

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING
OF THE
ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY**

**Seventy-Seventh Session
June 1, 2013**

The Committee on Judiciary was called to order by Chairman Jason Frierson at 8:21 a.m. on Saturday, June 1, 2013, in Room 3138 of the Legislative Building, 401 South Carson Street, Carson City, Nevada. The meeting was videoconferenced to Room 4401 of the Grant Sawyer State Office Building, 555 East Washington Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada. Copies of the minutes, including the Agenda ([Exhibit A](#)), the Attendance Roster ([Exhibit B](#)), and other substantive exhibits, are available and on file in the Research Library of the Legislative Counsel Bureau and on the Nevada Legislature's website at nelis.leg.state.nv.us/77th2013. In addition, copies of the audio record may be purchased through the Legislative Counsel Bureau's Publications Office (email: publications@lcb.state.nv.us; telephone: 775-684-6835).

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

Assemblyman Jason Frierson, Chairman
Assemblyman James Ohrenschall, Vice Chairman
Assemblyman Richard Carrillo
Assemblywoman Lesley E. Cohen
Assemblywoman Olivia Diaz
Assemblywoman Marilyn Dondero Loop
Assemblyman Wesley Duncan
Assemblywoman Michele Fiore
Assemblyman Ira Hansen
Assemblyman Andrew Martin
Assemblywoman Ellen B. Spiegel
Assemblyman Tyrone Thompson
Assemblyman Jim Wheeler

COMMITTEE MEMBERS ABSENT:

None

GUEST LEGISLATORS PRESENT:

Senator Tick Segerblom, Clark County Senatorial District No. 3
Senator Mark A. Hutchison, Clark County Senatorial District No. 6

Minutes ID: 1346



STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:

Dave Ziegler, Committee Policy Analyst
Brad Wilkinson, Committee Counsel
Nick Anthony, Committee Counsel
Nancy Davis, Committee Secretary
Macy Young, Committee Assistant

OTHERS PRESENT:

Gary Anthony Modafferi, Private Citizen, Las Vegas, Nevada
Chuck Callaway, Police Director, Office of Intergovernmental Services,
Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department
Kirk Hooten, Director of Governmental Affairs, Las Vegas Police
Protective Association Metro, Inc.
Eric Spratley, Lieutenant, Legislative Services, Washoe County
Sheriff's Office
Steve Yeager, Deputy Public Defender, Clark County Public
Defender's Office
Vanessa Spinazola, representing American Civil Liberties Union of Nevada
M. Max Del Real, Private Citizen, Sacramento, California
Chris Ferrari, representing Medbox, Inc.
Steve Giordano, Private Citizen, Dayton, Nevada
Michael McAuliffe, Private Citizen, Las Vegas, Nevada
Jennifer Soles, President, Wellness Education Cannabis Advocates of
Nevada
William J. Baker, Private Citizen, Las Vegas, Nevada
Geoffrey Lawrence, Deputy Policy Director, Nevada Policy Research
Institute
Vicki Higgins, Private Citizen, Las Vegas, Nevada
Richard L. Pool, Private Citizen, Henderson, Nevada
Joann Burnett, Private Citizen, Henderson, Nevada
Adam Sternberg, Private Citizen, Las Vegas, Nevada
Christopher O'Hartz, Private Citizen, Las Vegas, Nevada
Ryan McNair, Private Citizen, Las Vegas, Nevada
Robert Aruizu, Private Citizen, Las Vegas, Nevada
Jack Roberto, Private Citizen, Las Vegas, Nevada
Lee Kolinsky, Private Citizen, Las Vegas, Nevada
Abad Angel Piza, Private Citizen, Las Vegas, Nevada

Scott Shick, Chief Probation Officer, Douglas County Juvenile Probation;
and the National Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators
Daniel Johnston, Private Citizen, Pahrump, Nevada
Cadence Matijevich, Assistant City Manager, Office of the City Manager,
City of Reno

Chairman Frierson:

[Roll was called and standing rules were reviewed.] I will now open the hearing on Senate Bill 374 (2nd Reprint).

Senate Bill 374 (2nd Reprint): Provides for the registration of medical marijuana establishments authorized to cultivate or dispense marijuana or manufacture products containing marijuana for sale to persons authorized to engage in the medical use of marijuana. (BDR 15-89)

Senator Tick Segerblom, Clark County Senatorial District No. 3:

Senate Bill 374 (2nd Reprint) attempts to put into law what the voters of Nevada mandated in 2000, which is medical marijuana and the ability to obtain it if you have a medical marijuana certificate. I would like to show a brief video before we start the presentation. [([Exhibit C](#)) was presented.] Nick Anthony will now walk through the presentation.

Nick Anthony, Committee Counsel:

I am here today advocating neither passage nor approval of S.B. 374 (R2), but rather at the request of the Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee to provide you with a brief history and overview of where we are today and how S.B. 374 (R2) plays into our current law. As you will notice in your binders there is a PowerPoint presentation ([Exhibit D](#)) I will review and then stand for any questions.

Currently, there are actually 19 states and the District of Columbia that authorize medical marijuana. Maryland, as recently as May 2, 2013, passed a law authorizing medical marijuana and setting up a commission for its distribution. Eleven states and the District of Columbia use a dispensary method, which is contemplated under S.B. 374 (R2). Nearly all of the dispensary jurisdictions tax or impose some type of fee on medical marijuana.

How we got to where we are was by voter initiative. In 1998, ballot Question No. 9 was placed on the ballot and passed with 59 percent of the vote. It then passed again in 2000 with nearly 65 percent of the vote. What that ballot question did was amend the *Nevada Constitution* to provide that the Legislature shall allow a patient to use medical marijuana. Specifically, it also provides that the Legislature shall authorize the appropriate methods for supply.

That is the bill before you today. This bill contemplates a dispensary method for supply.

Currently the *Nevada Revised Statutes* (NRS) relating to marijuana and controlled substances are found in Chapter 453. Chapter 453A of NRS provides a current scheme for medical marijuana. This is the statutory scheme enacted by the Legislature in 2001. It has since been modified a few times. Currently it allows "home grows" by the user or designated primary caregiver and provides an exception to prosecution under Nevada's laws.

There have been several substantial revisions throughout the years to Chapter 453A of NRS. Currently it is a program administered through the Health Division of the Department of Health and Human Services. A patient gets a registered marijuana user card, pays a fee, and they have that card to use as a defense against prosecution. The current fees are an application fee of \$50 with a processing fee of \$150 to get a medical marijuana user card.

As stated earlier, this is a program administered by the Health Division. The adopted regulations can be found in *Nevada Administrative Code* (NAC) 453A. Those have also gone through several variations since the program was established in 2001. It was originally established under the Department of Agriculture.

Today, the *Nevada Constitution* provides that the Legislature shall provide for the method of distribution and access. *State v. Hamilton*, No. 11-276187-1 (Clark Cnty. Ct. Nev. Filed Sep. 14, 2011) and *State v. Schwingdorf*, No.11-276187-2 (Clark Cnty. Ct. Nev. Filed Sep. 14, 2011) are cases that arose out of the Eighth Judicial District in southern Nevada. Defendants Hamilton and Schwingdorf were charged with various controlled substance crimes including selling, trafficking, and possession. What the defendants were engaged in was operating a donation facility in that a patient could come in and acquire the product by merely giving a donation to cover the cost of the marijuana. On March 2, 2012, Judge Donald M. Mosely ruled that Chapter 453A of the NRS is unconstitutionally vague and overbroad in that it does not provide an adequate means for people to acquire the medicine. With that, the case was dismissed. It has since been appealed to the Nevada Supreme Court and it is currently pending.

That brings us to S.B. 374 (R2), and I would be happy to answer questions as we walk through the bill. Basically what this bill does is provides a method from cultivation and grow all the way through distribution to allow patients to receive medical marijuana. The sponsors have worked with law enforcement agencies and local governments to really tighten the bill. It provides criminal

penalties, initial licensing requirements, standards, and sets a maximum number of dispensaries that can be located throughout each county in the state. It establishes application, licensing, and product fees. It provides for inventory control, procedural and law enforcement safeguards. Local government zoning and land use considerations were also taken into account in the bill. This bill is largely based on the Arizona model. It also brings in portions of the Washington model and best practices from other states.

Chairman Frierson:

Section 1.7, subsection 2 of the proposed amendment ([Exhibit E](#)) states, "Unless a greater penalty is provided in NRS 453.339, a person who violates subsection 1, if the quantity involved is more than 12 marijuana plants, is guilty of a category E felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130." I noticed that the "mature or immature plants" has been removed. I am wondering if we need to put some language regarding irrespective of mature or immature plants here for consistency?

Senator Segerblom:

This was put into the newest amendment ([Exhibit E](#)) after conversation with the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department (LVMPD), and in order to have their support, we agreed to put in the category E for grow houses. The LVMPD wanted to limit it to a certain number of plants, whether they were mature or immature. They agreed to 13 or more, then LVMPD could make a felony arrest.

Senator Mark A. Hutchison, Clark County Senatorial District No. 6:

I think that is a great catch, and we should modify that language to reflect what we have in the amendment, because it is the intent to have 12 plants regardless of the maturity level.

Chairman Frierson:

What happens if a grow house has fewer than 12 plants?

Senator Segerblom:

Current law is based on the weight of marijuana. If law enforcement went to a grow house and found 100 plants, but they were small, their weight could be under the limit. That is why we decided to use the number of plants rather than the weight to determine a category E felony.

