Impacts of Marijuana in Washington State: Mistakes Made and Lessons Learned

Deputy Chief Steve Johnson
Washington State Liquor and Cannabis Board
Impacts of Marijuana in Washington State: Mistakes Made & Lessons Learned

2018 Symposium on Traffic Safety
Orlando, FL
May 22, 2018

Deputy Chief Steve Johnson, WSLCB
Washington State Marijuana History 101

• Approved by voter Initiative 692 in **1998**
  • Granted an affirmative defense to criminal prosecution for:
    • Qualifying patients and primary caregivers who possess no more than a “sixty-day supply”
    • *(what is a 60 day supply?)*
Key Events:

• 2007 - Definition of sixty-day supply
  SB 6032 - 24 oz. and **15 plants**

• 2009 - Change in federal government’s enforcement policy

• 2010 - Physician assistants, advanced registered nurse practitioners and naturopaths added as authorizers

• 2011 - SB 5073 passes but is partially vetoed by Gov. Gregoire
  • Made it legal if participant registered in database – vetoed
I – 502 Passed on November 6, 2012

- I-502, Nov. 6, 2012
- ACLU, Rick Steves & Peter Lewis
- $6 million Campaign Fund
- Supports Say:
  - 70 years of prohibition clogged jails, ruined lives
  - Tax revenue $2 billion
  - Well funded, well organized political campaign
- Those opposed: out spent, not organized

- Adults age 21+ are allowed to do the following:
  - Possess up to one ounce of marijuana
  - Obtained from a state licensed system of private producers, processors and retail stores
  - Approved 25% tax at each exchange with 40% of new revenue going to the state’s general fund

- Hallmarks of the legal marijuana market:
  - Regulation and enforcement
  - Seed to sale tracking
  - Testing and labeling requirements
  - Serving size limits
  - Product restrictions
  - Taxation
Federal Guiding Principles – Cole Memorandum

- Preventing the distribution of marijuana to minors
- Preventing revenue from the sale of marijuana from going to criminal enterprises, gangs, and cartels
- Preventing the diversion of marijuana from states where it is legal under state law in some form to other states
- Preventing state-authorized marijuana activity from being used as a cover or pretext for the trafficking of other illegal drugs or other illegal activity

- Preventing violence and the use of firearms in the cultivation and distribution of marijuana
- Preventing drugged driving and the exacerbation of other adverse public health consequences associated with marijuana use
- Preventing the growing of marijuana on public lands and the attendant public safety and environmental dangers posed by marijuana production on public lands
- Preventing marijuana possession or use on federal property

Source: Department of Justice; Department of the Interior (logo) | GAO-16-1
Recreational vs. Medical Marijuana Pre-2015

**Recreational**
- Illegal to grow your own
- Amount limits, up to either:
  - 1 oz “useable” MJ (bud)
  - 16 oz infused product (brownies)
  - 72 oz liquid (soda pop)
  - 7 grams concentrate (hash oil)
- Lab tested, controlled pesticide use
- Age 21+
- Taxed (Changed to 37% at retail sale)

**Medical**
- Up to 24 oz “useable” MJ
- Can grow up to 15 plants
  - Double that if you are an MJ provider and patient
- No dispensaries, but “cooperatives”
- No lab test, pesticide controls
- Age 18+ (even providers)
- Not taxed (1/3 – ¼ the cost)
- Need MJ card (not prescription) – tamper resistant
- Doctor, naturopath, PA, nurse practitioner, osteopath

Provide MJ to a minor: felony
DUI – 5 ng/ml -- Penalties for illegal grows, quantities
And Finally...Alignment

- 2015 Legislative Session – Senate Bill 5052 and House Bill 2136 Create:
  - Regulation of the medical use of marijuana
  - Specific requirements for patients under the age of 18
  - A single system of licensed production, processing and retail sales by July 1, 2016
  - Consistent testing, labeling and product standards
Medical Marijuana – Qualifying Conditions

Under Section 16 of the Cannabis Patient Protection Act, the legislature finds that there is medical evidence that some patients with terminal or debilitating medical conditions may, under their healthcare professional's care, benefit from the medical use of marijuana.

http://www.doh.wa.gov/YouandYourFamily/Marijuana/MedicalMarijuana

Some of the conditions for which marijuana appears to be beneficial include, but aren't limited to:

- Nausea, vomiting, and cachexia associated with cancer, HIV-positive status, AIDS, hepatitis C, anorexia, and their treatments;
- Severe muscle spasms associated with multiple sclerosis, epilepsy, and other seizure and spasticity disorders;
- Acute or chronic glaucoma;
- Crohn's disease; and
- Some forms of intractable pain.

