

ONE HUNDRED NINTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION - 2025
COMMITTEE STATEMENT
LB677

Hearing Date: Monday March 03, 2025
Committee On: General Affairs
Introducer: Hansen
One Liner: Change provisions of the Nebraska Medical Cannabis Regulation Act and provide for regulation of medical cannabis

Roll Call Vote - Final Committee Action:
Advanced to General File with amendment(s)

Vote Results:

Aye:	5	Senators Holdcroft, Cavanaugh, J., Clouse, Quick, Rountree
Nay:	3	Senators Andersen, DeKay, Storm
Absent:		
Present Not Voting:		

Testimony:

Proponents:

Senator Ben Hansen
LeeAnn Folkers
Grant Wistrom
John Mueller
Michael Johnson
Kevin Gallagher
Christa Eggers
Josephine Litwinowicz
Andrew Douvlis
Paul Dorenbach
Shelley Gillen
Lia Post
Josh Egle
Shari Lawlor
Shannon Coryell
Odilia Underwood
Patricia Petersen
Marcie Reed
Garrett Connely
Edison McDonald
Sarah Linden
Jennie Calentine*

Representing:

Opening Presenter
Apothecary Farms
Ag Med
GreenLight
AgMed
Apothecary Farms
Nebraskans for Medical Marijuana
Higher Power Church
self
self
Nebraska Families 4 Medical Cannabis
self
self
self
self
self
self
self
The ARC of Nebraska and GC Resolve
self
Self

Opponents:

Zachary Pohlman

Representing:

Nebraska Attorney General



Dr. Roger Donovick
Abigail Osterhaus
Lorelle Muetting

Department of Health and Human Services
Prevention Means Progress
Heartland Family Service

Neutral:

Don L. Lease II
Adam Morfeld
Hobert Rupe
Bill Hawkins

Representing:

self
Nebraskans for Medical Marijuana
Nebraska Liquor Control Commission
Nebraska Hemp Company

* ADA Accommodation Written Testimony

Summary of purpose and/or changes:

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Legislative Bill 677 establishes a comprehensive regulatory framework for the cultivation, processing, distribution, and sale of medical cannabis in Nebraska following the passage of Initiative 437 and 438. The bill creates the framework for the Nebraska Medical Cannabis Commission which will oversee the licensing and regulation of various entities involved in the medical cannabis industry including cultivators, dispensaries, product manufacturers, testing facilities, and transporters.

The intent of the bill is to provide a legal and regulated pathway for patients to access medical cannabis while safeguarding public health and safety. It includes provisions to prevent misuse and diversion of cannabis, such as requiring child-resistant packaging and clear labeling of cannabis products as well as mandating rigorous testing for contaminants and potency to ensure product safety and efficacy. The bill allows for the establishment of a seed to sale tracking system to monitor the movement of cannabis products throughout the supply chain, thereby preventing illegal distribution and ensuring compliance with state regulations. Additionally, it imposes a special sales tax rate on medical cannabis sales and outlines the distribution of tax revenue to support property tax relief. By addressing these various aspects, LB677 aims to create a balanced approach that meets the medical needs of patients while maintaining strict regulatory oversight.

SECTION BY SECTION SUMMARY:

- Section 1: Amends Section 1 of Initiative Law 2024, No. 438, clarifying that sections 1–6 of the original initiative plus sections 1–167 of LB 677 constitute the updated Nebraska Medical Cannabis Regulation Act. ("Act")
- Section 2: States that definitions for the Nebraska Medical Cannabis Regulation Act are contained in sections 3–45 of this bill.
- Section 3: Clarifies that “allowable amount of cannabis” excludes non-cannabis ingredients in products (e.g., edibles).
- Section 4: Defines “cancel” as discontinuing all license rights/privileges.
- Section 5: Defines “cannabis” as including all forms of the plant, seeds, resin, extracts, etc. Subsection two clarifies that cannabis includes cannabis in all forms, including, but not limited to, cannabis products and concentrated cannabis. Subsection three excludes certain hemp and



federal FDA-approved CBD products.

- Section 6: Defines “cannabis accessories” as any equipment, products, or materials of any kind that are used, intended for use, or designed for use in storing, vaporizing, smoking, or containing cannabis, or for ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing cannabis into the human body.
- Section 7: Defines “cannabis for medical purposes” as cannabis and cannabis accessories intended for use by qualified patients and registered caregivers pursuant to the Act for the alleviation of a qualifying medical condition
- Section 8: Defines “cannabis product” as comprised of cannabis and other ingredients. Can also include by not limited to, cannabis-infused edible products, concentrated cannabis, ointments, tinctures, and transdermal patches.
- Section 9: Defines “caregiver” in subsection one, where a qualified patient who is eighteen years of age or older and is not under the protection of a legal guardian, is at least twenty-one years of age and has been designated by a qualified patient in a signed affidavit. In subsection two, a caregiver is defined where a qualified patient is under the age of eighteen years old or under the protection of a legal guardian, the legal guardian or parent with the authority to make health care decisions for the qualified patient or a person designated in a sworn affidavit by the legal guardian or parent with authority to make health care decisions. In subsection three, a caregiver is defined A health care facility or a home health agency, if the facility or agency has been designated by a qualified patient or the legal guardian or parent with authority to make health care decisions for a qualified patient in a sworn affidavit and if the facility or agency has agreed in writing to serve as a caregiver for the qualified patient.
- Section 10: Defines “commission” as the Nebraska Medical Cannabis Commission.
- Section 11: Defines “concentrated cannabis” as the resin extracted from any part of the plant of the genus cannabis and every compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of that resin. Includes inhalable concentrates comprised of cannabis and other ingredients inside a device that uses a heating element to create a vapor, including, but not limited to, vaporizer cartridges and vaporizer pens.
- Section 12: Defines "conviction" as a plea or verdict of guilty or a conviction following a plea of nolo contendere.
- Section 13: Defines “cultivator” as a person licensed by the Commission to grow/process cannabis for sale to dispensaries, and manufacturers, but not to qualified patients or registered caregivers.
- Section 14: Defines “dispensary” as a person licensed by the Commission to purchase cannabis from cultivators and sell cannabis to patients, caregivers, and other dispensaries.
- Section 15: Defines “Disqualifying offense” as conviction for certain felonies within the last 10 years, including violent felonies, threats of violent felonies, and certain drug felonies. An offense is not a disqualifying offense if it has been pardoned, expunged, or set aside.
- Section 16: Defines "Extraction" as a process by which cannabinoids are separated from the cannabis



plant material through chemical or physical means.