Assemblywoman Spiegel:

I am looking at the parity of crimes. Section 1, subsection 2 says anyone in violation of counterfeiting or forging or attempting to counterfeit or forge a registry identification card is guilty of a category E felony. In looking up category E felonies in other types of crimes, I am wondering how you arrived at

the category E. Possessing one ounce or less of marijuana does not become a category E felony until the fourth offense. Possessing prescription drugs without a prescription does not become a category E felony until the third offense. If a minor falsely represents himself to be 21 years old to get liquor, that is a misdemeanor. I am wondering how, for the first offense, this becomes a category E felony.

Senator Hutchison:

This is based on and modeled after the Arizona law. In answer to your question, it is best practices of the states that currently have a system we want to implement, and we are following those systems based on their prior experiences.

Assemblyman Carrillo:

Section 24.3, subsection 3 states, "Require an employer to modify the job or working conditions of a person who engages in the medical use of marijuana." Would this be any part of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA)? Currently, if an employer decides to get rid of John just because he does not want marijuana in his workplace, could this then go into a litigation situation?

Senator Segerblom:

That is what we are trying to avoid. If you have a card and use medical marijuana and your job is a driver, your employer would be concerned about that. We did not want the employer to automatically fire someone if he could not drive anymore, but to put reasonable restrictions and possibly give the employee another assignment. It is a gray area as far as the ADA. Depending on the underlying medical condition which could qualify for ADA, then it would be an issue. We just want to give the employers leeway to take action against someone who had a disability but was also using marijuana, without having the drastic step of firing them.

Assemblyman Carrillo:

I would hate to see individuals being persecuted because they had to use medical marijuana to get by.

Senator Segerblom:

Exactly, but the flip side is that the employer may be concerned with the employee's job requirements.

Assemblyman Duncan:

In light of a California Supreme Court case *City of Riverside v. Inland Empire Patients Health and Wellness Center Inc.*, 56 Cal. 4th 729, 300 P.3d 494 (2013) which said that because of the City of Riverside's constitution and

city ordinances, they had zoning power, I am curious if the local counties and cities would have the ability to say that they do not want the dispensaries in their locations.

Senator Segerblom:

Yes, the bill passed out of the Senate, and now we are looking at the mock-up which adds the right for an entity to not allow them through zone ordinances. If, for example, Henderson does not want any dispensaries, that is fine. We do not want to be in a position where the state mandates a jurisdiction to have a dispensary.

Assemblyman Duncan:

In terms of having 40 dispensaries in Clark County, what were the thoughts in other states, and how did we arrive at the number 40?

Senator Hutchison:

The answer is, again, that came from the Arizona model. Arizona basically said we are not going to allow more than 10 percent of the total number of pharmacies within any jurisdiction. Clark County has about 400 pharmacies, which is how we arrived at 40 dispensaries. The bill states there can be 40, or 10 percent of the total number of pharmacies within a jurisdiction, whichever is greater.

Assemblyman Duncan:

Have any other states dispensed medical marijuana through pharmacies, or is it because of the interplay with the federal government that pharmacies do not want to be involved?

Senator Hutchison:

The challenge is that marijuana is a Schedule I controlled substance under federal law. The second these dispensaries are opened up, if the federal government wanted, they could come in and confiscate everything and haul everyone off to jail. That is the reality of living in this world, and that is the reality that everyone in Arizona lives with. Since we have to constitutionally provide for this, we need to provide it in the safest way possible, get law enforcement on board, and make sure that our state is a model for a pharmaceutical and medicinal application. Because it is illegal, we cannot involve a pharmacy in the process. That is one of the reasons we are requiring so much in liquid assets. Some people think we are trying to have the rich people run these businesses. The reality is you cannot get traditional financing; there is no bank that is going to loan money to operate a business that is in violation of the federal law to the tune of felonies. Some of the more traditional forums, like pharmacies, are not available. Those men and women who want to

take an entrepreneurial risk and open these facilities are definitely taking a risk. We are trying to create a pharmaceutical environment under this statute. The zoning and the legislative intent demonstrates that these need to be, in their appearance and feel, pharmaceutical and medicinal in nature.

Assemblyman Thompson:

Do you know approximately how many medical marijuana card holders there are in Nevada? Do you have a breakdown per county?

Senator Segerblom:

There are about 3,500 current card holders, but I do not have a breakdown by county. Experience in other states has shown that as soon as you have a mechanism where medical marijuana can be purchased, the number will triple. People anticipate 40,000 to 50,000 card holders in a couple of years, which would be a huge source of revenue.

Assemblyman Thompson:

When you were coordinating this, were there any thoughts about grandfathering? I have received numerous emails from people who cultivate and grow their own medical marijuana. They say they have invested a lot of money in this, and many have said that it would be too expensive to go through a dispensary versus growing in their own backyard.

Senator Segerblom:

That was also added in the amendment. We have received a lot of feedback from people who have been struggling for 10 years trying to take advantage of the law. Anyone who is a current home grow as of July 1, 2013, will be grandfathered until at least April 2016, which will give them time to put these measures in place, go through another legislative session, and have a better feel for how this is working.

Nick Anthony:

On page 40 of the mock-up, section 26, subsection 5, applies to sections 19.5 and 22, which will both expire by limitation on March 31, 2016. Those two sections deal with the ability to home grow.

Senator Segerblom:

There are also exceptions for how far you are from a dispensary. If you are more than 25 miles away, you still have the right to home grow. Also, if you were not able to get to a dispensary due to a physical disability, there is an exception for that. With this amendment, we have created a subcommittee under the Advisory Commission on the Administration of Justice to study how this law is implemented and provide us with any recommendations or tweaks

in 2015. This is a major undertaking, and I am sure we will discover there will need to be a few changes.

Assemblyman Ohrenschall:

My question pertains to section 19.5, which deals with reciprocity and the nonresident card holder. I wonder if you could walk us through what happens now for someone who has a valid medical marijuana card from another state and they come to Nevada. Are they subject to prosecution? How do you envision this bill working for the nonresident card holder?

Senator Hutchison:

To my knowledge there is no reciprocity currently in Nevada. Someone has to have a valid medical marijuana card in order to grow the medical marijuana and have access to it for medicinal purposes.

Assemblyman Ohrenschall:

So, currently, someone with a valid medical marijuana card from a neighboring state will be prosecuted?

Senator Hutchison:

I believe that is correct. What we would love to do is to eventually have a database that would solve all of this. Technology can easily solve this. The databases are being developed; they are not ready yet. Eventually we would like to have reciprocity agreements with various states and share databases in terms of people who have valid medical marijuana cards. In the interim, what will happen is that someone will bring their card to a medical marijuana dispensary, and the dispensary will have the obligation to ensure the person is who he says he is through an identification and verification process, and that person will then sign an affidavit that says he is the card holder and is entitled to this purchase, and that he will abide by the quantity limitations in Nevada. That is what other states have done pending the creation of the database. That provision sunsets in two years so we can add a database.

Assemblywoman Cohen:

Sections 16 and 17 have revocation provisions for certificates for dispensaries. It lists things that are grounds for revocation, but it does not say who is making the decision. Do the dispensaries get any due process? Are they entitled to hearings?

Senator Segerblom:

This bill is a broad outline and it anticipates that the Health Division will develop thorough regulations. A lot of those kinds of details are left to the regulatory

process. We would anticipate that they would follow constitutional mandates, and due process, et cetera, would be put into the regulations.

Assemblywoman Cohen:

I understand this is based on Arizona law. What has been going on in Arizona as far as employees? Have there been any arrests of employees in Arizona?

Senator Segerblom:

Not to my knowledge. We actually went to the first and only medical marijuana dispensary in Arizona, which took 18 months to get up and running. None of those problems have occurred in Arizona. We did not have time to see what is happening in other states. This bill would basically give law enforcement open access to investigate and inspect a dispensary at any time. These dispensaries are really going to be under a microscope.

Assemblyman Hansen:

Senator Hutchison, you started out mentioning that technically this is a violation of federal law.

Senator Hutchison:

Technically, it is.

Assemblyman Hansen:

Article VI of the *United States Constitution* reads, "This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding." I swore an oath to defend the *United States Constitution* when I signed up for this office. I am a plumber, but you are lawyers; how do you justify this?

Senator Hutchison:

Did you swear an oath to uphold the *Nevada Constitution* as well?

Assemblyman Hansen:

I did.

Senator Hutchison:

So did I.

Assemblyman Hansen:

But, this says, our constitution notwithstanding, we are supposed to follow this supreme law. I am a sagebrush rebel.

Senator Hutchison:

Right, you are a Tenth Amendment guy.

Assemblyman Hansen:

Absolutely I am. This is unique. If you were drafting an amendment to change the *United States Constitution* to allow each state to have independent laboratories to make the drug laws work, since we all know the federal laws are a joke, then I would not have an issue.

Senator Hutchison:

Let me tell you how I got here, and why I am supporting this. I voted against this measure both times it came on the ballot. I do not think this is a good idea. I do not think it is good policy for the state, but I lost that argument and so did a lot of other people in 1998 and 2000. The voters of this state said we, through an initiative, constitutional, and legal process, have decided we want to use medical marijuana and make it legal in this state.

Once that occurred, I have a constitutional obligation to enforce those provisions. I do not get to pick and choose. I think this is one of those times when you get to decide whether you are a true constitutionalist or a true law-and-order person, or whether you believe in the rule of law that separates us from banana republics. I think this is one of those chances to do that. That is how I got here.