Humanitarian compassion necessitates that the decision to use marijuana by patients with terminal or debilitating medical conditions is a personal, individual decision, based upon their healthcare professional's professional medical judgment and discretion.
Medical Marijuana Recognition Card

Under the new medical marijuana law, recognition cards are required if patients and designated providers 21 and older wish to have access to the following benefits:

• Purchase products sales-tax free.
• Purchase up to three times the current legal limit for recreational users.
• Purchase high-THC infused products.
• Grow more than four plants in their residence.
• Have full protection from arrest, prosecution, and legal penalties, although patients will still have an affirmative defense.
Licensing

- **Requirements**
  - Criminal history investigation
    - All parties, including spouses
    - FBI background checks
  - Financial background investigation
    - Identifies source of funds
  - Six-month residency requirement
    - Entity must be formed in Washington State
    - Demonstrate at time of application
  - Property must be more than 1,000’ from: schools, child care centers, transit centers, game arcades, libraries, playgrounds, public parks.

6,756 applications received after the original initiative

2,747 were assigned to process
  - 2,415 Producer/Processor applications advanced
  - 334 Retail applications authorized

2,340 medical marijuana retail applications
  - 222 new retail locations authorized
  - 11 Cooperatives are registered

11 Transportation licenses issued

**Traceability System**
- A robust and comprehensive software system that traces product from start to sale. Licensees must report significant milestones and changes to the LCB’s traceability system which allows the LCB to monitor and track any plant or product at any time.
# Washington State Liquor and Cannabis Board

## Retail Locations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Producer</th>
<th>Producer/Processor</th>
<th>Processor</th>
<th>Retail</th>
<th>Canopy</th>
<th>Plants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>147</td>
<td>1049</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>18.5m sqft*</td>
<td>1.2m*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Producers/Processors

Maps showing retail locations and producers/processors across Washington State.
**Money**

**Sales/Tax Activity**

**Sales Activity**
- Total Sales to Date (since July 8, 2014) $3.02 billion
  - Sales FY 2015: $259.6 million
  - Sales FY 2016: $786.4 million
  - Sales FY 2017: $1.37 billion
  - Sales FY 2018: $606 million
- Average Daily Sales - $4.0 million average daily sales

**Excise Tax Revenue***
- Total Tax to Date (since July 8, 2014): $ 773.7 million
  - Total Excise Tax FY 2015: $64.9 million
  - Total Excise Tax FY 2016: $185.7 million
  - Total Excise Tax FY 2017: $314.8 million
  - Total Excise Tax FY 2018: $208.3 million

*In addition, DOR collects Retail Sales and Business and Occupation taxes

**Banking Issues**
- 3 State Charter Banks
- 3 Credit Unions
- > 5% taxes received in cash

![Graph showing total sales and excise tax over years]

