part of a larger structure, such as an office building or strip mall, the distance shall be measured to the entrance or exit of the school, daycare, or church closest in proximity to the facility. Measurements shall be made along the shortest path between the demarcation points that can be lawfully traveled by foot.

(5) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, no local government shall prohibit marijuana facilities or entities with a transportation certification either expressly or through the enactment of ordinances or regulations that make their operation unduly burdensome in the jurisdiction. However, local governments may enact ordinances or regulations not in conflict with this section, or with regulations enacted pursuant to this section, governing the time, place, and manner of operation of such facilities in the locality. A local government may establish civil penalties for violation of an ordinance or regulations governing the time, place, and manner of operation of a marijuana facility or entity holding a transportation certification that may operate in such locality.

(6) Local governments may enact ordinances or regulations not in conflict with this section, or with regulations enacted pursuant to this section, governing:

(a) the time and place where marijuana may be smoked in public areas within the locality; and

(b) the consumption of marijuana-infused products within designated areas, including the preparation of culinary dishes or beverages by local restaurants for on-site consumption on the same day it is prepared.

6. Taxation and Reporting.

(1) A tax shall be levied upon the retail sale of non-medical marijuana sold to consumers at marijuana facilities licensed pursuant to this section within the state. The tax shall be at a rate of six percent of the retail price. The tax shall be collected by each licensed retail marijuana facility and paid to the department of revenue. After retaining no more than two percent of the total tax collected or its actual collection costs, whichever is less, amounts generated by the marijuana tangible personal property retail sales tax levied in this section shall be deposited by the department of revenue into the "Veterans, Health, and Community Reinvestment Fund" created under this subsection. Licensed entities making non-medical retail sales within the state shall be allowed approved credit for returns provided the tax was paid on the returned item and the purchaser was given the refund or credit. This tax shall not apply to medical marijuana dispensed to a registered qualifying patient or caregiver.

(2) There is hereby created in the state treasury the "Veterans, Health, and Community Reinvestment Fund" which shall consist of taxes and fees collected under this section. The state treasurer shall be custodian of the fund, and he or she shall invest monies in the fund in the same manner as other funds are invested. Any interest and moneys earned on such investments shall be credited to the fund. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any monies remaining in the fund at the end of a biennium shall not revert to the credit of the general revenue fund. The commissioner of administration is authorized to make cash operating transfers to the fund for purposes of meeting the cash requirements of the department in advance of it receiving application, licensing, and tax revenue, with any such transfers to be repaid as provided by law. The fund shall be a dedicated fund and shall be distributed as follows:

(a) First, as determined by appropriation, to the department an amount necessary for the department to carry out its responsibilities under this section, including repayment of any cash operating transfers, payments made through contract or agreement with other state and public

agencies necessary to carry out this section, and a reserve fund to maintain a reasonable working cash balance for the purpose of carrying out this section;

(b) Second, as determined by appropriation, to governmental entities in amounts necessary for carrying out responsibilities in the expungement of criminal history records under this section;

(c) Next, the remaining fund balance shall be distributed in thirds as follows:

(i) One-third of the remainder of the fund balance shall be transferred to the Missouri veterans commission and allied state agencies, as determined by appropriation, exclusively for health care and other services for military veterans and their dependent families;

(ii) One-third of the remainder of the fund balance to the department to provide grants to agencies and not-for-profit organizations, whether government or community-based, to increase access to evidence-based low-barrier drug addiction treatment, prioritizing medically proven treatment and overdose prevention and reversal methods and public or private treatment options with an emphasis on reintegrating recipients into their local communities, to support overdose prevention education, and to support job placement, housing, and counseling for those with substance use disorders. Agencies and organizations serving populations with the highest rates of drug-related overdose shall be prioritized to receive the grants; and

(iii) One-third of the remainder of the fund balance to the Missouri public defender system. Any moneys credited to the Missouri public defender system shall be used only for legal assistance for low-income Missourians, shall not be diverted to any other purpose.

(d) All monies from the taxes and fees authorized hereunder shall provide new and additional funding for the purposes enumerated above and shall not replace existing funding.

(e) The unexpended balance existing in the fund shall be exempt from the provisions of section 33.080, RSMo, or its successor provisions, relating to the transfer of unexpended balances to the general revenue fund.

(3) For all retail sales of marijuana, a record shall be kept by the seller of all amounts and types of marijuana involved in the sale and the total amount of money involved in the sale, including itemizations, taxes collected, and grand total sale amounts. All such records shall be kept on the premises in a readily available format and be made available for review by the department and the department of revenue upon request. Such records shall be retained for five years from the date of the sale.