- Section 17: Defines "Health care facility" as having the same meaning as in Neb. Rev. Stat. 71-413.
- Section 18: Defines "Health care practitioner" as a physician, an osteopathic physician, a physician assistant, or a nurse practitioner licensed under the Uniform Credentialing Act or who is licensed in any state and practicing in compliance with the Uniform Credentialing Act.
- Section 19: Defines "Home health agency" as having the same meaning as in Neb. Rev. Stat. 71-417.
- Section 20: Defines license as a license issued by the commission pursuant to the Nebraska Medical Cannabis Regulation Act.
- Section 21: Defines "licensed premises" as the premises specified in an application for a license under the Act, which are owned by or in the possession of the licensee and within which the licensee is authorized to cultivate, process, manufacture, distribute, transport, sell, or test cannabis in accordance with the Act.
- Section 22: Defines "licensee" as a person licensed by the commission pursuant to the Act.
- Section 23: Defines "local governing body" in subsection one as the city council or village board of trustees of a city or village within which the licensed premises are located. In subsection two, if the licensed premises are not within the corporate limits of a city or village, the county board of the county within which the licensed premises are located.
- Section 24: Defines "location" as a particular parcel of land that may be identified by an address or other descriptive means.
- Section 25: Defines "manager" as a person appointed by a corporation or limited liability company to oversee the daily operation of a licensee in Nebraska. A manager shall meet all the requirements of the Act as though such person were the applicant.
- Section 26: Defines "ordinance" as any ordinance, regulation, resolution, or other law duly enacted by a local governing body.
- Section 27: Defines "premises" as a distinctly identified and definite location, as required by the commission, and may include a building, a part of a building, a room, or any other definite contiguous area.
- Section 28: Defines "process" or "processing" as harvesting, drying, curing, trimming, and separating parts of the cannabis plant by manual or mechanical means.
- Section 29: Defines "products manufacturer" as licensed to conduct extraction and manufacture cannabis products.
- Section 30: Defines "qualified patient" as an individual who has been diagnosed with a qualifying medical condition, has a written recommendation from a health care practitioner, and is enrolled in the registry program by the Commission. In the event the individual is younger than eighteen years of age, they must have the written permission of a legal



guardian or parent with authority to make health care decisions for the individual. If an individual is eighteen years of age or older and is under the protection of a legal guardian, they must have the written permission of such guardian.

- Section 31: Defines "qualifying medical condition" as a condition for which a patient's health care practitioner has determined, in a written recommendation, that such condition, related symptoms, or side effects of the condition's treatment, can be appropriately treated or alleviated with medical cannabis.
- Section 32: Defines "registered caregiver" as a caregiver who is enrolled in the registry program.
- Section 33: Defines "registry card" as a document issued by the commission pursuant to section 55 of this act that identifies a person as a qualified patient or registered caregiver.
- Section 34: Defines "registry program" as a database of qualified patients and caregivers under section 51 of this act.
- Section 35: Defines "responsible individual" in subsection one as a chief executive officer or chief operating officer of a health care facility or a home health agency; or in subsection two as an administrator, director, or another individual designated by a health care facility or a home health agency pursuant to rules and regulations adopted and promulgated by the commission.
- Section 36: Defines "revoke" as to permanently void and recall all rights and privileges of a license.
- Section 37: Defines "seed-to-sale tracking system" as a software system that: is designed to perform functions necessary to fulfill a licensee's responsibilities in tracking cannabis from either the seed or immature plant stage until the cannabis is sold to a qualified patient or registered caregiver or otherwise disposed of; meets the requirements of section 135 of this act; and is approved by the Commission.
- Section 38: Defines "suspend" as to cause a temporary interruption of all rights and privileges of a license.
- Section 39: Defines "testing facility" as a person licensed under the Act to analyze, test, and certify cannabis, including for potency and the presence of contaminants.
- Section 40: Defines "THC" as tetrahydrocannabinol.
- Section 41: Defines "track and trace system" as the system created by the Commission under section 135 of this act.
- Section 42: Defines "transfer" as the granting, conveying, handing over, assigning, selling, exchanging, or bartering, in any manner or by any means, with or without consideration.
- Section 43: Defines "transporter" as a licensee authorized to transport cannabis and cannabis accessories but not sell to patients.
- Section 44: Defines "unreasonably impracticable" as overly burdensome rules that would dissuade a



prudent businessperson from operating.

- Section 45: Defines “written recommendation” as a valid, signed statement from a health care practitioner that complies with section 50 of this act.
- Section 46: Subsection one affirms that a qualified patient or registered caregiver, acting in accordance with the act, is protected from arrest or penalty under state law. Subsection two allows a qualified patient the ability to possess of up to an allowable amount, as set by the health care practitioner, for the alleviation of a qualifying medical condition. Subsection three allows a registered caregiver to assist the qualified patient with the use and possession of the allowable amount of cannabis and cannabis accessories, providing assistance in administration and consumption. Subsection four states that there is a presumption that a qualified patient or registered caregiver is protected from cannabis use as long as the amount of cannabis does not exceed the allowable amount. The presumption may be rebutted by evidence that conduct relating to cannabis was not for the purpose of treating or alleviating a qualified patient's qualifying medical condition. Subsection five states that if a qualified patient or registered caregiver is cited, arrested, or prosecuted for possession or consumption of an allowable amount of cannabis pursuant to the act at a time when the person does not the registry card in their possession, the discipline should be dismissed upon production and verification of the registry card. Subsection six states that conduct under the act is not subject to the Uniform Controlled Substances Act.
- Section 47: This section prevents arrest or prosecution for being in the vicinity of lawful cannabis use or for allowing use on one's property in compliance with the act.
- Section 48: This section lists prohibited conduct that is not authorized by the act (e.g., possessing cannabis on school buses, in correctional facilities, or public consumption, driving while under influence, etc.). Clarifies that no employer is required to accommodate medical cannabis usage. Sets out disqualification from unemployment if an employee is fired for misconduct relating to cannabis use.
- Section 49: This section permits schools, health care facilities, child care facilities, etc. to adopt reasonable restrictions on cannabis use (no smoking, designated areas, etc.). Bars them from unreasonably limiting a patient's access unless needed for federal-law reasons.
- Section 50: This section allows health care practitioners to issue a “written recommendation” if they judge cannabis beneficial for a patient's condition and sets standards for minors and adults with guardians.
- Section 51: This section requires the Commission to establish and maintain a registry program of qualified patients and registered caregivers and is kept confidential.
- Section 52: Subsection one and two describe the application process for qualified patients to enroll in the registry program by sending required information (name, address, permission if minor, written recommendation, oath of affirmation, etc.) to the Commission. Subsection three details that enrollment in the registry program as a qualified patient is valid for two years. Renewal is available within ninety days before the registration will expire, with a valid written recommendation. An application fee will be determined by the Commission, not to exceed forty-five dollars