Green = Total Sales
Blue = Excise Tax
Average Price Per Gram Sold

Wholesale vs. Retail

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Wholesale Avg. $/g</th>
<th>Retail Avg. $/g</th>
<th>Retail Avg. $/g (with excise tax)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11/27/15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/20/16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/20/17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 2017 Avg. Price</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale = $2.40/g</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail = $5.20/g</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Where is the money going?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimated Net to Distribute</th>
<th>FY 16</th>
<th>FY 17</th>
<th>FY 18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agency</strong></td>
<td><strong>For</strong></td>
<td><strong>FY 16</strong></td>
<td><strong>FY 17</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dept. of Social and Health Svcs.</td>
<td>Prevention and reduction of substance abuse</td>
<td>$12,814,000 (8 percent)</td>
<td>$27,786,000 (9.5 percent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dept. of Health</td>
<td>Marijuana education and public health program</td>
<td>$7,500,000 (4.7 percent)</td>
<td>$7,500,000 (2.6 percent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Washington</td>
<td>Research on short- and long-term effects</td>
<td>$207,000 (.13 percent)</td>
<td>$207,000 (.07 percent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington State University</td>
<td>Research on short- and long-term effects</td>
<td>$138,000 (.09 percent)</td>
<td>$138,000 (.05 percent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington State University</td>
<td>Basic Health Trust Fund Account</td>
<td>$79,750,000 (50 percent)</td>
<td>$145,717,000 (50 percent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA Health Care Authority</td>
<td>Contracts with community health centers</td>
<td>$7,791,000 (4.9 percent)</td>
<td>$12,979,000 (4.5 percent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supt. of Public Instruction</td>
<td>Drop-out prevention</td>
<td>$251,000 (.16 percent)</td>
<td>$511,000 (.18 percent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Fund</td>
<td>$51,048,900 (32 percent)</td>
<td>$96,596,209 (33.1 percent)</td>
<td>$120,000,000 (34.2 percent)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Revenue Projections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FY 2015</td>
<td>$36.3 million</td>
<td>FY 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2016</td>
<td>$80.0 million</td>
<td>FY 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2017</td>
<td>$119.8 million</td>
<td>FY 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2018</td>
<td>$160.2 million</td>
<td>FY 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2019</td>
<td>$193.5 million</td>
<td>FY 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Actual: $64.9 million</td>
<td>FY 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Actual: $185.7 million</td>
<td>FY 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Actual: $314.8 million</td>
<td>FY 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Actual: $361.4 million</td>
<td>FY 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Actual: $378.9 million</td>
<td>FY 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Actual: $394.3 million</td>
<td>FY 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Actual: $406.9 million</td>
<td>FY 2021</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sales by Product Type (%)

- Useable Marijuana: 68.8%
- Extracts for Inhalation: 19.6%
- Solid edibles: 7.0%
- Liquid edibles: 2.4%
- Other: 2.2%

Source: Washington State Liquor and Cannabis Board
“Not your daddy’s Woodstock weed”
THC potency used in most government studies

3 - 6% THC
Consumer Safety

Edible Products Not Allowed

Sample Label Mock Up

Warning: This product has intoxicating effects and may be habit forming. There may be health risks associated with the consumption of this product. Should not be used by women that are pregnant or breast feeding. This product may be unlawful outside of Washington State. Marijuana can impair concentration, coordination and judgment. Do not operate a vehicle or machinery under the influence of this drug. For use only by adults 21 and older. Keep out of children.

Caution: When eaten or swallowed, the intoxicating effects of this drug may be delayed by two or more hours.

Resinator Blend
60% Sativa / 40% Indica

Lot#6334414900001234
10mg Active THC per Serving
Contains 10 Servings
Net Weight 5000mg
Mfg Date: 02/08/2017
Best By: 02/08/2018
Retail UBI#603344149

Ingredients: Organic Fractionated Coconut Oil, CO2 Extracted Cannabis Oil.
No pesticides were used in the production of this product.
Consumer Safety

- Limited to 10mg per serving with no more than 10 servings per package
- Servings are individually wrapped
- Child proof packaging
- Homogenized to ensure uniform THC concentration
- Lab tested and approved
- Store signage and product warnings
Consumer Safety

• Marijuana-Infused Products
  • Cannot be especially appealing to children
  • No gummy candies, lollipops, cotton candy, or brightly colored products
  • No hazardous foods that require time-temperature control to keep them safe
  • Other high-risk foods prohibited (WAC 314-55-077)

• 2017 – HB 1250 Free Lock Boxes 21 and older. Under 18 some restrictions
Security & Safeguards

• Alarm and surveillance video camera requirements (including camera placement, minimum pixels and lockbox encasement)
• Strict transportation and record keeping requirements
• Hours of retail operation limited to 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 a.m.
Growth of the Industry