You cannot decide the Second Amendment is important but the First Amendment is not. You cannot decide that constitutional measures and amendments under the *Nevada Constitution* are important but others are not. Here is the practical reality, under the *Constitution* of this state, the Legislature shall provide, by law, for the use of medical marijuana by a patient. It also states, "shall provide . . . authorization of appropriate methods for supply of the plant to patients authorized to use it."

Judge Mosely is a law-and-order guy; he is no bleeding-heart liberal. He is a conservative judge in the Eighth Judicial District. In an opinion that threw out the charges that were discussed earlier, after law enforcement had spent substantial time and resources prosecuting this case, Judge Mosely said, "It is apparent to the Court that the statutory scheme set out for the lawful distribution of medical marijuana is either poorly contemplated or purposely constructed to frustrate the implementation of constitutionally mandated access

to the substance. In either case, the law is hereby held to be unconstitutional in its application to potential offenders of its provisions." Accordingly, the charges were dropped.

Now we are in a situation where courts are throwing out criminal charges against those who are involved in any distribution of this product because it is impossible, essentially meaningless under the *Nevada Constitution*. We can continue to spend law enforcement resources and officers' time and energy pursuing these cases. We can continue to get the courts to throw these cases out. Or, we can provide a meaningful method of distribution.

I take seriously both of my obligations. I know that currently federal law and the Chief Law Enforcement Officer of federal law, by the way, it is not a constitutional right, under the *United States Constitution*—it is merely statutory law—prohibits the use of these substances. The current Chief Law Enforcement Officer of the federal government has said if you are following state law, we are not going to require you to shut down your establishments and facilities. That has been a policy decision by the Chief Executive Officer of the federal government. Our state *Constitution* says you must do this.

This is not an easy situation to be in. It is not an easy choice. It is not something that everyone is comfortable with. I voted against it; I am against the principle in general. But I am in favor of the rule of law. Then we have to decide, if we have to do it under our *Constitution*, then what? What Senator Segerblom and I did was bring in law enforcement, the experts, and local government. We said let us make sure we do this right. You will hear from law enforcement who are in support of this.

Assemblywoman Dondero Loop:

When we are talking about using medical marijuana at the workplace, it always goes back to the schools and the kids for me. How many people who are ill and need to use medical marijuana actually can continue to function? If they are so sick can they actually be at work? Also, we have no-smoking policies in schools, so how would a teacher or any other employee at a school be able to use this?

Senator Segerblom:

The same fitness for duty policy would apply to someone with a medical marijuana card. Other states have made it legal to fire someone for using marijuana even though it is legally available. That decision has not been reached yet in Nevada, but the fact is that many of the people who use medical marijuana for pain function perfectly fine, just like other prescription drugs.

There are easy ways to test for the ability to function. Those tests would be appropriate in schools.

Assemblywoman Dondero Loop:

Painkillers always come with a disclaimer to not drive, et cetera. A lot of times when people are on painkillers, they do not function for the most part. Would this be the same type of thing?

Senator Segerblom:

Absolutely. It would be based upon your ability, which is the fitness for duty, which the schools do all the time. They can identify the slurred speech, glassy eyes, not walking appropriately, all of those tests are done for prescription drugs and can be done for this also. The tester would not have to know what you have taken; they can test your blood and urine and discipline or terminate you. That is current practice.

Chairman Frierson:

If I may make an analogy, alcohol is legal and you can drink it at home. You are not necessarily allowed to drink alcohol in the workplace. I am assuming this would be dealt with similarly in the workplace.

Assemblyman Wheeler:

My district butts up against California in South Lake Tahoe where medical marijuana dispensaries are legal. There were three dispensaries there. Two of the owners of those dispensaries are currently in jail for money laundering; the third is under indictment. I have actually walked by some of those dispensaries and they are pretty unsavory places. The doctor is out front writing prescriptions and the joint smoking is taking place in the back room. I am wondering what we will do to ensure those things do not happen here.

Senator Hutchison:

The California system is an absolute joke. We will be the total opposite of California. This will not be Dr. Feelgood, hanging out in the Jerry Garcia smoking lounge with a big pot plant and a flag hanging outside the store. There are specific provisions under this law that say this medical marijuana was sold as medicinal and pharmaceutical in nature; that we need this to cure medical problems. It is specifically set forth in the *Nevada Constitution* what those medical problems are. These dispensaries will have the look and feel of pharmacies and medical facilities. Local zoning laws must be fully complied with. There will be no onsite doctor who gives out prescriptions. That is not permitted or allowed under this provision. Everything that you think about with California, this is just the opposite.

If you were to go to Arizona and see the dispensary there, this is a respectable business, a very respectable and clean-looking medical facility where people came to get medical marijuana. It is very tightly controlled. That is what this is going to look like in Nevada.

I gave a little more thought to Mr. Hansen's very valid point. The supremacy laws of the *United States Constitution* will continue to be supreme. If the federal government decided they are going to enforce this law, they can come to this state and enforce it, they can shut down the dispensaries. Under this law, you are legal in the state of Nevada. Maybe that is how you can reconcile your initial response to the supremacy laws and the federal issues.

Assemblyman Wheeler:

We have a drug that we are saying has good medicinal purposes, yet we cannot sell it through a pharmacy. We have many models throughout the United States where they have medical dispensaries and they turn into pot farms. Yet we are going to do this all differently, correct?

Senator Hutchison:

We are going to do this by adopting best practices of various states that have done this. I do not know if medical marijuana has medicinal purposes. Some doctors say it does, some doctors say it does not. It does not really matter because under the *Nevada Constitution*, the voters have said we want to make this legal. You and I, who are law-and-order types, rule of law people, and firmly believe in the *Constitution*, will have the integrity to say we are going to enforce and make available all constitutional rights to Nevadans.

We have tried the best we can, and to Senator Segerblom's credit, he has asked law enforcement, local governments, business people, and patients what they want to do. Then we tried to adopt those practices as best we can. Every dime that is raised under the fee schedule first goes to fund the Health Division, including cooperation with law enforcement, to enforce the provisions of this act. If the Health Division needs to hire more people and get the latest technology and be dialed in in every way possible to properly monitor and enforce this law, it is going to be properly funded.

Assemblyman Hansen:

Are there any times when alcohol is used as a medicine? We do not allow alcohol in the workplace, but because this is going to be used for medicinal purposes, it will be allowed in the workplace.

Assemblywoman Spiegel:

Regarding section 12, subsection 2, paragraph (a), which states, "A one-time, nonrefundable application fee of \$5,000." I am thinking about how many dispensaries there will be in each county. On day one, when the application process opens, what happens if Mineral County receives ten applications? Are all of those fees nonrefundable? Also, by what system would the winning applicant be selected? Is there an obligation for the state to tell someone who is applying that we have already exceeded our quota? Is there a waiting list, in case others do not work out?

Senator Segerblom:

If you want to apply for one of these licenses, you must pay the \$5,000 up front. It is nonrefundable and an unlimited number of people can apply. If 100 people want to apply for a license in Mineral County, each one must pay a \$5,000 fee, and only one applicant will be selected. The original bill stated that if you are selected, there is an additional \$20,000 fee to move forward. The amendment raised that amount to \$30,000. Everyone agreed that \$20,000 was low, and we want to ensure the people who open these establishments have the financial backbone to implement the law. The investment for an establishment like this is between one-half and one million dollars. Regarding the criteria, that has also been amended. When considering applicants, the criteria includes a background check, how long the applicant has been in Nevada, financial resources, experience, medical background, et cetera. These criteria will be used by the state in making the selections. Frankly, we are not sure how many people will apply, but the interest has been phenomenal.

Senator Hutchison:

If you look at page 10 of the mock-up, you will notice a couple of things. One is that the Health Division does not accept applications for more than 10 business days in any calendar year. Also, you will see the criteria has been set using best practices.

Assemblywoman Spiegel:

Section 10.5, subsection 2, states, "Comply with all local ordinances and rules pertaining to zoning, land use and signage." Is it the intent that this would also apply to areas with commercial covenants, conditions, and restrictions?

Senator Hutchison:

Yes, that is the intent. Also, one of the things these establishments have to have is an appearance, both interior and exterior, that is professional, orderly, dignified, and consistent with the traditional style of pharmacies and medical offices.

Assemblywoman Diaz:

Will the medical marijuana be subject to state sales tax?

Senator Segerblom:

That is correct.

Assemblywoman Diaz:

Would it also apply to all the other pertinent business taxes?

Senator Segerblom:

That is correct. Also, there is a 2 percent excise tax.

Assemblywoman Diaz:

Where does the money go from all of the fees that are collected?

Senator Segerblom:

Those go to the Health Division to fund the program, and any excess funds go to the Department of Education.

Assemblyman Duncan:

Our *Nevada Constitution* says that the Legislature shall provide for patients who have a prescription for medical marijuana. I am wondering, theoretically, if every county banned this, would that be in violation of our *Constitution*?

Senator Hutchison:

If every municipality and county decided they did not want to have these dispensaries, we would have to revisit that and probably make it mandatory. I think the intent of this legislation is to be as flexible with local government as possible. If we need to make adjustments in two years, we will do that.

[Vice Chairman Ohrenschall assumed the Chair.]