- Section 53: Describes the application process for a registered caregiver to enroll in the registry program by sending required information (name, address, permission if minor, written recommendation, oath of affirmation, etc.)
- Section 54: States the Commission must issue or deny enrollment within 30 days. The Commission must enroll, renew, or give written notice of denial. Denials may be appealed in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act.
- Section 55: Upon granting of a care giver or qualified patient application by the Commission, the Commission will issue the qualified patient or registered caregiver a registry card or renew the card. The registry card details the patient's information, including the allowable amount of cannabis the caregiver may possess, separately listed for each qualified patient. Patients can also serve as caregivers unless they already have a caregiver themselves.
- Section 56: A registered caregiver may possess cannabis, cannabis products, and cannabis accessories on behalf of one or more qualified patients served by the registered caregiver. The caregiver must separately label and store each patient's cannabis.
- Section 57: Subsection one states that if a qualified patient or registered caregiver is no longer entitled to possess cannabis under the Act, the qualified patient or registered caregiver must, within ten days after becoming ineligible, must notify the Commission and destroy any cannabis in compliance with rules and regulations of the commission or turn it over to the dispensary. Subsection two states that if a qualified patient dies, any leftover cannabis must be destroyed within thirty days after death, and be destroyed in compliance to rules set by the Commission. Subsection three set parameters of the transporting of cannabis for disposal. The Commission will provide written, temporary authorization to transport such cannabis for disposal.
- Section 58: States that if cannabis belonging to a qualified patient or registered caregiver is stolen or lost, the qualified patient or registered caregiver shall notify the commission within five days after learning of such theft or loss.
- Section 59: Prohibits health care practitioners from accepting, soliciting, or offering any form of pecuniary remuneration from or to any entity licensed under the Act; they cannot offer any discounts to a qualified patient who uses or agrees to use a specific dispensary; they cannot examine a patient where cannabis or cannabis products are sold; or hold an economic interest in any entity licensed under the Nebraska Medical Cannabis Regulation Act.
- Section 60: States that health care practitioners are protected from disciplinary actions solely for issuing lawful written recommendations.
- Section 61: States that local governments may not ban cannabis delivery within their jurisdictions.
- Section 62: Directs the commission to adopt rules governing health care facilities or agencies that serve as caregivers.
- Section 63: Amends Section 4 of Initiative Law 2024, No. 438, reaffirming that the Nebraska Medical



Cannabis Commission is created, with 3–5 members. The three members of the Liquor Control Commission serve ex officio, plus up to two gubernatorial appointees.

- Section 64: Grants exclusive power in the commission to regulate cultivation, manufacturing, distribution, testing, and sale of medical cannabis.
- Section 65: States that a quorum (majority) is needed for official actions.
- Section 66: States that the Commission must have an executive director. The Liquor Control Commission's director can also serve, or a separate director may be appointed. The executive director shall be the custodian of all records and perform such other duties as the commission may prescribe.
- Section 67: Requires bonding or insurance for commissioners and the executive director. The premium shall be paid by the State of Nebraska out of the General Fund.
- Section 68: The Commission may appoint or employ employees as necessary to carry out the Nebraska Medical Cannabis Regulation Act and other duties as set by the Commission.
- Section 69: Allows the Commission staff and commissioners get expense reimbursements.
- Section 70: Allows the Commission to have an office in Lincoln and separate branch locations throughout the state. Commission may also hold regular and special meetings within the State as necessary. Allows the Commission empowerment to use a common seal.
- Section 71: Directs the Attorney General to provide legal assistance upon the Governor's direction. The services of an assistant attorney general shall be available to the commission whenever demanded.
- Section 72: Restricts commissioners, the director, and employees from having a financial interest in cannabis businesses. Some exceptions apply for part-time employment with approval.
- Section 73: Forbids any person employed by the Commission from soliciting or receiving any type of gift from anyone subject to the Act, directly or indirectly.
- Section 74: Bars acceptance of gifts by the Commission from licensees. Imposes a six-month "cooling-off" period after Commission employees leave the commission before working for a cannabis entity.
- Section 75: On or before January 1, 2027, and annually thereafter, the Commission must publish annual reports, including licensing data, enforcement actions, and finances.
- Section 76: Mandates collaboration among the Commission, Dept. of Agriculture, Dept. of Revenue, and Dept. of Health and Human Services to ensure that the cultivation, processing, manufacture, distribution, transportation, testing, and sale of cannabis in this state is conducted in accordance with the act.
- Section 77: Requires that on or before October 1, 2025, the commission must adopt and promulgate rules and regulations necessary for the regulation and control of the cultivation, processing,



manufacture, distribution, transportation, sale, and testing of cannabis and for the enforcement of the Act.