(4) The tax levied pursuant to this subsection is separate from and in addition to any general state and local sales and use taxes that apply to retail sales, which shall continue to be collected and distributed as provided by general law.

(5) Pursuant to Article III, section 49 of this Constitution, the governing body of any local government is authorized to impose, by ordinance or order, an additional sales tax in an amount not to exceed three percent on all tangible personal property retail sales of adult use marijuana sold in such political subdivision. The tax authorized by this paragraph shall be in addition to any and all other tangible personal property retail sales taxes allowed by law, except that no ordinance or order imposing a tangible personal property retail sales tax under the provisions of this paragraph shall be effective unless the governing body of the political subdivision submits to the voters of the political subdivision, at a municipal, county or state general, primary or special election, a proposal to authorize the governing body of the political subdivision to impose a tax. Any additional local retail sales tax shall be collected pursuant to general laws for the collection of local sales taxes.

(6) Except as authorized in this Article, no additional taxes shall be imposed on the sale of marijuana.

(7) The fees and taxes provided for in this section shall be fully enforceable notwithstanding any other provision in this Constitution purportedly prohibiting or restricting the taxes and fees provided for herein.

(8) For taxpayers authorized to do business pursuant to this Article, the amount that would have been deducted in the computation of federal taxable income pursuant to 26 U.S.C. Section 280E of the Internal Revenue Code as in effect on January 1, 2021, or successor provisions, but is disallowed because cannabis is a controlled substance under federal law, shall be subtracted from the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income, in determining the taxpayer's Missouri adjusted gross income.

7. Additional Protections.

(1) A marijuana testing facility shall not be subject to civil or criminal prosecution under Missouri law, denial of any right or privilege, civil or administrative penalty or sanction, or disciplinary action by any accreditation or licensing board or commission for providing laboratory testing services that relate to marijuana consistent with this section and otherwise meeting legal standards of professional conduct.

(2) Notwithstanding any provision of Article V to the contrary, an attorney shall not be subject to disciplinary action by the Supreme Court of Missouri, the office of chief disciplinary counsel, the state bar association, any state agency or any professional licensing body for any of the following:

(a) owning, operating, investing in, being employed by, or contracting with prospective or licensed marijuana testing facilities, marijuana cultivation facilities, marijuana dispensary facilities, marijuana-infused products manufacturing facilities, marijuana microbusiness facilities, or transportation certificate holders;

(b) counseling, advising, and/or assisting a client in conduct permitted by Missouri law that may violate or conflict with federal or other law, as long as the attorney advises the client about that federal or other law and its potential consequences;

(c) counseling, advising, and/or assisting a client in connection with applying for, owning, operating, or otherwise having any legal, equitable, or beneficial interest in marijuana testing facilities, marijuana cultivation facilities, marijuana dispensary facilities, marijuana-infused products manufacturing facilities, marijuana microbusiness facilities, or transportation certificates; or

(d) counseling, advising or assisting a qualifying patient, primary caregiver, physician, nurse practitioner, health care provider, consumer, or other client related to activity that is no longer subject to criminal penalties under Missouri law pursuant to this Article.

(3) Actions and conduct by marijuana facilities licensed or otherwise certified by the department, or their employees or agents, as permitted by this section and in compliance with department regulations and other standards of legal conduct, shall not be subject to criminal or civil liability or sanctions under Missouri law, except as provided for by this section.

(4) The department may not promulgate a rule that requires a consumer to provide a marijuana facility with identifying information other than identification to determine the consumer's age.

(5) It is the public policy of the state of Missouri that contracts related to marijuana that are entered into by marijuana facilities and those who allow property to be used by those entities should be enforceable. It is the public policy of the state of Missouri that no contract entered into by marijuana facilities, or by a person who allows property to be used for activities that are exempt from state criminal penalties by this section, shall be unenforceable on the basis that activities related to marijuana may be prohibited by federal law.

(6) Prior to requesting a search or arrest warrant relating to cultivation of marijuana plants, a state or local law enforcement official shall verify with the department whether the targeted person holds a registration card allowing for cultivation of flowering marijuana plants under this section, and shall inform the issuing authority when making the warrant request. Evidence of marijuana alone, without specific evidence indicating that the marijuana is outside of what is lawful for medical or adult use, cannot be the basis for a search of a patient or non-patient, including their home, vehicle or other property. Lawful marijuana related activities cannot be the basis for a violation of parole, probation, or any type of supervised release. State and local law enforcement shall have access to such department information as is necessary to

confirm whether the targeted person holds a registration card. Each time a state or local law enforcement officer executes a search warrant authorizing entry upon premises for an alleged marijuana offense, the officer must first knock or announce their presence or purpose prior to entering the premises.