Top 3 MJ Complaints FY17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Complaint Description</th>
<th>Total Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advertising: Violations</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>True party of interest violation</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permitting or engaging in criminal conduct</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top 3 MJ Violations FY17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MJ Complaint</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(MJ) Failure to utilize and/or maintain traceability. (producer)</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MJ) Failure to maintain required security alarm and surveillance systems. (producer)</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(MJ) Sale or service to minor</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MJ Compliance Rate

- 2016: 92%
- June 2016: 89%
- July 2016: 93%
- Aug 2016: 92%
- Sep 2016: 95%
- Oct 2016: 93%
- Nov 2016: 93%
- Dec 2016: 88%
- Jan 2017: 90%
- Feb 2017: 98%
- Mar 2017: 98%
- Apr 2017: 95%
- May 2017: 96%
- Jun 2017: 96%
Enforcement
Marijuana Premises Checks


Premises Checks
Linear (Premises Checks)
Compliance Checks

96% Average Compliance Rate
889 Completed since July 2017
3 Visits per Location Goal

Tacoma: 50 (100%)
Seattle: 19 (89%)
Mount Vernon: 17 (100%)
Spokane: 21 (95%)

Compliance Rate

Marijuana Compliance Check-no Sale
Marijuana Compliance Check-Sale
Compliance Rate
Marijuana Advertising

- 35% of all marijuana complaints (Summer 2017 increased to 50%)
- Laws changed late summer 2017
- Requires additional rule changes
- Intent on advertising
Resources & Operations

- Licensed vs Unlicensed
- Retail (Integrated)
- Non-retail (Specialized)
  - Consistent interpretation of rules
  - Team cohesiveness
  - Effective enforcement:
    - Production / Processing
    - Packaging / Labeling
    - Surveillance / Security
    - Traceability
    - Transportation
    - License Integrity *
    - Pesticides *
Seizures at Licensed Locations
Seizures at Unlicensed Locations
Drug Involved Fatal Crashes

“Marijuana has always been a dominate drug in fatal crashes.”
Dr. Darrin Grondel
Impaired Driving

Total # of impaired driving cases received for blood testing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Cases</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>4,809</td>
<td>18.2 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>5,012</td>
<td>19.4 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>5,132</td>
<td>20.2 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>5,298</td>
<td>18.6 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>5,468</td>
<td>24.9 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>6,270</td>
<td>28.0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>7,044</td>
<td>32.8 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016 (Jan-Oct)</td>
<td>7,024</td>
<td>33.2 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentage of total cases testing positive for THC (at or above 1 ng)

Data from the WA State Toxicology Lab, 2016 data current through October 2016
The 5 ng/mL THC Debate

Research suggests that setting a cutoff level at less than 5 ng/mL THC for blood would fail to identify many drivers who smoked cannabis because THC is rapidly cleared from the blood.

Source: DuPont, Drugged Driving Research, 13

The average THC concentration for THC-positive DUI blood samples in WA is 5.7 Nanograms
Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation (PIRE) Roadside Survey in Washington State

- Data collection: June, 2014; Nov. 2014 and June, 2015
- Statewide sample -- six counties, five areas within each (Spokane, Yakima, King, Whatcom, Snohomish, Kitsap)
- Alcohol and drugs (75 types, with levels)

- Six counties, 5 locations
- 926 drivers eligible
- 97% (917) breath tests
- 96% (902) saliva
- 74% (711) blood
- 95% K & A surveys

Male drivers age 20 – 34 over-represented:
* 21% population
* 45% survey sample
Have you ever, even once, used marijuana?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>69%</td>
<td>615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>888</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Those who said they used marijuana in the last year were also asked: “Have you used marijuana within two hours of driving?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>44%</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

respondents
The drivers who said they’d used marijuana within two hours of driving were also asked: “When you used marijuana and drove, how do you think it affected your driving?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Percentage of drivers</th>
<th>Total number:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Did not make any difference in my driving:</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Made me a better driver:</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don’t know:</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Made my driving worse:</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Among the drivers surveyed, 877 answered the question:
“How likely do you think it is that marijuana impairs a person’s ability to drive safely if used within two hours of driving?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Percentage:</th>
<th>Number of Respondents:</th>
<th>T= 877</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very likely</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>409</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Likely</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat likely</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>T= 768 (88%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not at all likely</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>109</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
881 Survey respondents answered the question: “How likely do you think it is that a person could be arrested for impaired driving after using marijuana within two hours of driving?”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Percentage:</th>
<th>Number of Respondents:</th>
<th>T= 881</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very likely</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>360</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Likely</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>204</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat likely</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>219</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not at all likely</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