- Section 78: Allows the Commission to develop forms, applications, and related documentation for the administration of the Act.
- Section 79: Explicitly states that the Commission does not have the power to fix cannabis prices.
- Section 80: Restricts local ordinances and Commission rules making lawful operation of the Act “unreasonably impracticable” or require testing of cannabis before the commission has licensed any testing facilities or require a qualified patient or registered caregiver to provide a dispensary with documentation or identifying information other than a registry card. Dispensaries are not allowed to gather extra patient data beyond usual retail info. Cannot prohibit cultivation of cannabis using inorganic cultivation methods.
- Section 81: States the Commission must give free copies of the Act and rules to licensees. It can charge any other person reasonable costs for producing those materials.
- Section 82: Subsection one provides the Commission the ability to call on local and state agencies for info and assistance. Subsection two allows the Commission to recommend ordinances to local governing bodies not inconsistent with the Act.
- Section 83: Allows the Commission to request the State Fire Marshal to inspect premises for safety. The State Fire marshal may establish a fee for inspections paid by the licensee or applicant.
- Section 84: Requires the Commission must maintain confidentiality of business records and patient data. Confidential information and reports are only to be used for purposes authorized by the Act or for law enforcement purposes. A person who discloses confidential records or information in violation of the Act shall be guilty of a Class II misdemeanor.
- Section 85: Subsection one establishes the Medical Cannabis Control Fund and is created for depositing fees, gifts, grants, etc. Subsection two states the fund will support Commission enforcement and administration of the Act. Subsection three allows transfers to the General Fund may occur by legislative direction. Subsection four requires any money in the fund available for investment shall be invested by the state investment officer pursuant to the Nebraska Capital Expansion Act and the Nebraska State Fund Investment Act.
- Section 86: Amends Section 3 of Initiative 2024, No. 438. Subsection one confirms that licensees and their employees or agents acting under the Act to possess, cultivate, process, manufacture, distribute, transport, sell, and test deliver, and dispense cannabis for medical purposes do not violate State law. Subsection two states that conduct under the Act is not subject to the Uniform Controlled Substances Act.
- Section 87: Protects attorneys from discipline for representing or advising lawful medical cannabis businesses or participants pursuant to the Act.
- Section 88: Enforces Contracts involving lawful cannabis businesses under the Act and are not void merely because cannabis is federally prohibited.



- Section 89: Subsection one authorizes banks and financial institutions to do business with cannabis licensees if consistent with the Act. Subsection two defines financial institution.
- Section 90: Establishes six classes of licenses: (1) Cultivator, (2) Dispensary, (3) Products Manufacturer, (4) Testing Facility, (5) Transporter, and (6) Vertical License.
- Section 91: Establishes a Vertical license, an integrated cultivation, manufacturing, and up to four dispensaries with maximum allowance of two vertical licenses per congressional district). Limits the commission to issuing no more than five vertical licenses statewide before January 1, 2030 and also caps non-vertical licenses to ten dispensaries, five cultivators, five product manufacturers, and five testing facilities. There is no limit to the number of transporter licenses. Vertical licensees are only required to pay a single licensing fee, but each license is subject to review and approval provided in sections 90 - 113 of the Act.
- Section 92: Requires that on or after January 1, 2026, License applications must meet form, fee, and verification requirements. Applicants must submit fingerprints for FBI background checks. An application must be accompanied by plans and specs for interior of any building on licensed premises. Any false statements made in any part of an application is subject to discipline and may result in the denial or revocation of the license.
- Section 93: Creates a residency requirement for licenses where at least 51% of ownership must be Nebraska residents for at least two years (in effect until Jan. 1, 2030).
- Section 94: Creates restrictions for obtaining a license. This disqualifications include; having a disqualifying offense within the last ten years, A person if any of its officers, directors, stockholders, or owners have been convicted of a disqualifying offense within the preceding ten years, a person financed by any other person who has been convicted of a disqualifying offense within the previous ten years; a person under the age of eighteen, a licensee failing to comply with tax laws, any state, county, municipality, or other political subdivision, a peace officer or official or employee of governing body a health care practitioner issuing recommendations in the last 5 years, a person not legally able to work in Nebraska or a publicly traded company, etc.
- Section 95: Establishes fees for initial licenses. For a vertical license, one hundred thousand dollars. For a cultivator license, twenty-five thousand dollars. For a products manufacturers license, twenty thousand dollars. For a dispensary license, twenty-five thousand dollars. For a transporter license, five thousand dollars. For a testing facility license, twenty-five thousand dollars. An application for renewals of a license is five thousand dollars. All fees go into the Medical Cannabis Control Fund.
- Section 96: Allows the Commission to approve or deny an application for issuance or renewal of a license within one hundred twenty days after receiving a completed application and fee. The deadline may be extended with applicant's consent.
- Section 97: Upon receipt of application for license, the Commission must notify local governments. Local governing bodies have forty-five days to send recommendations for approval or denial to the Commission.



- Section 98: Subsection one states a license may be issued to any qualified applicant if the Commission finds that the applicant is a good fit with the local governing body. Subsection two describes a good fit as; conforming to all requirements of the Act, conforms to management and control exercised over the premises, and the issuance of the license is or will be required by the present or future public convenience and necessity. Subsection three lists the determinating factors for the issuance of a license to a qualified applicant, such as; the recommendation of local governing board, any resident objections, existing population of city, village or county, nature of the community, consideration of the concentration of licenses in area, any traffic flow issues, adequacy of law enforcement, zoning restrictions, sanitary condition of proposed licensed premises, and whether the type of business or activity proposed to be operated in conjunction with the proposed license is and will be consistent with the public interest. Subsection four states that until January 1, 2030, applicants for vertical licenses are given priority over applicants for stand-alone licenses. Applicants are evaluated on several core criteria, with primary emphasis placed on comprehensive business plans, financial stability, facility design, and operational readiness, collectively ensuring a solid foundation for sustainable operations. Additional prioritization will be given to applicants demonstrating local ownership through Nebraska residency, a proven compliance history in regulated industries, and relevant industry experience. This scoring process is designed to foster a transparent, equitable, and community-focused cannabis industry, ensuring public safety and patient accessibility while maximizing local economic benefits. Subsection five allows for licenses issued or renewed by the commission to be mailed or delivered electronically to the clerk of the city, village, or county who shall deliver the same to the licensee upon receipt from the licensee of proof of payment.
- Section 99: Subsection one allows the commission to deny issuance or renewal of a license for good cause. Subsection two defines good cause as when the licensee or applicant violated or failed to comply with any of the terms, conditions, provisions of the Act or the licensee or applicant made a materially false statement to the Commission or the licensee or applicant failed to comply with the special terms or conditions placed on the license by the Commission.
- Section 100: Subsection one defines College, Covered location, and School. Subsection two provides no license can be issued for a premises located within one thousand feet of any covered location. Subsection three states that the restriction noted in subsection two of this section does not apply if the licensee operating an established business was in operation prior to the covered location being established within one thousand feet of the business. Subsection four allows a local governing body to adopt special ordinances or zoning maps identifying allowable area for licensed premises or designated zones. A local governing body may prohibit the operation of any type of licensed premises.
- Section 101: Subsection one requires the commission shall hold a hearing on an application for a license if, within forty-five days after the date the application was received by the city, village, or county clerk, the commission receives a recommendation of denial from the city, village, or county. Subsection two states the Commission will hold a hearing if it receives written objections from at least three persons within the local governing body. If local governing body recommends the license, Objections must be received no later than ten days after Commission receiving the recommendation. In all other cases, the objections must be received no later than forty-five days after the date the city, village, or county clerk received the application. Subsection three allows the commission to hold a hearing if the Commission itself objects to the issuance of the license or receives an objection from any employee of the



commission. Subsection four lays out the policies and procedures for hearings. Notices must be provided within fifteen days by mail or electronic delivery. The commission may receive evidence, including testimony and documentary evidence, and may hear and question witnesses concerning the application.