(7) (a) After executing a search warrant for an alleged marijuana offense, or conducting a warrantless search for an alleged marijuana offense, the officer shall report the following information to the agency that employs the officer:

(i) The reasons for the warrant or, in the case of a warrantless search, a detailed account of either the probable cause or exigent circumstances, if any, which lead to the warrantless search;

(ii) Whether any marijuana was discovered during the course of the search;

(iii) Whether any marijuana was seized during the search, and if so, the amount seized;

(iv) Whether any other contraband was discovered or seized in the course of the search, and if seized, a description of the contraband;

(v) A description of the tactics used by law enforcement to enter the property;

(vi) Whether an arrest was made as a result of the search; and

(vii) If an arrest was made, the crime suspected.

(b) Each law enforcement agency shall compile the data described in paragraph (a) of this subdivision for the calendar year into a report and shall submit the report to the attorney general no later than March first of the following calendar year. The attorney general shall determine the format that all law enforcement agencies shall use to submit the report.

(c) The attorney general shall submit a summary of the annual reports of law enforcement agencies to the governor, the general assembly, and each law enforcement agency no later than June first of each year. The summary shall include the total number of such warrants executed by each agency in the previous calendar year for alleged marijuana offenses, and a compilation of the information reported by law enforcement agencies pursuant to paragraph (b) of this subdivision.

8. Legislation.

Nothing in this section shall limit the general assembly from enacting laws consistent with the purposes and provisions of this section.

9. Additional Provisions.

(1) No owner of a marijuana facility or entity with a transportation certification shall be an individual with a disqualifying felony offense. A "disqualifying felony offense" is a violation of, and conviction or guilty plea to, state or federal law that is, or would have been, a felony under Missouri law, regardless of the sentence imposed, unless the department determines that:

(a) The person's conviction was for a marijuana offense that has been expunged or is currently eligible for expungement under this section; or

(b) The person's conviction was for a non-violent crime for which he or she was not incarcerated and that is more than five years old; or

(c) More than five years have passed since the person was released from parole or probation, and he or she has not been convicted of any subsequent felony criminal offenses.

The department may consult with and rely on the records, advice, and recommendations of the attorney general and the department of public safety, or their successor entities, in carrying out the provisions of this subdivision.

(2) Owners licensed pursuant to this section shall submit fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal

record check in accordance with U.S. Public Law 92-544, or its successor provisions. The Missouri state highway patrol, if necessary, shall forward the fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for the purpose of conducting a fingerprint-based criminal background check. Fingerprints shall be submitted pursuant to section 43.543, RSMo, or its successor provisions, and fees shall be paid pursuant to section 43.530, RSMo, or its successor provisions. Unless otherwise required by law, no individual shall be required to submit fingerprints more than once.

(3) No marijuana facility shall manufacture, package, or label marijuana or marijuana-infused products in a false or misleading manner. No person shall sell any product in a manner designed to cause confusion between marijuana or a marijuana-infused product and any product not containing marijuana. A violation of this subdivision shall be punishable by an appropriate and proportional department sanction, up to and including an administrative penalty of five thousand dollars and loss of license.

(4) No marijuana facility may sell edible marijuana-infused candy in shapes or packages that are attractive to children or that are easily confused with commercially sold candy that does not contain marijuana. A violation of this subdivision shall be punishable by an appropriate and proportional department sanction, up to and including an administrative penalty of five thousand dollars and loss of license.

(5) All marijuana and marijuana-infused products shall be sold in individual, child-resistant containers that are labeled with serving amounts, instructions for use, and estimated length of effectiveness. All marijuana and marijuana-infused products shall be sold in containers clearly and conspicuously labeled, as mandated by the department, as containing "Marijuana" or a "Marijuana-Infused Product." Violation of this subdivision shall subject the violator to department sanctions, including an administrative penalty of five thousand dollars.

(6) A marijuana facility may not allow cultivation, manufacturing, sale, or display of marijuana, marijuana-infused products, or marijuana accessories to be visible from a public place outside of the marijuana facility without the use of binoculars, aircraft, or other optical aids.

(7) A marijuana facility may not cultivate, manufacture, test, sell, or store marijuana at any location other than a physical address approved by the department and within an enclosed area that is secured in a manner that prevents access by persons not permitted by the marijuana facility to access the area.

(8) A marijuana facility shall secure every entrance to the facility so that access to areas containing marijuana is restricted to employees and other persons permitted by the marijuana facility to access the area and to agents of the department or state and local law enforcement officers and emergency personnel and shall secure its inventory and equipment during and after operating hours to deter and prevent theft of marijuana, marijuana-infused products, and marijuana accessories.