Assemblyman Duncan:

I am thinking about your comments on not knowing if there is a medical benefit. The district attorney said there is no medical benefit. The Supreme Court in *Gonzales v. Raich* (03-1454) 545 U.S. 1 (2005) 352 F.3d 1222 had an opportunity to carve out a medical necessity, but they did not. I am curious, why is 40 dispensaries in Clark County the right number? Why is it not one or two? We have Supremacy Clause issues, we have the medical issues, but we are also in conflict with what our *Constitution* says.

Senator Hutchison:

The short answer is it is best practices based on what other jurisdictions have done around the country. The typical standard is 10 percent of pharmacies. I would also say that there is a real concern as to whether the medical marijuana is going to be priced right, or if it is going to be too high. If we are going to have this, then let the market work, and have as much competition as is reasonable to ensure we have good price fluctuations based on what dispensaries charge.

Senator Segerblom:

There have been concerns expressed about the 40 dispensaries in Las Vegas. Per the amendment, they must be distributed around to different municipalities and throughout the county.

Assemblyman Duncan:

If you have a medical marijuana card, is there a prohibition on where you are allowed to take your medicine?

Senator Segerblom:

The amendment states you have permission to go to one place for 30 days. Once you sign up at one dispensary, you must go there for 30 days. This ensures that you do not go to different dispensaries to get more than your one-month limit.

Assemblyman Duncan:

Do you have to smoke it in your home, or can you smoke it in public? Also 2.5 ounces seems like a lot of marijuana. How did you arrive at that amount?

Senator Segerblom:

That is the quantity that other states have put forth as the monthly amount.

Senator Hutchison:

When we went to Arizona, we were looking at their best practices. We were told that 2.5 ounces is a lot of medical marijuana. There are some conditions that require that much; most do not, and most medical marijuana cardholders do not even come close to that amount.

Vice Chairman Ohrenschall:

Regarding the local zoning ordinances, what happens if this bill becomes law and every municipality in the county passes a zoning ordinance prohibiting it? Will the medical marijuana users have to go to another county?

Senator Hutchison:

Do not forget about the exceptions where people can continue to home grow if they cannot buy the medical marijuana within 25 miles of their home. This will be a political solution in some ways. If your county commissioners and planning commissioners are going to ban this and the voters want it, they will be hearing from their constituents, and this will become a political issue.

Senator Segerblom:

Mr. Modafferi in Las Vegas would like to make a brief presentation.

Gary Anthony Modafferi, Private Citizen, Las Vegas, Nevada:

I am a criminal defense attorney. I have been testifying for this bill since it began. I would like to point out my own participation in the medical marijuana issue. About five years ago, I came into my office to meet a new client. When I went into the room, it was full of people from a dispensary that had been closed down because the police thought they were operating illegally. It was the first time I found out there was a constitutional amendment protecting the right to have medical marijuana in this state.

Since then, I have been working diligently to try to protect that right. I wrote the pleadings that got the law declared unconstitutional by Judge Mosely. It is now before the Supreme Court. The main problem with the broken law that exists now is that it allows too much arbitrary discretion to law enforcement. I truly believe that is something that neither the citizens of this state nor law enforcement want. When it comes to criminal law, there should be well-defined, well-perceived, and understandable rules. That simply does not exist now.

I am very grateful to both Senator Segerblom and Senator Hutchison for the collaborative effort in this matter. Whether this law passes or not, I still have a whole host of clients who are facing life sentences for their attempts to work within the old law. At this point, I am simply grateful we are moving forward and, I hope, moving forward for good with S.B. 374 (R2).

[Chairman Frierson reassumed the Chair.]

Chairman Frierson:

I will now invite those here to provide testimony in support to come forward.

Chuck Callaway, Police Director, Office of Intergovernmental Services, Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department:

We were in opposition to this bill during the Senate hearings due to the logistics of it. The LVMPD does not take a position on medical marijuana. We

understand it is voter approved and in the *Nevada Constitution*. We understand the constitutional challenges that we are facing right now. We also realize that marijuana is still an illegal substance under federal law. With that being said, our concern on this bill has been the logistics: how will it impact public safety and how will our officers in the field deal with it? If it is the will of this body to enact this legislation, we need to ensure that we do not have a California situation, and that the dispensaries are run professionally and properly.

I would like to thank Senator Segerblom for taking time to listen to law enforcement's concerns. We had raised concerns about a database that officers in the field could access to determine that both citizens of the state and folks seeking reciprocity do, in fact, have a valid permit card in their possession. Currently, during nonbusiness hours it is difficult for officers to determine if someone who is pulled over who has some marijuana on him is truly a valid permit holder. Senator Segerblom has included that in this bill.

Another big issue for law enforcement is people growing in their homes and grow operations in Clark County. That is why we have asked in the past two legislative sessions for stricter penalties on cultivating and cleanup costs to be reimbursed to our agency. We spend approximately \$80,000 each year in cleanup of these marijuana grows that are occurring in foreclosed, vacant homes and even outdoor grows. We have seen in Mt. Charleston where folks have tapped into the local water supply and messed up the environment in an effort to irrigate these plants. It is a significant problem with folks growing outside of the law. We believe that if this bill is passed, it will set clear parameters that the dispensaries are legal places to dispense medical marijuana and the folks doing it outside of the law should be held accountable to stricter penalties. Under the rules of testimony, and for Senator Segerblom to have listened to all of our concerns and drafted the amendment that you have before you, I am here in support.

Assemblyman Wheeler:

Do you see any increase in cardholders, indulgence, or actual laws broken with impaired drivers, et cetera, if this law passes?

Chuck Callaway:

I would be speculating; I do not know. I think we could look at other states that have enacted dispensaries to determine if that has been the case.

Assemblyman Wheeler:

As a law enforcement specialist, someone who has been in the business for years, that is exactly what I want you to do, speculate.

Chuck Callaway:

I do not think it would be a good idea for me to speculate.

Assemblyman Hansen:

Article IV, section 38 of the *Nevada Constitution* is very specific as to when physicians can authorize the use of medical marijuana. Who enforces that part? Who ensures the physicians who are issuing these cards are actually following the very specific requirements in the *Constitution*?

Kirk Hooten, Director of Governmental Affairs, Las Vegas Police Protective Association Metro, Inc.:

I have spent 15 of my 20 years in law enforcement in narcotics investigations as a detective. Assemblyman Hansen, can you restate your question?

Assemblyman Hansen:

The *Nevada Constitution* has a very specific list for when medical marijuana is allowed. Who enforces the physician to ensure he is following that criteria?

Kirk Hooten:

It is my understanding that it is the Health Division who would oversee it. We have not been involved in that from a law enforcement perspective. Our contention, and many of our issues with the enforcement of this, has been that there have not been financial resources to adequately enforce the number of cardholders, the number of doctors providing the cards, and the dispensaries that are currently operating in the gray area.

Eric Spratley, Lieutenant, Legislative Services, Washoe County Sheriff's Office:

I am here in a seemingly awkward position in support of this bill as presented to you today. At the start of this session, law enforcement was in a bit of a pickle in that we had this issue before us and we had many concerns which needed to be addressed in the bill. We were in opposition at that time. All of law enforcement's concerns have been addressed regarding dispensaries. This discussion is about dispensaries and the operation, safety, and security of them. We thank the sponsors of this bill for listening to our concerns as we presented them. The sponsors addressed them in the amendment that is before you now. We thank them for their professionalism and courtesy to avoid having the kind of Ben and Jerry Garcia shops you see in other states around us. We want medical facilities that are safe and secure; we want the product inside the facilities to be secure. We do not want facilities that we would always be going to, some shack set up in the middle of a neighborhood doling out some illegal product. That is not what we are proposing in this bill before you. With that, law enforcement can support this bill.

Kirk Hooten:

I would like to get on the record some information from a law enforcement perspective and from a narcotics detective perspective. In a manner of coincidence, irony, and full disclosure it should be noted that the Hamilton and Schwingdorf case was my case; I was the case agent. Without arguing the merit of the case and the fact that it is at the Supreme Court, I can tell you from firsthand experience that law enforcement is caught in a gray area with this constitutional loophole not being addressed.

As Senator Hutchison stated, there are significant resources allocated to this enforcement that are now in limbo, and have been since 2000 when this took effect. The argument at hand is not medical marijuana, its efficacy, or its usage. The issue now is providing a system and source of supply so that law enforcement can clearly and definitively know what is legal and what is illegal. The resources that are expended in the courts and the police departments are significant and are being held in limbo pending the outcome of this legislation. I think that is the most important issue. Hamilton and Schwingdorf had hundreds of man-hours involved, utilization of specialized units including SWAT teams to serve search warrants on locations, and both sides believe they are doing what is right. I think solving this loophole would certainly benefit law enforcement in the long run.

Assemblyman Hansen:

So, in the absence of this law, you are in limbo; and with the passage of this bill, you will be able to get back to doing your job?

Kirk Hooten:

I believe so. I think the way this bill is crafted and the fact that they have brought law enforcement to the table, and when you consider some of the people who are evaluating this bill, including the attorneys, you get down to the nuts and bolts of this bill and address the gray area. This bill clearly defines what we as detectives, narcotics enforcement, and law enforcement in general can address. The gray area is not going to be continued with this bill. It is a great starting point. It appears to be very tight, and the manner in which they are going about it gives law enforcement a great deal of opportunity to enforce and regulate in its current form.