- Section 102: Subsection one allows the local governing body, after receiving notice by the Commission of an application of a license as provided in section 97 of the Act, may hold a hearing on issuance of the license and allow the local governing body to receive evidence, relevant to the issuance of a license. Subsection two requires the notice of hearing to be published in a legal newspaper or of general circulation in or near the local governing body holding the hearing one time not less than seven and not more than fourteen days before the date of the hearing. Subsection three notice requires at least a statement that all persons who want to provide evidence, either for or against, may do so at the time of the hearing. Subsection four states the hearing must be held no more than forty-five days after the date of receipt of the notice from the commission.
- Sections 103: Subsection one states that ninety days prior to the expiration date of an existing license, the commission shall notify the licensee of the expiration date. Subsection two allows for automatic renewals when upon payment of the renewal fee prior to or within thirty days after the expiration of the license. The renewal privilege provided for in this section is not vested right and does not prevent the commission from decreasing the number of licenses. Subsection three allows the commission may renew the license if the licensee is qualified to receive a license, the location of the licensed premises has not changed, and the licensed premises remain suitable. The commission or by written request by a local governing body may at any time require a licensee to submit an application.
- Section 104: Provides guidelines to local governing bodies on providing notices renewal of licenses.
- Section 105: Gives a local governing body the ability to request a licensee to submit an application after the conclusion of a renewal hearing.
- Section 106: A license is valid for a period of two years after the date of issuance unless revoked or suspended.
- Section 107: Lays out what is to be included in each license. Date of issuance, type of license, period of licensure, name of licensee, and the premises licensed. Must be signed by the chairperson of the commission and attested by the executive director over the seal of the commission.
- Section 108: At all times, a licensee shall possess and maintain possession of the premises and at all times, a licensee shall maintain a copy of the license in a conspicuous place on the licensed premises.
- Section 109: Each licensee shall personally manage the licensed premises or employ a separate manager on the licensed premises and report the name of the manager to the commission. Any change in manager must be sent to the Commission within seven days after the change.
- Section 110: States that a license is not transferable without approval of the commission and that a license cannot be transferred during the first two years of its issuance. The remaining subsections explain the information need for a valid transfer of license.



- Section 111: Restricts a licensee from relocating the licensed premises from the place specified in the license without approval of the commission. The remaining subsection explain the information needed to apply for a relocation of a licensed premises.
- Section 112: A license shall be purely a personal privilege and is not to be considered property, subject to garnishment, attachment, or execution, cannot be subject to being encumbered. A license is not subject to the laws of testate or intestate succession and ceases upon death of the licensee. Exceptions apply if the licensee is a part of a joint partnership or LLC or is co-licensees with a spouse.
- Section 113: Allows the commission, in its discretion, to revoke or elect not to renew any license if it determines that the licensed premises has been inactive, without good cause, for at least one year.
- Section 114: Grants the commission and local governing bodies the ability to inspect premises of all licensees. If operating in violation under the Act, the license may be suspended, canceled, or revoked after the licensee is given notice and an opportunity to be heard.
- Section 115: Grants the commission the ability to issue subpoenas and compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of any papers, books, accounts, documents, and testimony. Legal action may be taken against anyone unwilling to obey to requirements of issued subpoena.
- Section 116: Allows residents to file a complaint when any five residents of the jurisdiction of the local governing body in which a licensed premises is located stating that any licensee subject to the jurisdiction of such local governing body has been or is violating the Act.
- Section 117: The commission can, after investigation and opportunity for a public hearing at which the licensee must be afforded an opportunity to be heard, sanction a licensee for a violation by the licensee or by its agents or employees of the Act. If a licensee is convicted of a violation of the Act, any rule or regulation adopted and promulgated thereunder, or any ordinance regulating cannabis, the court shall promptly notify the commission and the local governing body.
- Section 118: Provides for the sanctions the Director of the Commission may impose regarding the discipline of a license. (Censure, probation, limitation, civil penalty, suspension of six months, seizure of cannabis, and revocation)
- Section 119: States a civil penalty cannot exceed twenty thousand dollars.
- Section 120: Grants the commission authority to seize and dispose of cannabis associated property if a licensee is in violation of the Act. Appeal procedures are available to the licensee and must file a petition within fifteen days of seizure
- Section 121: Provides that the state, local governments, or local agencies are not required to cultivate or care for any cannabis seized for a violation of the Act.
- Section 122: Requires a copy of the rule, regulation, order, or decision of the commission denying an



application or suspending, revoking, or imposing another sanction against a licensee or of any notice required by any proceeding before it, certified under the seal of the commission, must be served upon each party of record to the proceeding before the commission.

- Section 123: Any order or decision by the commission granting or denying issuance or renewal of a license, a request to transfer ownership of a license, or a request to relocate a licensed premises; suspending, revoking, or imposing another sanction against a licensee; or refusing to suspend, revoke, or impose another sanction against a licensee may be appealed in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act.
- Section 124: Nothing in the Act can be construed to limit a law enforcement agency's ability to investigate unlawful activity in relation to a licensee.
- Section 125: A local governing body has the power to cancel or revoke for cause licenses, subject to the right of appeal to the Commission, to authorize law enforcement to enter any licensed premises to investigate possible violations of the Act, receive signed complaints from residents of ordinance violations relating to cannabis. A local governing body may authorize its agent or attorney to take action on its behalf. An occupation tax on a licensee cannot exceed an annual limit of the greater of five thousand dollars or two percent of the licensee's gross receipts.
- Section 126: Local governing bodies only have authority to approve applications and deny licenses pursuant to the Act. A local governing body may regulate by ordinance, not inconsistent with the Act. Ordinances may place reasonable restrictions on the licensees, such as distance restrictions, size restrictions, and any requirements necessary to ensure local control to aid enforcement of the Act, ordinances, or the terms of a license.
- Section 127: Restricts a license from selling cannabis to anyone younger than eighteen years old, allowing anyone under the age of eighteen to enter the premises, and employing a person younger than eighteen years old.
- Section 128: Restricts only those persons authorized by the commission and those visitors escorted by a person authorized by the commission to enter a limited access area. All areas of ingress or egress to limited access areas shall be clearly identified as such by a sign as designated by the commission.
- Section 129: Requires that all cultivation, processing, and manufacturing of cannabis must take place at a licensed premises approved by the commission and within an area that is enclosed and locked in a manner that restricts access to only authorized persons.
- Section 130: Requires licensees to secure every entrance to the licensed premises so that access to areas containing cannabis is restricted to persons authorized to possess cannabis and secure the inventory and equipment of the licensed premises during and after operating hours to deter and prevent theft of cannabis
- Section 131: Provides that a licensee shall not permit the consumption of cannabis on any licensed premises.
- Section 132: Requires each licensee shall keep a complete set of all records necessary to fully document