(9) No marijuana facility may refuse representatives of the department the right to inspect the licensed premises or to audit the books and records of the marijuana facility. A facility that holds licenses issued under sections 1 and 2 of this Article shall comply with inspection regulations and standards issued pursuant to both sections.

(10) No marijuana facility, or entity with a certification, shall assign, sell, give, lease, sublicense, or otherwise transfer its license or certificate to any other entity without the express consent of the department, not to be unreasonably withheld.

(11) Real and personal property used in the cultivation, manufacture, transport, testing, distribution, sale, and administration of marijuana for activities otherwise in compliance with this section shall not be subject to asset forfeiture solely because of that use.

(12) No person shall extract resins from marijuana using dangerous materials or combustible gases without a medical marijuana-infused products manufacturing facility license, marijuana-infused products manufacturing facility license, or a marijuana microbusiness wholesale facility license. Violation of this prohibition shall subject the violator to department sanctions, including an administrative penalty of one thousand dollars for an individual and ten

thousand dollars for a facility licensee and, if applicable, loss of certificate or license for up to one year.

10. Personal Use of Marijuana.

(1) Subject to the limitations in subsection 3 of this section, the following acts by a person at least twenty-one years of age are not unlawful and shall not be an offense under state law or the laws of any local government within the state or be a basis to impose a civil fine, penalty, or sanction, or be a basis to detain, search, or arrest, or otherwise deny any right or privilege, or to seize or forfeit assets under state law or the laws of any local government:

(a) Purchasing, possessing, consuming, using, ingesting, inhaling, processing, transporting, delivering without consideration, or distributing without consideration three ounces or less of dried, unprocessed marijuana, or its equivalent;

(b) Possessing, transporting, planting, cultivating, harvesting, drying, processing, or manufacturing up to six flowering marijuana plants, six nonflowering marijuana plants (over fourteen inches tall), and six clones (plants under fourteen inches tall) provided the person is registered with the department for cultivation of marijuana plants under this section, provided:

(i) The plants and any marijuana produced by the plants in excess of three ounces are kept at one private residence, are in a locked space, and are not visible by normal, unaided vision from a public place; and

(ii) Not more than twice the number of allowable plants under paragraph (b) of this subdivision are kept in or on the grounds of a private residence at one time.

(c) Assisting another person who is at least twenty-one years of age in, or allowing property to be used for, any of the acts permitted by this section; and

(d) Purchasing, possessing, using, delivering, distributing, manufacturing, transferring, or selling to persons twenty-one years of age or older marijuana accessories.

(2) A person who, pursuant to this section, cultivates marijuana plants that are visible by normal, unaided vision from a public place is subject to a civil penalty not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars and forfeiture of the marijuana.

(3) A person who, pursuant to this section, cultivates marijuana plants that are not kept in a locked space is subject to a civil penalty not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars and forfeiture of the marijuana.

(4) A person who smokes marijuana in a public place, other than in an area licensed for such activity by the authorities having jurisdiction over the licensing and/or permitting of said activity, is subject to a civil penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

(5) A person who is under twenty-one years of age who possesses, uses, ingests, inhales, transports, delivers without consideration or distributes without consideration three ounces or less of marijuana, or possesses, delivers without consideration, or distributes without consideration marijuana accessories is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed one hundred dollars and forfeiture of the marijuana. Any such person shall be provided the option of attending up to four hours of drug education or counseling in lieu of the fine.

(6) Subject to the limitations of this section, a person who possesses not more than twice the amount of marijuana allowed pursuant to this subsection, produces not more than twice the amount of marijuana allowed pursuant to this subsection, delivers without receiving any consideration or remuneration to a person who is at least twenty-one years of age not more than twice the amount of marijuana allowed by this subsection, or possesses with intent to deliver not more than twice the amount of marijuana allowed by this subsection:

(a) For a first violation, is subject to a civil infraction punishable by a civil penalty not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars and forfeiture of the marijuana;

(b) For a second violation, is subject to a civil infraction punishable by a civil penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars and forfeiture of the marijuana;

(c) For a third or subsequent violation, is subject to a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding one-thousand dollars and forfeiture of the marijuana;

(d) A person under twenty-one years of age is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars. Any such person shall be provided the option of attending up to eight hours of drug education or counseling in lieu of the fine; and

(e) In lieu of payment, penalties under this subsection may be satisfied by the performance of community service. The rate of pay-down associated with said service option will be the greater of \$15 or the minimum wage in effect at the time of judgment.