I do not want to muddy the waters, but there is an application out there on the Internet that is called <WeedMaps.com>. You can go to that website, enter a location, and it will show where you can get medical marijuana in Nevada. At the time when we were actively enforcing this, we had that map schematic down to three or four entities because we had actively enforced it. Since Judge Mosely made his decision, that website now has 40 to 45 different

entities that are dispensing medical marijuana. That is because cases and enforcement are in limbo. We do not want to expend a lot of resources for something that may be thrown out at the end of the day.

Steve Yeager, Deputy Public Defender, Clark County Public Defender's Office:

As this Committee can see, this bill has come a long way from where it started and the Clark County Public Defender's Office is in support of this law. I think it will help clarify what is and what is not allowed. We do have some cases we are defending, and because of the constitutional issues, they tend to be cases that require a lot of time and resources. I think clarity is needed in this area, clarity is warranted, and will hopefully help everyone know what the law is and how to comply with it.

Vanessa Spinazola, representing American Civil Liberties Union of Nevada:

We are here in support of S.B. 374 (R2). We agree with Mr. Modafferi's assessment of the constitutional problems. I posted a letter of support ([Exhibit F](#)) and the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) brief in the Hamilton and Schwingdorf case ([Exhibit G](#)) on the Nevada Electronic Legislative Information System. I appreciate all the questions about the zoning concerns. We have some concerns about that as well, but at this point it would be merely speculation, so we look forward to seeing how this plan rolls out, ensuring that dispensaries are not actually zoned out of existence.

M. Max Del Real, Private Citizen, Sacramento, California:

I serve as a national consultant for the medical marijuana industry. I am proud to be here in the great state of Nevada. I am proud to be working with the Senators on this important bill. I submitted an economic impact report ([Exhibit H](#)). I know this is the Judiciary Committee, but I want to bring to your attention items that will affect not just the patients in Nevada, but also the communities. There are two important items, if and when this bill is passed, that will help your local communities. Number one, this bill is about job creation. The medical marijuana industry in America is real. If Nevada passes this law, you will be the twentieth state that has a medical marijuana program. Just to give you a specific number, on average, a medical marijuana dispensary could employ 30 full-time employees. That includes security guards, retail, consultants, et cetera. The second item is the taxes that can and will be brought to Nevada. My report suggests that \$33 million dollars could be seen in the first year of this program. I encourage your support of this bill.

Chris Ferrari, representing Medbox, Inc.:

We are in support of this bill. We have a friendly amendment that has been vetted with both local governments and with the bill sponsor. In the mock-up, page 7, line 43 makes reference to 1,500 feet on the physical distance of

dispensary locations in order to comport with United States Code under Title 21, Section 860. We are suggesting an amendment back to the current 1,000. Also, on page 9, line 36, there is a new addition as it pertains to referenced community facilities. Within that same section of the United States Code, there is currently a 100-foot distance requirement. In working with participants, we have worked out a number of 300 feet for that distance requirement. I also want to commend both Senator Segerblom and Senator Hutchison; they have put a ton of time into this legislation, bringing forward different types of priorities, whether it is those looking to bring new economic opportunity to Nevada or those involved in the law enforcement.

Steve Giordano, Private Citizen, Dayton, Nevada:

I am a medical marijuana patient. I hold a license in four different states, and I am here to testify how important it is that this bill be passed and that we get the stores open as quickly as possible. Every day I suffer. Every day I am in pain. I have no spine from my skull to the middle of my back. I have titanium rods that go from the middle of my back to my skull, from my shoulder blades up.

I have to either grow or buy medical marijuana, which makes it very difficult when you are in a lot of pain. I am a sign language interpreter for the states of Nevada and California. I work for the courts, the police departments, and the superior courts in California. I have to deal with this kind of pain and be able to work and do a job expertly, and be able to interpret everything the courts and the clients say. When I first had my surgery after I broke my neck in seven places and was paralyzed, I was told I would never walk again or be functional. I was told I would be on drugs and that the only thing that would save my life was OxyContin, morphine, fentanyl, Demerol, and Dilaudid. I have prescriptions for all of them. I got rid of all of those prescriptions to be able to work in the courts and with law enforcement and with the schools. I work for Lyon County, Carson City, all of the colleges here. Until these dispensaries are opened, many people are breaking the law to get their medicine. I know, because I grow it to help other patients. Also, I do not think Nevada is going to follow California. I think we are smart enough to do a good job here. I am hoping to obtain one of those businesses here to help patients, like myself, be able to work. I do not like to have to tell people that I am a patient and I work in schools and courts, knowing that a lot of people criticize that. But, I am here because I know it is right and I know who I am, and I know who the people are who need this kind of medication.

Assemblyman Thompson:

Do you reside in Nevada?

Steve Giordano:

I live here, yes.

Assemblyman Thompson:

You are looking to open a dispensary?

Steve Giordano:

I would like to, to help out the patients who are suffering in pain like I do every day.

Assemblyman Thompson:

Have you resided in Nevada for at least three years?

Steve Giordano:

I have been here almost 20 years. I was born and raised in California. I hold licenses in four different states because I work in four different states. This is very expensive to do. If I am called to work at Disneyland, I have to have my Nevada and my California card to be able to fly on the plane, to land in California, and prove that I have my medical marijuana card. If I go to Arizona, or Oregon, I have to have those licenses, because I work in those states. I am a freelance interpreter, besides working full time for Lyon County and Carson City.

Assemblyman Thompson:

Can you tell us about your employers?

Steve Giordano:

I work for the judges at the Superior Court. After my surgery, I actually collapsed in an interpreting session due to no flow of blood to my brain. Then I was put on the hard-core medications and I tried to come back into the field. The judges privately told me I could not do that job on those drugs. I was on all of those drugs I mentioned and I was retarded. I was not ready to do a job. I was told I was going to be on them for life. I gave up all of those drugs when I went on medical marijuana, and I am able to function and have a functional life.

Assemblyman Martin:

I am interested in getting your thoughts and opinions on the amount of the supply. It is being proposed that you will receive a 14-day supply. Most prescriptions are given in 30-day increments. Also, I do not understand the intensity level of THC and medical marijuana, but I would imagine there could be different dosages. Do you think the 14-day supply is workable, or should it be 30 days?

Steve Giordano:

I use about 4 ounces a month. That is a lot. To stay medicated, it is either that or I go back on morphine and opium. I do not smoke 4 ounces, but it is equivalent to that. I use a concentrate in order to keep my body sedated. Today, I came here not medicated at all. It has taken every ounce of my body to get up, get here, and be functional. Painwise, I am at a 12 right now, just to be here. I wanted to be here not medicated and be able to look at you guys and tell you what a patient really has to deal with. I do not know if you have had any patients come forward yet, but it is time that some do, especially the ones who have good careers. They need to step up and let you know that it is not just the people who are on the streets. There are working people who want to remain functional, such as myself.

Assemblyman Carrillo:

Medical marijuana is what you use to get by day to day?

Steve Giordano:

Every day, when I wake up I have to medicate the first thing, before I do anything. If any of you have arthritis, the pain in your joints, well that is what my pain is through my whole body. Not just from my neck being broke, but because all the parts of my body are severely tender from the breaks and being bedridden for almost two years.

Assemblyman Carrillo:

This bill would then make it that much easier for the people who really need it. Obviously, it is not for those who just want to go get high and call it a day. You are dealing with day-to-day pain and trying to live life and be able to actually function.

Steve Giordano:

I work 7 days a week, 365 days a year. I try to dedicate all of my time to helping patients such as myself and a lot of our military coming home who are struggling with pain. The pharmacies are good about giving you all the drugs you want, but not the drugs you need. When I talk with our veterans, a lot of them use medical marijuana. When they do, they say, "Thank you, now we can be part of working society again, not a vegetable put into a wheelchair and shoved in a corner." That is what is awful; that we give so much of the opiates away, but we do not want to give what is right away.

Assemblyman Duncan:

Do you pay for all of your expenditures, or does insurance cover any of it?

Steve Giordano:

Everything is out of pocket. The only thing that are not out of pocket are the opiates, which the insurance will pay for, which is crazy. I do not want to rely on those kinds of drugs in order to work. Would you want me to work for you loaded on those drugs? It is very expensive, and I have to make good money. I have to make a substantial amount when I have to maintain a license and a doctor in every state that I work in. There are people who really do need this medical marijuana to be functional. I am talking about being functional at home too. Once you start on the opiates, everything is gone; your life is gone. You are not functional in the house or out of the house. I did not want to ever drive while I was on the opiates. I was scared; I knew I was going to kill someone. My doctors all told me that if I give up the drugs, I will be in horrendous pain, like I have never experienced before. They all tried to keep me on the drugs; I had a team of five doctors. I have one doctor now, and I use medical marijuana and no other drugs.

Assemblyman Ohrenschall:

You discussed the heavy opiates that you have been prescribed. Can you inform us of the side effects you suffer when you are using the opiates versus when you take the medical marijuana?

Steve Giordano:

When I took the opiates, I became a vegetable. I did not want to do anything, I did not want to function. It did take away the pain, but it took away everything else. I could not even carry on a conversation with my grandkids. I sure as heck could not go into the judge's chambers and talk with him. I could not function at the schools. It puts you in a closet. I became so highly addicted to them that it took me 18 months with doctor supervision to get off of those drugs.

Assemblyman Ohrenschall:

Using the medical marijuana, you have not had those side effects?

Steve Giordano:

I am still in pain, but not in the pain that I was before and to where I am dependent on eating pills or wearing pain patches. It was ridiculous.