the business transactions of the licensee, readily accessible for inspection at all times. The refusal, impediment, obstruction, or interference with an inspection of the licensed premises or records of a licensee by a licensee or its agent or employee is a violation of the Act. A licensee's failure to meet reporting requirements are subject to a citation and fine of up to fifteen thousand dollars per individual violation.

- Section 133: Requires every sale or transfer of cannabis from one licensee to another licensee shall be recorded on a sales invoice or receipt. Sales invoices and receipts may be maintained electronically.
- Section 134: Any licensee may provide a sample of its cannabis or cannabis products to a testing facility for testing and research purposes.
- Section 135: On or before January 1, 2026, the commission shall develop and maintain a statewide track and trace system that is capable of tracking and tracing information concerning cannabis cultivated, processed, manufactured, distributed, transported, sold, tested, or disposed of in this state by all licensees. Each licensee must use a seed-to-sale tracking system and must be approved by the commission before use.
- Section 136: Requires No person shall add harmful additives to any cannabis or cannabis product, including, but not limited to, those that are toxic, designed to make the product addictive, designed to make the product appealing to children, or misleading to consumers. This section does not prohibit the addition of common baking or cooking ingredients. No person shall sell cannabis mixed with nicotine or alcohol.
- Section 137: Subsection one requires no licensee shall cultivate, manufacture, sell, or otherwise transact business with any products containing cannabinoids other than those that were produced and distributed in compliance with the Nebraska Medical Cannabis Regulation Act or the Nebraska Hemp Farming Act.
- Subsection two states a cannabis product may include cannabinoids extracted or derived from cannabis cultivated and processed in accordance with the Act, but cannot include synthetic cannabinoids.
- Subsection three states a cannabis product may include hemp-derived nonintoxicating cannabinoids but shall not include hemp-derived intoxicating cannabinoids.
- Section 138: States the commission shall adopt and promulgate rules and regulations for the packaging of cannabis, cannabis products, and concentrated cannabis. These rules include special packaging to protect children from ingesting or consuming cannabis, easily identifiable single serving process, and requirements to ensure packaging and labels are not attractive to children.
- Section 139: Requires all cannabis, cannabis products, and concentrated cannabis shall be labeled and placed in an opaque, resealable, and child-resistant package in accordance with the Act. Non-ingestible cannabis are exempt (Topical creams or patches)
- Section 140: Sets rules for for labeling as noted in section 139 of this act. Requires specific information prominently displayed in a clear and legible fashion and in a specified font size. Warnings



such as "Warning: This product has intoxicating effects. There may be health risks associated with consumption of this product" or "For medical use by qualified patients only" or "There may be additional health risks associated with the consumption of this product for women who are pregnant, breastfeeding, or planning on becoming pregnant." or "Cannabis impairs concentration, coordination, and judgment. It is illegal to drive a motor vehicle while under the influence of cannabis" or "This product is a controlled substance under federal law. This product may be unlawful outside the State of Nebraska."

Other labeling information includes a list of any solvents, nonorganic pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers that were used in the cultivation, production, and manufacture of such cannabis, cannabis product, or concentrated cannabis. A batch or lot number, a description of the product, and any other information required by the Commission.

Section 141: Requires the principal display area of any packaging or label required by section 139 of this Act must include a universal symbol indicating the package contains cannabis and have text that reads: "Contains Cannabis. Keep out of reach of children"

Section 142: Requires label displays for edible cannabis products. Such as displaying a text that reads: "Caution: This product is infused with cannabis. The intoxicating effects of this product may be delayed by two or more hours." It must list all ingredients and disclose nutritional information similar to the federal nutritional labeling requirements in C.F.R. 8 101.9, as such section existed on January 1, 2025; and include any allergy warnings.

Section 143: Restricts Licensees from marketing the product depicting a cartoon-like fictional character that mimics a character primarily aimed at entertaining minors, imitates trademarks primarily marketed to minors, and any symbol that is primarily used to market products to minors.

Section 144: Restricts cultivators cultivating and processing cannabis plants for sale to qualified patients or registered caregivers. May only sell to dispensaries, product manufacturers, and to other cultivators. The commission shall adopt and promulgate rules and regulations concerning the cultivation of cannabis.

Section 145: Allows a products manufacturer to process cannabis, conduct extractions, and to manufacture cannabis products intended for use by qualified patients. These products may include, but are not limited to: Cannabis-infused edibles, tinctures, capsules, topical formulations, concentrates, transdermal patches, suppositories, pre-rolled flower products, and pre-filled vaporizer cartridges. A products manufacturer may sell or transfer cannabis products to dispensaries and to other products manufacturers

Section 146: Requires a products manufacturer to process and prepare cannabis into a form allowable under the Act, contract with an independent testing facility for purposes of testing products made by the products manufacturer, and enter cannabis purchased and cannabis products sold, distributed, transferred, or disposed of into a seed-to-sale tracking system.

Section 147: States a products manufacturer may use any extraction method or solvent that complies with state and federal safety standards and the rules and regulations of the commission.

Section 148: A dispensary may sell cannabis to qualified patients and registered caregivers and other



dispensaries pursuant to the requirements and restrictions of the Act. A dispensary may purchase cannabis from a cultivator, a products manufacturer, or another dispensary. A dispensary shall track all of its cannabis from the point that it is transferred from another licensee to the point of sale using a seed-to-sale tracking system.