(7) (a) Any person currently incarcerated in a prison, jail or halfway house, whether by trial or open or negotiated plea:

(i) Who would not have been guilty of an adult or juvenile offense, had sections 1 and 2 of this Article been in effect at the time of the offense; or

(ii) Who would have been guilty of a lesser adult or juvenile offense had sections 1 and 2 of this Article been in effect at the time of the offense; or

(iii) Who is serving a sentence for a marijuana offense which is a misdemeanor, a class E felony, or a class D felony, or successor designations, involving possession of three pounds or less of marijuana, excluding offenses involving distribution or delivery to a minor, any offenses involving violence, or any offense of operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of marijuana;

may petition the sentencing court to vacate the sentence, order immediate release from incarceration and other supervision by the department of corrections. and the expungement of all government records of the case. Such expungement from all government records shall be granted for all of the person's applicable marijuana offenses, absent good cause for denial. The effect of such orders shall be to restore such person to the status the person occupied prior to such arrest, plea or conviction and as if such event had never taken place, and the conviction and sentence shall be vacated as legally invalid. No person for whom such order has been entered shall be held thereafter under any provision of any law to be guilty of perjury or otherwise giving a false statement by reason of the person's failure to recite or acknowledge such arrest, plea, trial, conviction, or expungement in response to any inquiry made of the person for any purpose whatsoever, and no such inquiry shall be made for information relating to an expungement. The court shall not assess any filing fee for these filings. The office of the state public defender shall prepare and make readily available and accessible a pleading form that may be filed pro se for this purpose. The circuit courts of the state shall also make readily available and accessible this pleading form. Within ninety days of the effective date of this section, the sentencing court shall complete the adjudication for all cases involving only misdemeanor marijuana offenses. Within one hundred and eighty days of the effective date of this section, the sentencing court shall complete the adjudication for all cases involving class E, or successor designation, felony marijuana offenses and, if applicable, any additional marijuana misdemeanor offenses by such offenders. Within two hundred and seventy days of the effective date of this section, the sentencing court shall complete the adjudication for all class D, or successor designation, felony cases involving three pounds or less of marijuana, as well as any lesser marijuana offenses by such offenders, if applicable. This shall not apply to offenses while operating a commercial motor vehicle as defined in 49 CFR 390.5, or its successor provisions, in interstate or intrastate transportation unless otherwise exempted as found in section 307.400, RSMo, or its successor provisions.

(b) Any person currently on probation or parole for a marijuana law violation, whether by trial or open or negotiated plea:

(i) Who would not have been guilty of an adult or juvenile offense, had sections 1 and 2 of this Article been in effect at the time of the offense; or

(ii) Who would have been guilty of a lesser adult or juvenile offense had sections 1 and 2 of this Article been in effect at the time of the offense; or

(iii) Who was convicted or plead guilty to a marijuana offense which is a misdemeanor, a class E felony, or a class D felony, or successor designations, involving the possession of three

pounds or less of marijuana, excluding distribution or delivery to a minor or any offense of operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of marijuana;

shall, upon the effective date of this section, have their sentence automatically vacated by the sentencing court, which shall order the immediate termination of supervision by the department of corrections, and the expungement of all government records of the case. Such expungement from all government records shall be granted for all of the person's applicable marijuana offenses, absent good cause for denial. The effect of such orders shall be to restore such person to the status the person occupied prior to such arrest, plea or conviction and as if such event had never taken place, and the conviction and sentence shall be vacated as legally invalid. No person for whom such order has been entered shall be held thereafter under any provision of any law to be guilty of perjury or otherwise giving a false statement by reason of the person's failure to recite or acknowledge such arrest, plea, trial, conviction, or expungement in response to any inquiry made of the person for any purpose whatsoever, and no such inquiry shall be made for information relating to an expungement. The court shall not assess any filing fee for these cases. This shall not apply to offenses while operating a commercial motor vehicle as defined in 49 CFR 390.5, or its successor provisions, in interstate or intrastate transportation unless otherwise exempted as found in section 307.400, RSMo, or its successor provisions.