Assemblyman Wheeler:

There is an inconsistency that I would like to clear up. You said that you are functional on the medical marijuana, where you are not with the opiates. I have taken some of those opiates for pain, and I realize you are not functional on them. But then you stated that you did not take medical marijuana today so

that you could sit here and be functional. Is there an impairment involved with the medical marijuana that you did not want to show us today?

Steve Giordano:

I think when I am using my medicine, I am more alive and active, more like I am not in pain. I also talk as quickly as possible. I truly want to look you in the face and have you understand what pain is. Getting up and coming here was the hardest thing I have ever done, besides giving up the drugs. I hope that I am coherent and clear enough to make an impression to let you know that it is not a joke, these are not people out there who just want to party. Back in the '60s and '70s, everybody did; now it is used for real medicine. Many people think it is just a recreational drug to party on. It is not; it is medicine.

Assemblywoman Fiore:

I know it must be difficult for you to be here, and I just want to let you know, as a Republican woman sitting on this Committee, I strongly support this bill.

Michael McAuliffe, Private Citizen, Las Vegas, Nevada:

It is my honor to address this Committee on this issue for the third consecutive session. I greatly appreciate the wisdom and guidance that you, Mr. Chairman, were willing to share with a neophyte citizen lobbyist back in 2009. I apologize for not getting a copy of my remarks to the Committee in a timely manner, but the amendment found its way to my inbox at the close of business yesterday. [Continued to read from prepared text ([Exhibit I](#)).]

Chairman Frierson:

If you have written testimony, I would ask that you submit it, and summarize it here.

Michael McAuliffe:

I support this bill. I do have a concern with the 1,500-foot separation. This is not a demonic substance that we need to shield from children. The businesses that will invest all of this money are not going to risk their licenses by selling to kids. I would respectfully suggest that a better solution would be to leave that separation in the hands of local zoning boards or make the separation the same as pharmacies, which is what we are trying to model the dispensaries after.

I authored a plank in the 2010 Nevada Democratic Convention supporting the development of a medical marijuana industry in the state. Last year the platform committee reported that in every county in the state there was strong support for easier access to medical marijuana dispensaries, and a way for the average Nevadan to get involved in this new green industry. The Senate has given us two of these, and I pray that the Assembly will now give us the third

method by not putting the financial burden so high that it puts it out of reach of the typical, middle-class Nevadan who wants to legitimately work in this business.

In answer to Mr. Duncan and Mr. Hansen, I would suggest they read the excellent ACLU amicus brief in the Hamilton and Schwingdorf case because it makes a cogent argument as to why federal supremacy laws in the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) do not apply to the exception carved out for medical marijuana in this bill and in this state. I would also like to point out that the federal government supplies an average of 300 grams per month, that is 10 2/3 ounces, to patients in the federal medical marijuana program. So, 5 ounces a month is less than half of what the federal government is shipping out. In conclusion, I agree with those yet to testify who represent the concerns of many patients whose lives are directly affected by the choices you will be making in your work session. Thank you for your valuable time and thoughtful consideration of our ideas.

Jennifer Soles, President, Wellness Education Cannabis Advocates of Nevada:

I am the president of Wellness Education Cannabis Advocates of Nevada (WECAN) and have worked for about five years with patient advocacy. I am also a tenured medical educator in Nevada. An area of concern for me is section 20, subsection 6, paragraph (c) that provides for disciplining doctors who recommend cannabis at an arbitrarily high rate. As long as medical malpractice is not implied or litigated by a patient, the Division and the Board should keep their administrative hands off this issue. This should not even be an issue as the Health Division, in May of 2013, published the medical marijuana report which says that over 400 doctors have signed recommendations for patients across the state. The Legislature should not impose penalties that have a chilling effect on physicians choosing to treat their patients with cannabinoid therapy. Currently, medical doctors are held accountable by the state's Board of Medical Examiners and it should stay that way.

Section 19, subsection 5 states, "Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the patient or caregiver, as applicable, must receive no compensation for the marijuana." But they can sell one time. Why are we going to sell one time and give away with no compensation when it costs money to produce this product? You are allowing for-profit companies to benefit from this. For patients who have overages, if you harvest one plant, you are usually over 2.5 ounces, so to get rid of the overage means to either give it away or sell it. You are providing for sales for companies but not for patients. This may cause patients to divert their product to the black market if

you do not allow for them to have the same diversion of overages in their own household.

Overall, this bill is a step forward and I concur with Michael McAuliffe. I hope you will find time to make it a little better for all the people who are involved and that you do right by them. I commend Senator Segerblom and Senator Hutchison, and instead of looking at California and being afraid, look at Colorado as a better model. Our federal government exists there at the North American Aerospace Defense Command and several military training facilities, and yet the federal government has not raided those dispensaries to any significant degree.

Assemblywoman Spiegel:

I received a letter from you with a number of proposed amendments. Have you spoken with the bill sponsors about those amendments?

Jennifer Soles:

We have sent our amendments to Senator Segerblom's office. I believe that a member of our community spoke with Mr. Segerblom yesterday.

Assemblyman Thompson:

How many patients do you work with?

Jennifer Soles:

Currently there are 437 members on a social group. I started WECAN about a year ago and there are 14,000 people signed up on our Facebook page.

Assemblyman Thompson:

Of that 14,000, do you know how many are medical marijuana cardholders?

Jennifer Soles:

Over 1,500.

William J. Baker, Private Citizen, Las Vegas, Nevada:

I have been a patient on medical marijuana since 2004. I am a retired auto worker and was a Republican Party officer from Minnesota and a former president of the Republican Labor Federation of Minnesota. Many of us are very concerned about this because we do not want to take a lot of heavy drugs as mentioned earlier. We simply want this issue fixed and we want safe access to dispensaries, which is what we thought would happen when we passed the law in 2000.

One of my big concerns is the cost to patients. I do not know about all of the taxes for the businesses, but most of us are disabled patients; we are ill and on fixed incomes. Many of us are unemployed, but we still need to get this medicine, but the cost is so expensive just to get a license in Nevada. I would ask that you revisit that. You would get more members if you cut the cost in half.

Another thing that makes me excited about this is that you are finally doing something about our constitutional rights. You are finally standing up for the little guy, the citizen, like me. I spent 42 years of my life fighting for the little people, union workers and citizens like myself. I am proud to be here and see you standing up for me and all these patients here today. The only other suggestion I would make for this bill is instead of calling it a task force to make the changes in the future, let us have a patient advisory board so that the patients can have input on what changes they want and ensure that everyone on the board is either a patient or is supporting the process of the patients. Also, Desert Research Institute (DRI) is an incredible institution started by this legislative body. I would ask that you partner us with DRI and put them on our board and allow the board to have at least half of its members be patients.

Geoffrey Lawrence, Deputy Policy Director, Nevada Policy Research Institute:

This is not a statement on the merits of medical marijuana, this is just to say that we believe that according to Article 4, Section 38 of the *Nevada Constitution*, the Nevada Legislature has a constitutional obligation to set up a network of dispensaries for this purpose. For that reason, we feel this legislation is fairly important.

Vicki Higgins, Private Citizen, Las Vegas, Nevada:

I am a medical cannabis patient. I rely highly on this medicine to survive. I use lotions, edibles, and tinctures. As a gentleman pointed out earlier, he had not medicated in order to attend this session. What he did not point out is that if you were to smoke and then drive, you would be considered intoxicated. The gentleman withheld his medication for the day so he would not be considered intoxicated to come to this session. We have a room full of people who are in pain. We use edibles, lotions, tinctures, and smokeables. There are many different ways to do this without being intoxicated. For instance, this morning I used the lotion for my fibromyalgia. I take a little bit of tincture to ease the head pain from the brain surgery I had.

I would like to suggest the fees for licensing of the grower, dispensary, and the producers are very high. I understand the need for that, but please take into consideration that the producers, the people who grow and make the tinctures and edibles, are not going to be requiring a storefront and the setup that would

be involved in dispensaries. I humbly request that you reconsider the \$250,000 in liquid assets required for growers and producers of edibles, tinctures, lotions, and other products that help us patients to get through the day. With the tinctures and lotions, I have none of the intoxicating effects. I can focus, I can function, I can communicate, and I can usually remember my words. If I were to take the morphine or the other opiates, I would not be here today, I would be on the couch going, "bluh, bluh, bluh." Thank you very much for your time and your efforts. These legislators have been amazing in taking their valuable time and learning the different nuances relative to the medical marijuana patients of Nevada. We as a community thank you. We very much appreciate your time. [Also provided written testimony ([Exhibit J](#)).]

Assemblywoman Cohen:

You mentioned lotions and tinctures. What is a tincture?

Vicki Higgins:

A tincture is a concentrate of the cannabinoids within the medical marijuana plant. It is processed in a way to where the intoxicating effects are not carried through to the tincture. It is made with an alcohol base. I can put a little tincture under my tongue and I am not high, and am able to function for the day. There are no high qualities, but I have the pain relief of the cannabinoids within the tincture. The lotion is the same. It is a concentration of the cannabinoids and when I rub it on my fibromyalgia areas, it does not eliminate the pain, but it muffles it like a warm blanket and helps me to function throughout the day.

Assemblywoman Diaz:

How do you get these products? Since there is no access to them in our state, what is entailed in you obtaining these products?