- Section 149: Requires a dispensary to receive the transaction order at the dispensary directly from the qualified patient or registered caregiver, ensuring that the qualified patient or registered caregiver presents a valid unexpired registry card, verify through the statewide track and trace system that the qualified patient or registered caregiver is currently authorized to purchase the amount of cannabis requested, and receive payment before the cannabis leaves the dispensary.
- Section 150: Requires that a dispensary shall not sell a qualified patient or registered caregiver more than an allowable amount of cannabis.
- Section 151: Allows the commission to adopt and promulgate rules and regulations that limit the amount of cannabis inventory that a dispensary may have on hand.
- Section 152: Requires a display case in a dispensary containing concentrated cannabis shall include the potency of the concentrated cannabis next to the name of the product.
- Section 153: Requires that dispensary can only accept a return and issue a refund if the cannabis has not been removed from the packaging.
- Section 154: Restricts a dispensary from giving away cannabis as part of a promotional event.
- Section 155: Restricts physicians from meeting with individuals on the dispensary's premises for the purpose of certifying them as qualified patients.
- Section 156: Requires a dispensary to report any theft or attempted theft of cannabis to law enforcement within twenty-four hours after discovery.
- Section 157: Requires the licensed premises of a dispensary to be designed in a way that the general public, qualified patients, and registered caregivers may only enter the dispensary through one access point into an area where licensee agents shall screen individuals for qualified patient or registered caregiver status. No cannabis shall be accessible in this area.
- Section 158: Requires a testing facility to analyze, test, and certify cannabis, including for potency and the presence of contaminants, in accordance with the Act.
- Section 159: Requires that a license cannot be issued or renewed for a testing facility unless the facility is accredited by a body that is recognized by the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation in an appropriate category of testing pursuant to the International Organization for Standardization.
- Section 160: The commission shall adopt and promulgate rules and regulations for testing requirements for testing facilities.
- Section 161: A person who has an interest in a testing facility shall not have any interest in any



dispensary, cultivator, or products manufacturer.

- Section 162: The state or any local government shall not employ or use the results of any test of cannabis conducted by a laboratory unless it is in accordance with the rules and regulations of the commission.
- Section 163: Requires that a transporter may transport cannabis and cannabis accessories between licensees, but not to qualified patients or registered caregivers.
- Section 164: States that a violation of any provision of the Act for which a penalty is not otherwise provided is a Class IV misdemeanor for a first offense and a Class II misdemeanor for any subsequent offense.
- Section 165: States that any licensee who permits, assents, or is a party in any way to any violation or infringement of the Nebraska Medical Cannabis Regulation Act shall be deemed guilty of a violation of the act.
- Section 166: States that if the owner of the licensed premises or any person from whom the licensee derives the right to possession of such premises, or the agent of such owner or person, knowingly permits the licensee to use such licensed premises in violation of the terms of the Act, such owner, agent, or other person shall be deemed guilty of a violation of the act to the same extent as such licensee and be subject to the same punishment
- Section 167: States that Every act or omission constituting a violation of any of the provisions of the Act by any officer, director, manager, or other agent or employee of any licensee, if such act is committed or omission is made with the authorization, knowledge, or approval of the licensee, will be deemed as an act of such employer or licensee, be punishable in the same manner as if such act or omission had been done or omitted by him or her personally.
- Section 168: Amends Section 28-416, to include the Nebraska Medical Cannabis Patient Protection Act, or the Nebraska Medical Cannabis Regulation Act exempting the distribution of a controlled substance such as possessing marijuana.
- Section 169: Amends Section 28-439 to exempt cannabis accessories from lawful use under the Act.
- Section 170: Amends Section 53-105 stating that members of the Liquor Control Commission shall also serve as members of the Nebraska Medical Cannabis Commission.
- Section 171: Amends Section 53-106 stating the Commissioners of the Liquor Control Commission shall serve as members of the Nebraska Medical Cannabis Commission.
- Section 172: Amends Section 53-110 to incorporate the Nebraska Medical Cannabis Commission under the same Commissioner rules and regulations as followed under the Nebraska Liquor Control Commission. Restricts any interest whatsoever in the purchases or sales made by the persons authorized by the Nebraska Medical Cannabis Regulation Act or the Nebraska Medical Cannabis Patient Protection Act to purchase or to sell cannabis.
- Section 173: Amends Section 53-111 to provide that Commissioners of the Nebraska Medical Cannabis Commission may not solicit or accept any gift, gratuity, emolument, or employment from any



person subject to the Act.

Section 174: Amends Section 60-6,211.08 is amended to include cannabis consumption to be unlawful in a public parking area.

Section 175: Amends Section 71-5727 to include lighted or heated cannabis to smoke or smoking means inhaling, exhaling, and burning.

Section 176: Amends Section 77-2701.02 to impose a 4 percent sales tax on sales of medicinal cannabis by dispensaries to qualified patients and registered caregivers.

Section 177: Amends Section 77-2701.48 to include terms found in section 77-2704.09.

Section 178: Amends Section 77-2704.09, stating that the term drug does not include cannabis obtained pursuant to the Act.

Section 179: Amends Section 77-27,132, to credit the sales tax revenue to the School District Property Tax Relief Credit Fund

Section 180: Amends Section 77-4303 by removing "medical cannabis" from the state's marijuana and controlled substances tax.

Section 181: Amends Section 81-2,239 to include section 183 of this act to the Nebraska Pure Food Act.

Section 182: Amends Section 81-2,263 to include section 183 of this Act.

Section 183: States that directs edible cannabis products sold under the act are subject to the Nebraska Pure Food Act.

Section 184: Amends Section 81-1021, authorizing the commission to use unmarked vehicles for enforcement.

Section 185: Repealer.

Section 186: Repealer.

Section 187: Declares an emergency, making the act effective immediately upon passage.

Explanation of amendments:

Explanation of amendments:

The Committee considered and adopted AM 1251, which accomplishes the following:

* New sections (three and four) were added. Section three defines the term additives. Section four includes a definition for advertising.

* Section five in the amendment allows up to five ounces of cannabis and cannabis products, but no more than two ounces of cannabis flower.