(8) (a) Within six months of the effective date of this section, the circuit courts of this state shall order the expungement of the criminal history records of all misdemeanor marijuana offenses for any person who is no longer incarcerated or under the supervision of the department of corrections. Within twelve months of the effective date of this section, the circuit courts of this state shall order the expungement of criminal history records for all persons no longer incarcerated or under the supervision of the department of corrections but who have completed their sentence for any felony marijuana offenses and any marijuana offenses that would no longer be a crime after the effective dates of sections 1 and 2 of this Article, excluding distribution or delivery to a minor, any such offenses involving violence, or any offense of operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of marijuana. For all class A, class B and class C, or successor designations, felony marijuana offenses, and for all class D, or successor designation, felony marijuana offenses for possession of more than three pounds of marijuana, the circuit courts of this state shall order expungement of criminal history records upon the completion of the person's incarceration, including any supervised probation or parole. For the purposes of this subdivision, "criminal history record" means all information documenting an individual's contact with the criminal justice system, including data regarding identification, arrest or citation, arraignment, judicial disposition, custody, and supervision.

(b) An expungement order shall be legally effective immediately and the person whose record is expunged shall be treated in all respects as if he or she had never been arrested, convicted, or sentenced for the offense, and the conviction and sentence shall be vacated as legally invalid. The court shall issue an order to expunge all records and files related to the arrest, citation, investigation, charge, adjudication of guilt, criminal proceedings, and probation related to the sentence. The court shall provide notice of the expungement to the person who is the subject of the record at the person's last known address, the arresting agency, prosecuting attorneys, central state depository of criminal records, and any other entity that may have a record related to the order to expunge. The central state depository of criminal records shall provide notice of the expungement to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Crime Information Center, or its successor agency. The court shall issue the person a certificate stating that the offense for which the person was convicted has been expunged and that its effect is to annul the record of arrest, conviction, and sentence.

(c) The effect of such expungement shall be to restore such person to the status the person occupied prior to such arrest, plea, or conviction and as if such event had never taken place. Such person shall not be required to acknowledge the existence of such a criminal history record or answer questions about the record in any application for employment, license, or civil right or privilege or in an appearance as a witness in any proceeding or hearing, and may deny the existence of the record regardless of whether the person has received notice from the court that an expungement order has been issued on the person's behalf.

(d) No person shall be prosecuted again for any offense which has been vacated or expunged.

(e) The court shall keep a special index of cases that have been expunged together with the expungement order and the certificate issued pursuant to this subsection. The index shall list only the name of the person convicted of the offense, his or her date of birth, the docket number, and the criminal offense that was the subject of the expungement. The special index and related documents shall be confidential and shall be physically and electronically segregated in a manner that ensures confidentiality and that limits access to authorized persons. The court may permit special access to the index and the documents for research purposes pursuant to the rules for public access to court records. The index and documents made available by the court may not include any identifying information.

(9) A person currently under parole, probation, or other state supervision, or released awaiting trial or other hearing, may not be punished or otherwise penalized based solely on conduct that is permitted by this section.

(10) No conduct permitted by this section shall constitute the basis for detention, search, or arrest; and except when law enforcement is investigating whether a person is operating a motor vehicle, train, aircraft, motorboat, or other motorized form of transport while under the influence of marijuana, the odor of marijuana or burnt marijuana, the possession or suspicion of possession of marijuana without evidence of a quantity in excess of the lawful amount, or the possession of multiple containers of marijuana without evidence of quantity in excess of the lawful amount shall not individually or in combination with each other constitute reasonably articulable suspicion of a crime. Marijuana and marijuana-infused products as permitted by this section are not contraband nor subject to seizure.

(11) A person shall not be denied eligibility in public assistance programs or public benefits based solely on conduct that is permitted by this Article, unless required by federal law.

(12) No person shall be denied their rights under Article 1, section 23 of the Missouri Constitution, solely for conduct that is permitted by this section.

(13) No person shall be denied parental rights, custody of, or visitation with a minor child by a state or local government executive agency based solely on conduct that is permitted by this section, unless the person's behavior is such that it creates an unreasonable danger to a minor child that can be established by clear and convincing evidence.

11. Interstate Commerce.

If federal law, rules, or regulations are amended to allow the interstate commerce of marijuana or marijuana-infused products or the importation or exportation of marijuana or marijuana-infused products into or out of the state of Missouri, the provisions and intent of this section shall, to the extent possible, remain in full effect, unless explicitly preempted by such federal law, rule, or regulation. If federal law, rules, or regulations are amended as provided above, any marijuana or marijuana-infused products imported into this state shall be subject to the same testing standards and seed to sale tracking system required under this section for marijuana and marijuana-infused products produced within the state. Unless federal law, rules, or regulations explicitly require otherwise, no entity shall sell, transport, produce, distribute, deliver, or cultivate marijuana or marijuana-infused products without an applicable license or certificate as required under this section. In addition, any raw biomass of marijuana or marijuana flower imported from out-of-state shall be received only by a licensed cultivation facility, while all batch oil, infused marijuana products and any marijuana product in any other form shall be received only by a licensed manufacturing facility.