T= 783 (89%)
Among daytime drivers, there was a statistically significant increase in THC-positive drivers in both waves 2 and 3 compared to wave 1. Those exceeding the 5ng per se significantly decreased in wave 2 from wave 1. All other results were not statistically significant but still serve as prevalence estimates.

In this chart, only the points that are connected by a line are statistically significant changes - the stand alone points can be described as 'point in time prevalence estimates with variation due to chance'.
Drug Positive Drivers in Washington State
(Average prevalence estimates Wave 1 – Wave 3)

- Drug Negative: 64.7%
- THC Only: 11.5%
- THC + Other Drugs (not alcohol): 7.0%
- Illegal Drugs Only: 1.5%
- Medications Only: 14.7%
- Illegal Drugs + Medications: 0.6%

Differences between waves were not significant so we took an average of the three different values to display this general prevalence chart for drugs.
Alcohol and Drug-Positive Drivers in Washington State
(Average prevalence estimates Wave 1 – Wave 3)

- No Alcohol or Drugs: 61.8%
- Alcohol+THC: 1.0%
- Alcohol+Other Drugs: 1.1%
- Alcohol Only: 2.8%
- THC: 17.5%
- Other Drugs: 15.8%
Reasons for Traffic Stops

DTD = Disobeyed Traffic Device

< 5 ng/ml
5+ ng/ml
Driving While Impaired by Marijuana

- Recent meta-analyses shows driving high doubles crash risk
- Affects focus, motor coordination, drowsiness and concentration
- Drivers involved in fatal crashes show a high frequency of combining pot & alcohol = synergistic effect
- Marijuana drug levels/specific type not shown in national FARS crash data
- DUI citations are down in Washington State
Drivers High on Marijuana - Speed

2014 FARS data revealed that speeding occurs in 35.8% of all fatal marijuana driving cases compared to 25.9% of no-alcohol or drugs cases.

Legalization Myths

• Crime is down
  • Recent shootings over marijuana
  • Robberies and Burglaries

• Impaired driving will NOT go up
  • WTSC data
  • WSLCB rule to mitigate risk

• Officers are able to focus on other crimes

• Marijuana sales and possession are decriminalized
  • Must have a license to legally sell recreational marijuana
  • Criminal sanctions are still in place

• No major issues
  • Competing market places
  • Civil issues (odor, zoning, etc.)
  • Tribal relations
BUSTED
Challenges & Learning Opportunities

- Open Container Law
- Product Testing Process and Accuracy
- Marijuana vs Alcohol Regulation
- Public Education Efforts
- Native American Tribal Involvement
- Organizational Growth
- Impaired Driving
- Enforcement Authority
- Future Legislation
  - Home grow
  - Home delivery
  - Social outlets
- Prioritization of Resources
- Administrative Rule Making
- Employee Engagement
- Public Perception
  - Pesticides
  - Public Expectations
Top Detected Drug Category by State 2014-2015

Green – Cannabis  
Red – Depressants  
Blue – Stimulants  
Orange – Narcotics

Source: NHTSA NSTRC
STATE BY STATE: Marijuana Possession and Use Laws
AS OF APRIL 2017

1 Louisiana has a medical marijuana law but implementation is limited; NCSSL does not consider Louisiana a medical marijuana state.

4 States: Decriminalized (not medical or recreational)
10 States: Medical (not decriminalized or recreational)
9 States: Decriminalized and medical but not recreational
9 States + DC: Everything—recreational, decriminalized, and medical

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures

GHSA — Responsibility.org
Olympics
For More Information Contact:

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