- * Section eight of the amendment adds that cannabis accessories do not include any equipment, products, or materials that are used, intended for use, or designed for use in smoking cannabis.
- * Section nine of the amendment includes a definition for cannabis concentrate, what it contains, and what it includes.
- * Section ten of the amendment adds a new subsection two, that cannabis for medical purposes does not include cannabis or cannabis products intended for use by smoking.
- * Section sixteen of the amendment adds a definition for decontamination and decontaminate.
- * Section nineteen of the amendment adds a definition for edible cannabis.
- * Section twenty of the amendment includes a definition for entity.
- * Section twenty-two of the amendment includes a definition for final product.
- * Section twenty-three of the amendment includes a definition for harvested cannabis.
- * Section twenty-four of the amendment includes a definition for ingredient.
- * Section thirty-five of the amendment includes a definition for person.
- * Section thirty-eight of the amendment includes a definition for process validation.
- * Section thirty-nine of the amendment includes a definition for production batch.
- * Section forty-one of the amendment includes a definition for publicly traded company.
- * Section forty-three of the amendment includes a new subsection two that includes a list of qualifying conditions for the appropriate treatment or alleviation with medical cannabis.
- * Section forty-seven includes a definition for remediation.
- * Section fifty-one includes a definition for security. The term defines various financial instruments for the purposes of the Act.
- * Section fifty-two includes a definition for seed-to-sale tracking.
- * Section fifty-three includes a new section of what smoking includes and what it does not include.
- * Section fifty-five includes a definition for test batch.
- * Section fifty-eight includes a definition for total cannabinoids.
- * Section fifty-nine includes a definition for total THC.
- * Section sixty-eight includes qualifications of a qualified health care practitioner under the Act. That is either the health care practitioner primarily practices in Nebraska; or the health care practitioner has treated the individual for at least six months. Additionally, new subsections were included to detail the process of prior to issuing a



recommendation, the health care practitioner shall check the prescription drug monitoring system established in section 71-2454 and detail policies and procedures used for health care practitioner providing written recommendations.

*Section seventy-nine of the amendment includes a new provision that at least one of the Commissioners of the Nebraska Medical Cannabis Commission shall be a health care practitioner.

* Section eight-five of the amendment includes a new subsection two that the Nebraska Medical Cannabis Commission and the Nebraska Liquor Control Commission may share resources in carrying out their respective duties.

* Section ninety-five of the amendment includes a new subsection two that on and after October 1, 2026, the commission shall engage in annual rulemaking proceedings to address the evolving needs of the commission, qualified patients, registered caregivers, health care practitioners, and licensees, thereby ensuring the viability and effective enforcement of the act.

* Section ninety-five of the amendment state the commission may contract with third-party vendors in order to carry out its duties under the Nebraska Medical Cannabis Regulation Act.

* Section ninety-nine of the amendment includes a new subsection two that a local governing body shall not by ordinance prohibit the manufacture of cannabis products approved by the commission or prohibit manufacturing methods approved by the commission; or require a qualified patient or registered caregiver to provide a dispensary with documentation or identifying information other than that required by the Act.

* Section one hundred and ten of the amendment states the commission shall adopt and promulgate rules and regulations establishing criteria to accept or deny initial applications for licenses. The commission shall accept the first round of completed applications between October 13, 2025, through December 15, 2025. After December 15, 2025, and before January 1, 2030, applications will not be accepted except as provided in subsection six of this section.

* Section one hundred and twelve of the amendment states what is required for an initial application for a cultivator's license.

* Section one hundred and fifteen sets a date of January 1, 2030 for an application of initial license and changes fees for licenses. Includes a new subsection two stating that beginning January 1, 2030, an application for initial issuance of a license shall be accompanied by a fee in an amount determined by the commission, but not more than ten thousand dollars.

* Section one hundred and fifteen creates a new section that any grant of a license shall be conditional until passage of a completed inspection by the commission.

* Section one hundred and twenty-five removes language and creates a new subsection three stating that hearings under this section shall be conducted, and notice of such hearings provided, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the commission.

* Section one hundred and twenty-nine changes language regarding the time period of validation of a license. Creates a new subsection two and three to include valid time period of a license and grace period information.

* Section one hundred and forty-three is a new section stating that during suspension by the Commission, A cultivator may continue to grow, harvest, and maintain finished inventory on the licensed premises, but shall not sell or transfer



any finished cannabis until the conclusion of the suspension or other final disposition of the commission; and a products manufacturer may continue to manufacture cannabis products that are in-process, but shall not sell or transfer any finished cannabis products until the conclusion of the suspension or other final disposition of the commission.

* Section one hundred and forty-seven is a new section stating the process required for when a licensee wishes to surrender their license.

* Section one hundred and fifty-nine includes processes for seed-to-sale tracking.

* Section one hundred and sixty includes additional processes for seed-to-sale tracking.

* Section one hundred and sixty-two includes additional information of what intoxicating cannabinoid includes and what it does not include. The section also includes what cannabis is and what it is not. The commission may adopt and promulgate rules and regulations to carry out this section, including, but not limited to, rules and regulations that authorize or prohibit chemical modification, conversion, or synthetic derivation of cannabinoids or cannabis-derived compounds, unless otherwise permitted by this act; and authorize, prohibit, or regulate cannabis-derived ingredients in cannabis products that are compounds other than cannabinoids.

* Section one hundred and sixty-two includes a new section that the commission shall adopt and promulgate rules and regulations governing labels for cannabis transferred between licensees.

* Section one hundred and seventy-one changes the cannabis products intended for qualified patients.

* Section one hundred and seventy-five creates a new section stating for purposes of this section, branded food product means a food product for which a person other than the product manufacturer holds a trademark. Includes additional language restricting a products manufacturer from violating branded food product trademarks.

* Section one hundred and seventy-six creates a new subsection four stating a dispensary shall not sell cannabis or cannabis products intended for use by smoking. This subsection does not prohibit the sale of cannabis flower or bud intended for use by means other than smoking.

* Section one hundred and eighty-one creates a new section stating a dispensary that sells any cannabis product containing any hemp-derived cannabinoid, as defined in section 162 of this act, shall ensure that the hemp-derived cannabinoid has passed all testing required by the rules and regulations of the commission at a testing facility.

* Section one hundred and eighty-one creates a new section stating that subject to rules and regulations of the commission, a dispensary may donate cannabis to a qualified patient who is indigent or who is in hospice care.

* Section two hundred and one creates a new section detailing the policies and procedures surrounding the use of the prescription drug monitoring program.

*Sections two hundred and eleven and two hundred and twelve include additional repealer information.

Rick Holdcroft, Chairperson