12. Severability.

The provisions of this section are severable, and if any clause, sentence, paragraph or section of this measure, or an application thereof, is adjudged invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, the other provisions shall continue to be in effect to the fullest extent possible.

13. Effective Date.

The provisions of this section shall become effective thirty days after the election, as provided by this Constitution.

Title XXXVIII CRIMES AND PUNISHMENT; PEACE OFFICERS AND PUBLIC DEFENDERS

Chapter 579

< > • Effective - 01 Jan 2017, see footnote

579.020. Delivery of a controlled substance — penalties. — 1. A person commits the offense of delivery of a controlled substance if, except as authorized in this chapter or chapter 195, he or she:

- (1) Knowingly distributes or delivers a controlled substance;
- (2) Attempts to distribute or deliver a controlled substance;
- (3) Knowingly possesses a controlled substance with the intent to distribute or deliver any amount of a controlled substance; or
- (4) Knowingly permits a minor to purchase or transport illegally obtained controlled substances.

2. Except when the controlled substance is thirty-five grams or less of marijuana or synthetic cannabinoid or as otherwise provided under subsection 5 of this section, the offense of delivery of a controlled substance is a class C felony.

3. Except as otherwise provided under subsection 4 of this section, the offense of delivery of thirty-five grams or less of marijuana or synthetic cannabinoid is a class E felony.

4. The offense of delivery of thirty-five grams or less of marijuana or synthetic cannabinoid to a person less than seventeen years of age who is at least two years younger than the defendant is a class C felony.

5. The offense of delivery of a controlled substance is a class B felony if:

- (1) The delivery or distribution is any amount of a controlled substance except thirty-five grams or less of marijuana or synthetic cannabinoid, to a person less than seventeen years of age who is at least two years younger than the defendant; or
- (2) The person knowingly permits a minor to purchase or transport illegally obtained controlled substances.

(L. 1989 S.B. 215 & 58, A.L. 2014 S.B. 491)

Transferred 2014; formerly 195.212; Effective 1-01-17

---- end of effective 01 Jan 2017 ----

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Title XXXVIII CRIMES AND PUNISHMENT; PEACE OFFICERS AND PUBLIC DEFENDERS

Chapter 579

< > • Effective - 01 Jan 2017, see footnote

579.030. Distribution of controlled substance in a protected location — penalty. — 1. A person commits the offense of distribution of a controlled substance in a protected location if he or she knowingly distributes, sells, or delivers any controlled substance, except thirty-five grams or less of marijuana or synthetic cannabinoid, to a person with knowledge that that distribution, delivery or sale is:

(1) In, on, or within two thousand feet of, the real property comprising a public or private elementary, vocational, or secondary school, or on any school bus; or

(2) In, on, or within one thousand feet of, the real property comprising a public park, state park, county park, municipal park, or private park designed for public recreational purposes, as park is defined in section 253.010; or

(3) In or on the real property comprising public housing or other governmental assisted housing.

2. The offense of unlawful distribution of a controlled substance in a protected location is a class A felony.

(L. 1993 S.B. 180, A.L. 2003 S.B. 39, A.L. 2014 S.B. 491)

Transferred 2014; formerly 195.218; Effective 1-01-17

---- end of effective 01 Jan 2017 ----

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579.068. Trafficking drugs, second degree — penalty. — 1. A person commits the offense of trafficking drugs in the second degree if, except as authorized by this chapter or chapter 195, such person knowingly possesses or has under his or her control, purchases or attempts to purchase, or brings into this state:

- (1) More than thirty grams of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of heroin;
 - (2) More than one hundred fifty grams of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of coca leaves, except coca leaves and extracts of coca leaves from which cocaine, ecgonine, and derivatives of ecgonine or their salts have been removed; cocaine salts and their optical and geometric isomers, and salts of isomers; ecgonine, its derivatives, their salts, isomers, and salts of isomers; or any compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of any of the foregoing substances;
 - (3) More than eight grams of a mixture or substance described in subdivision (2) of this subsection which contains cocaine base;
 - (4) More than five hundred milligrams of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD);
 - (5) More than thirty grams of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of phencyclidine (PCP);
 - (6) More than four grams of phencyclidine;
 - (7) More than thirty kilograms of a mixture or substance containing marijuana;
 - (8) More than thirty grams of any material, compound, mixture, or preparation containing any quantity of the following substances having a stimulant effect on the central nervous system: amphetamine, its salts, optical isomers and salts of its optical isomers; methamphetamine, its salts, optical isomers and salts of its optical isomers; phenmetrazine and its salts; or methylphenidate;
 - (9) More than thirty grams of any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine; or
 - (10) More than ten milligrams of fentanyl or carfentanil, or any derivative thereof, or any combination thereof, or any compound, mixture, or substance containing a detectable amount of fentanyl or carfentanil, or their optical isomers or analogues.
2. The offense of trafficking drugs in the second degree is a class C felony.
3. The offense of trafficking drugs in the second degree is a class B felony if the quantity involved is:
- (1) Ninety grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of heroin; or
 - (2) Four hundred fifty grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of coca leaves, except coca leaves and extracts of coca leaves from which cocaine, ecgonine, and derivatives of ecgonine or their salts have been removed; cocaine salts and their optical and geometric isomers, and salts of isomers; ecgonine, its derivatives, their salts, isomers, and salts of isomers; or any compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of any of the foregoing substances; or
 - (3) Twenty-four grams or more of a mixture or substance described in subdivision (2) of this subsection which contains cocaine base; or
 - (4) One gram or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD); or
 - (5) Ninety grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of phencyclidine (PCP); or
 - (6) Twelve grams or more of phencyclidine; or
 - (7) One hundred kilograms or more of a mixture or substance containing marijuana; or
 - (8) More than five hundred marijuana plants; or
 - (9) Ninety grams or more but less than four hundred fifty grams of any material, compound, mixture, or preparation containing any quantity of the following substances having a stimulant effect on the central nervous system: amphetamine, its salts, optical isomers and salts of its optical isomers; methamphetamine, its salts, optical isomers and salts of its optical isomers; phenmetrazine and its salts; or methylphenidate; or
 - (10) Ninety grams or more but less than four hundred fifty grams of any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine; or
 - (11) Twenty milligrams or more of fentanyl or carfentanil, or any derivative thereof, or any combination thereof, or any compound, mixture, or substance containing a detectable amount of fentanyl or carfentanil, or their optical isomers or analogues.
4. The offense of trafficking drugs in the second degree is a class A felony if the quantity involved is four hundred fifty grams or more of any material, compound, mixture or preparation which contains:
- (1) Any quantity of the following substances having a stimulant effect on the central nervous system: amphetamine, its salts, optical isomers and salts of its optical isomers; methamphetamine, its salts, isomers and salts of its isomers; phenmetrazine and its salts; or methylphenidate; or
 - (2) Any quantity of 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine.
5. The offense of drug trafficking in the second degree is a class C felony for the first offense and a class B felony for any second or subsequent offense for the trafficking of less than one gram of flunitrazepam.

(L. 1989 S.B. 215 & 58, A.L. 1998 H.B. 1147, et al., A.L. 2001 H.B. 471, A.L. 2012 S.B. 628, A.L. 2014 S.B. 491, A.L. 2020 H.B. 1896)

Transferred 2014; formerly 195.223

---- end of effective 28 Aug 2020 ----

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- All versions

	Effective	End
579.068	8/28/2020	
579.068	1/1/2017	8/28/2020

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Title XXXVIII CRIMES AND PUNISHMENT; PEACE OFFICERS AND PUBLIC DEFENDERS

Chapter 579

< > • Effective - 01 Jan 2017, see footnote

579.074. Unlawful possession of drug paraphernalia — penalty. — 1. A person commits the offense of unlawful possession of drug paraphernalia if he or she knowingly uses, or possesses with intent to use, drug paraphernalia to plant, propagate, cultivate, grow, harvest, manufacture, compound, convert, produce, process, prepare, test, analyze, pack, repack, store, contain, conceal, inject, ingest, inhale, or otherwise introduce into the human body, a controlled substance or an imitation controlled substance in violation of this chapter or [chapter 195](#).

2. The offense of unlawful possession of drug paraphernalia is a class D misdemeanor, unless the person has previously been found guilty of any offense of the laws of this state related to controlled substances or of the laws of another jurisdiction related to controlled substances, in which case the violation of this section is a class A misdemeanor. Prior findings of guilt shall be pleaded and proven in the same manner as required by section [558.021](#).

3. The offense of unlawful possession of drug paraphernalia is a class E felony if the person uses, or possesses with intent to use, the paraphernalia in combination with each other to manufacture, compound, produce, prepare, test, or analyze amphetamine or methamphetamine or any of their analogues.

(L. 1989 S.B. 215 & 58, A.L. 1998 H.B. 1147, et al., A.L. 2014 S.B. 491)

Transferred 2014; formerly 195.233; Effective 1-01-17

---- end of effective 01 Jan 2017 ----
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