Vicki Higgins:

Unfortunately, at this point in time there are no facilities to regulate. We rely on friends and fellow patients. Patients in Nevada have been helping each other by preparing the tinctures and lotions and giving it away. We have a gentleman who is going through major cancer treatments and the community gathered together and contributed their overages to help him. We are looking forward to the day when the dispensaries are open and that there are quality controlled edibles, lotions, tinctures, and Rick Simpson's Hemp Oil specifically for treatment of cancer available to patients so we do not have to feel like criminals by getting together as a community to make a tincture for this gentleman to help him through his cancer treatments. We are patients, we are in pain, and we do not like feeling like criminals.

Richard L. Pool, Private Citizen, Henderson, Nevada:

I am a long-time resident of Nevada, and have been married a great many years. I also had a commercial driver's license (CDL) and worked as a CDL teamster for seven years in my career. I got my medical marijuana card and my CDL out of the same window. I am retired now and do not mind talking openly. As far as I know, there have been no repercussions because of anyone having a CDL and a medical marijuana card. I have a concern with the 2.5 ounces. The police department is taking a point of view that each plant is worth a pound, restricting us down to 2.5 ounces, yet you can have three plants, this makes it awfully confusing. The same as the state issuing a CDL out of the same window as a medical marijuana card. I did not know the wisdom of that, but I was fully endorsed and worked at the test site. I applaud the state for putting this bill in place.

Joann Burnett, Private Citizen, Henderson, Nevada:

I am a 20-year ovarian cancer survivor and my only therapy was medical marijuana. Doctors told me 20 years ago that I had 9 months to live. I did not have insurance, money, or any resources that would have gone to traditional medicine. So I went with what I knew, which was marijuana. It kept me happy, it got me to eat, to feel less depressed, and to go on with my life. Twenty years later, I still have my business, I live in my same home, I am responsible, I pay my taxes, and I just want to be able to do this the way I know how. I grow at home; I have a grow room and I make my own medicine. I do the homeopathic medicine, I make tinctures and a salve. For me it is a little healthier, and I want to know what goes into my medicine. Going through the dispensaries, you do not know what is going into it, such as pesticides. I want to be able to keep this right for myself. It works for me. It may not work for everyone, but 20 years later I can say I did not do any chemotherapies or radiation, and I was a stage III ovarian cancer patient. I feel like medical marijuana pretty much saved my life. It is saving a lot of other people as well.

Adam Sternberg, Private Citizen, Las Vegas, Nevada:

I am a 25-year resident of Las Vegas, and I would like to thank the Chairman and the Committee for hearing the people speak in this matter. I own Compassion Nevada Consulting and, in the last two weeks, I have walked approximately 30 people through the process of obtaining their legal medical marijuana cards. The demand and need for this is definitely here. There is a public safety issue that is going to be solved by this bill being enacted. I would like to add to the record that we have 3,879 registered patients in Nevada and it is growing every day.

Christopher O'Hartz, Private Citizen, Las Vegas, Nevada:

I am a native Nevadan from Las Vegas, and I have been on psychiatric medications for about the last 22 years, since I was 10 years old. One of my psychiatric medicines does not allow me to have any nonsteroidal, anti-inflammatory drugs or ibuprofens or anything else as far as pain medicine goes. The only thing I can take is pure opiates, which has been very hard on me. I currently have other problems with my physical condition.

Within the last three years, I have gotten my medical marijuana card, and I went about having my house reconfigured for the ability to grow some medical marijuana. At this time, I still have yet to even produce any marijuana. That is because of the time it takes to actually reach a level of medical-grade marijuana. Once a plant has grown and has buds, that is not medical-grade marijuana, that is not going to help me with my pain. My concern is that we are allowed to have 2.5 ounces, but not in what stages.

Chairman Frierson:

That has already been addressed, but if you want to testify in opposition, you certainly can.

Ryan McNair, Private Citizen, Las Vegas, Nevada:

I currently smoke marijuana for my seizures, which I have had my whole life. Until I turned 18, I was on so many drugs everyone thought I was drunk. Ever since I started smoking marijuana, I have not had any seizures. I went on vacation where I was not able to smoke, and I had two seizures within a week. I have been smoking for an entire year and I have had zero seizures.

Robert Aruizu, Private Citizen, Las Vegas, Nevada:

I suffer from multiple sclerosis (MS) and I am bipolar. I took pills for eight years of my life. One day I was on the Internet and I found WECAN, where I met Jennifer and other members. If it was not for them, I would not be here right now. I lost my wife because of the pills, but I got my kids back because of medical marijuana. I am focused and know what I am doing again. I support this bill and would like to say thank you to you and to the WECAN members for saving my life.

Assemblywoman Dondero Loop:

Can compounding pharmacies sell medical marijuana?

Senator Segerblom:

Compounding pharmacies are not allowed to sell medical marijuana legally because it is a Schedule I drug.

Jack Roberto, Private Citizen, Las Vegas, Nevada:

I was diagnosed with cancer six months ago. If it were not for cannabis, I would not be alive today. In the research I have done, I have discovered that what we know about cannabis is a lie. We have been told through people who are bigots and racists that cannabis will make people crazy, become suicidal, and do horrible things. This is why it became illegal 75 years ago, from lies and untruths. We have U.S. patent 6630507, which is owned by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. It demonstrates that cannabis will help people in so many ways, as a neuroprotectant and as an antioxidant to prevent cancer. There is so much more to it. Please, I ask you to do everything in your power to get us the cannabis we need for so many reasons, for so many purposes.

Lee Kolinsky, Private Citizen, Las Vegas, Nevada:

I have had my medical marijuana card for two years, and I wanted to say that I appreciate the work being done to support and move this bill forward. You have denied the people safe access to the medicine since you implemented this constitutional amendment 13 years ago. There is some shame on your part for making the patients wait this long.

Chairman Frierson:

None of us were here 13 years ago, and the challenges due to an initiative petition are complicated and do not allow for a thorough vetting of the issues. It is not quite that simple. I appreciate your feelings, but you need to speak to the bill itself.

Lee Kolinsky:

The police indicated that every plant can produce one pound of pot. You have put in the bill allowing us to have 12 plants, but only 2.5 ounces. You have taken testimony from multiple people who spoke about how this product is being consumed in ways other than what you are familiar with. It seems you believe that we only smoke this stuff, but we take the product and condense it into edibles, tinctures, oils, even using the raw material. You have increased the amount of plants, but not proportionately increased the amount of usable material we can have.

Chairman Frierson:

Are you supporting the bill?

Lee Kolinsky:

I am in support of the bill. I am sure, going forward, we will be able to continue to tweak and refine it. I would like to state that this bill was brought forth by the people. All you are concerned about is collecting the money and the high

fees you are charging for this. You are getting testimony about sick people; this bill is supposed to help the people. I hope you, the legislators, will see it that way and not just money.

Abad Angel Piza, Private Citizen, Las Vegas, Nevada:

I want to thank you for doing this. I was hit by a car and broke my femur bone. I also now have a metal knee and a couple of drill holes in my back. I am not supposed to be walking. Medical marijuana gave me the ability to walk. My doctors were also surprised by how fast my bone marrow came back. I was not supposed to walk for nine months to one year. I was able to walk within three months by using marijuana. When I got hit by the car, it was going over 50 miles per hour and it gave me a little brain damage. Since then, medical marijuana has worked miracles for me, and I want to thank you for allowing it to change my life.

Chairman Frierson:

Is there anyone else who would like to provide testimony in support? Seeing none, is there anyone wishing to offer testimony in opposition?

Scott Shick, Chief Probation Officer, Douglas County Juvenile Probation; and the National Association of Juvenile Justice Administrators:

It is hard to argue with the will of the people, and obviously it has presented itself in a way that Senators Segerblom and Hutchison have eloquently put forward. I commend them for addressing their statutory obligations and trying to make the best out of a situation that has been challenging for many years. It is becoming a reality, and it is hard to argue with folks who are in severe pain. They know what works for them and what does not, and I agree with them in respect to opiates and the addictive components and the chronic abuse of the opiates. Marijuana is coming to the forefront as a remedy for pain, and I also support the law enforcement who have spoken out on what works for them to prosecute if necessary and make it stick based on violations of this well-crafted law.

From a juvenile justice standpoint, naturally, I am in opposition because I see the families and the kids every day. The majority of our kids who are diagnosed with drug and alcohol problems continue to have marijuana issues. About 78 percent of them have marijuana issues. The kids get marijuana, and they are going to get it whether you pass this law or not. My concern is that we regulate the heck out of this. Senator Segerblom has proposed a good statute that really allows for that regulation. When the time comes and we find out that there is a glitch in that pattern, we need to go there and take care of business so we can protect the resale of marijuana. It does happen in dispensaries; it is purchased and then resold for profit. Our kids will be exposed

to a more potent version of marijuana, based on what is available in the dispensaries. If you want your pain to go away, you will need to have a good product in order to accomplish that.

From the community standpoint, I am concerned about where you can smoke. I am concerned about taking my own kids into a public place where there is going to be medicine smoked freely. I do not know how to resolve that. I understand everyone has rights and that is a reality, but those are the concerns of people I have talked to in Douglas County. If there is no law against smoking medical marijuana in public, then what do we tell our kids?

The tolerance to pain varies and I think that is why drugs are federally scheduled and federally monitored and scientifically studied. Possession of marijuana is against the law for particular reasons. It has not been pharmaceutically approved. How do we know how much to give, when to give it, and yet we are self-regulating this. I have to give those people credit. They are in pain, and they know that this is the relief they have. I cannot argue with that. I sympathize with them. I am a drug and alcohol counselor and I understand what they are going through.

From a horticultural standpoint, some people are better gardeners than others, so the volume of marijuana can vary based on how you accomplish that. I would implore you take a look into that to ensure that it is controlled and watched in a careful manner. I can see that manifesting and getting more product out on the street. The Food and Drug Administration folks are challenged by this, and they are selectively closing down dispensaries based on the violations. I think that is what we have to watch for in Nevada or that is going to happen.

I still stand in opposition, but I understand this is coming. I guess I will need some more convincing to really accept how it is going to impact our communities and how much the regulations are going to work when the day is done. I appreciate the fact that the fees collected may help educate kids. I know one person in Las Vegas who has money, waiting to jump on this. I argued with him, but again I think the higher fees may help in keeping this responsible.

We could talk about money laundering and backdoor cartels coming in and influencing these places. I hope our law enforcement keeps an eye on that. I know they will do their best with the resources they have. If they keep the fees where they are at, keep this regulation and keep an eye on it, it may work. Again, I am concerned about the potency of marijuana that is going to be available to our communities and our kids; not through the legal process of the

dispensaries, but through the second sale. [Written testimony also provided [\(Exhibit K\)](#).]

Christopher O'Hartz:

It has taken me a long time to get started growing plants, and I have not even produced anything. I know that once I start producing what you would probably consider medical marijuana, it will take me another one to five months for it to actually become medical marijuana. There are processes for this stuff, one of them is curing. I own a house, and I have put a lot of money in my house to make an indoor garden. For me to have to get rid of it and go to the dispensaries where I do not know what I am getting, it makes me a little shaky. Thank you for your time.

Daniel Johnston, Private Citizen, Pahrump, Nevada:

I do not like, at all, the amendment that says we are no longer able to grow our own medical marijuana. I have been doing this for 12 1/2 years. I am 100 percent disabled. I am a former nuclear weapons control room operator. I have some very serious nerve issues, some that are so crippling all I can do is lie on the ground and cry and scream when they hit. Pharmaceutical drugs do not touch this condition at all. This is just one of the problems that I have. I also came in contact with a couple of different radioactive nuclear isotopes when I was performing the scope of my work that will one day cause me to have cancer. It is not a matter of if, it is a matter of when. I am on social security. If I am no longer able to grow my own medical marijuana, I will not be able to afford to use dispensaries. I will have to go back on the very medications I got off of when I started medical marijuana.

When I started medical marijuana, suddenly I was able to get off the couch, get out of bed, quit drooling, quit crapping all over myself, and quit pissing all over myself. I am not making this up; I am not saying it to be funny. But I was able to suddenly have interaction with my family again. I was able to interact with my kids. That kind of stuff is important. I do not want to go back on all the drugs again; I just do not. I do not want to sit around and be a vegetable on the couch or lying in bed, being told when to get up and move.

Please do not take away my right to grow my own medical marijuana. I honestly believe there are some constitutional problems with doing that, and I do not think it would hold up to a constitutional challenge. The very definition of medical marijuana says I am able to possess, deliver, and produce my own. That is the only problem I have with this bill. I do not care one way or the other if we have dispensaries, if I am not able to grow, I will not be able to utilize them. For all practical purposes, you will condemn me to a life of sitting around

the house and drooling again. That is just not going to happen again, it is just not.

Chairman Frierson:

Is there anyone else wishing to offer testimony in opposition? Seeing none, is there any here wishing to offer testimony in a neutral position?

Cadence Matijevich, Assistant City Manager, Office of the City Manager, City of Reno:

I am here in a neutral position today. I first want to thank Senator Segerblom and Senator Hutchison for their consideration of issues from local government, many of which I believe will address the issues that the Reno City Council previously had with the bill. As members of this Committee know, we are required to operate under the open meeting law. I cannot call my council and poll them to see where they are on this new version of the bill; that would be in violation. Unfortunately, I am not able to come in support, but I do believe that this amendment addresses their concerns.

Richard L. Pool:

I would like to state that there have never been any provisions for us to obtain the seeds or the plant cuttings making it illegal to have one plant over. In fact, it is a felony. The same for the seeds, if they show up when you order them. For those who are allowed to grow, we have problems that occur due to the nutrient imbalances, bugs, or equipment failure to cause a complete crop to fail. It has never been addressed, and I would hope you will give some thought on how we might obtain the plants and seeds legally.

Vicki Higgins:

One thing I noticed in the bill, there are no specifications for plant amounts or on-hand amounts for growers and producers of baked goods, tinctures, and lotions. I suggest that we set up some type of outline so we have rules to follow.

Chairman Frierson:

I would suggest you get with the sponsor about your concerns. Is there anyone else wishing to offer testimony in a neutral position? Seeing none, I will invite Senator Hutchison to address the concern that was raised regarding obtaining the seeds.

Senator Hutchison:

The bill does not address obtaining the seeds. The way the dispensaries or grow houses would start their crop is through those who already have a prescription card. They can charge for the crop on a one-time basis. Afterward

you cannot do that, otherwise you would become a de facto distribution system. Also, for the benefit of those in Las Vegas, the prohibition from growing will not go into effect until 2016 to allow people to transition to this new era. There will be exceptions to the growth prohibition including excessive mileage, so if you are over 25 miles away from a dispensary, you can still grow. If you are too disabled to leave your home, you can still grow. As far as the quality of what will be sold in the dispensaries, there is a requirement in the bill that independent testing labs perform testing and analysis of the content and quality of the product that is being sold; it must be certified. For those concerned about the price, one of the reasons we want to have numerous distribution centers and dispensaries is so the competition will drive down the price. This bill calls for patient representation on the task force that we have created. We have considered the cost in terms of acquiring your medical marijuana cards, and with this bill, the amount for an application as well as acquiring the card, those costs are cut in half. Finally, there was a question about who will monitor the physicians. The answer to that is that the Health Division will monitor them.

Senator Segerblom:

Obviously this is a work in progress; we are tackling a big issue. Also, many of the details of the regulation are left to the Health Division. We have made a major effort and tried to include everyone's concerns.

[Other documents provided but not discussed include ([Exhibit L](#)), ([Exhibit M](#)), ([Exhibit N](#)), ([Exhibit O](#)), ([Exhibit P](#)), ([Exhibit Q](#)) and ([Exhibit R](#)).]

Chairman Frierson:

There being no other testimony, I will now close the hearing on S.B. 374 (R2), and go into our work session on Senate Bill 395 (2nd Reprint).

Senate Bill 395 (2nd Reprint): Requires the Advisory Commission on the Administration of Justice to identify and study certain information. (BDR 14-22)

Dave Ziegler, Committee Policy Analyst:

Senate Bill 395 (R2) was sponsored by Senator Segerblom, and heard in this Committee on May 30, 2013. This bill requires the Advisory Commission on the Administration of Justice to identify and study the provisions of existing law imposing or authorizing a collateral consequence of conviction and any provisions of existing law allowing relief from those collateral consequences. The measure authorizes the Commission to rely on related findings from a study of Nevada's collateral consequences prepared by the National Institute of

Justice and requires posting a hyperlink to the study on the Commission's website ([Exhibit S](#)).

Chairman Frierson:

Any discussion on the bill? I will entertain a motion.

ASSEMBLYMAN OHRENSCHALL MOVED TO DO PASS SENATE
BILL 395 (2ND REPRINT).

ASSEMBLYMAN WHEELER SECONDED THE MOTION.

MOTION PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.

I will assign the floor statement to Ms. Dondero Loop. I will open the meeting for public comment. Seeing no one, this meeting is adjourned [at 11:01 a.m.]

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

Nancy Davis
Committee Secretary

APPROVED BY:

Assemblyman Jason Frierson, Chairman

DATE: _____

EXHIBITS

Committee Name: Committee on Judiciary

Date: June 1, 2013

Time of Meeting: 8:21 a.m.

Bill	Exhibit	Witness / Agency	Description
	A		Agenda
	B		Attendance Roster
S.B. 374 (R2)	C	Senator Segerblom	Video of Arizona Dispensary
S.B. 374 (R2)	D	Nick Anthony	Medical Marijuana Presentation Binder
S.B. 374 (R2)	E	Senator Segerblom	Mock-up Amendment
S.B. 374 (R2)	F	Vanessa Spinazola	ACLU Letter of Support
S.B. 374 (R2)	G	Vanessa Spinazola	ACLU Medical Marijuana Brief
S.B. 374 (R2)	H	Max Del Real	Medical Cannabis Economic Impact Report
S.B. 374 (R2)	I	Michael McAuliffe	Written Testimony
S.B. 374 (R2)	J	Vicki Higgins	Written Testimony
S.B. 374 (R2)	K	Scott Shick	Letter in Opposition
S.B. 374 (R2)	L	Cindy Brown	Letter in Opposition
S.B. 374 (R2)	M	Karen O'Keefe	Written Testimony

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S.B. 374 (R2)	N	Karen O'Keefe	Colorado Medical Marijuana Dispensary Tax Chart
S.B. 374 (R2)	O	Karen O'Keefe	Medical Marijuana Dispensaries and Their Effect on Crime
S.B. 374 (R2)	P	Karen O'Keefe	Hamilton Case
S.B. 374 (R2)	Q	Juanita Cox	Written Testimony
S.B. 374 (R2)	R	David Marlon	Substance Abuse Working Group Letter in Opposition
S.B. 395 (R2)	S	Dave Ziegler	Work Session Document