
OLR Bill Analysis

sHB 7371

AN ACT CONCERNING THE RETAIL SALE OF CANNABIS.

SUMMARY

This bill establishes the regulatory structure to allow consumers over age 21 to purchase cannabis from a licensed retailer. The bill establishes a Cannabis Commission, within the Department of Consumer Protection (DCP), to among other things, issue licenses to retailers, manufacturers, cultivators, and laboratories.

Under the bill, the commission must promote and encourage full participation in the cannabis industry by “equity” applicants, which are people from communities that have been disproportionately harmed by cannabis prohibition and its enforcement. Among other things, equity applicants generally must be issued licenses three months before others and have lower licensing fees.

The bill also requires the commission to study if consumers or medical marijuana qualifying patients who are age 21 and older should be permitted to cultivate cannabis for personal use (i.e., home grow).

The bill allows any town to prohibit the establishment of, or restrict the hours and signage of, a cannabis establishment within town limits. The bill prohibits a town from imposing an application fee or any other fees on any commission-approved equity applicant.

It requires DCP to set certain standards and requirements on, among other things, transportation and storage, safeguards against theft, allowable advertisements, and health and safety.

(Although the bill provides certain immunities for DCP licensees when performing certain acts (e.g., selling, cultivating, or manufacturing cannabis), it does not remove existing penalties for

selling or possessing marijuana outside of authorized medical uses (see COMMENT).)

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage

§§ 2 & 3 — CANNABIS COMMISSION

The bill establishes a five-member Cannabis Commission, which is part of DCP and has regulatory oversight over the retail sale of cannabis in Connecticut.

The five members are (1) the DCP commissioner, who serves as the commission's chairperson, and (2) four members appointed by the governor, two of whom must have professional backgrounds of at least five years working in the fields of either social justice or civil rights and one of whom must have professional background of at least five years in economic development. The commissioners must take the oath prescribed for executive officers, and those who are not already employed by the state must be compensated and work at least 20 hours per week. The governor must fill any vacancy for the unexpired portion of the term and may remove any commissioner in accordance with the procedures for removing an officer, commissioner, or deputy.

The commission must employ at least (1) an executive director, (2) two staff members to review and process license applications, (3) two staff members dedicated to assisting applicants who submit applications, and (4) four staff members to oversee enforcement of the bill's requirements. The commission may employ additional clerks, inspectors, agents, and other assistants as it requires. The bill allocates the money from the permit fees (presumably, license fees) collected by DCP to carry out its regulatory oversight requirements.

§ 4 — EQUITY

The bill requires the Cannabis Commission to promote and encourage full participation in the cannabis industry by people from communities that have been disproportionately harmed by cannabis prohibition and its enforcement. The commission must be provided at least \$500,000 per year to engage in outreach to educate such

individuals on cannabis establishment (i.e., retail and manufacturing and cultivation facilities) ownership and employment and to assist such applicants in the pre-application the commission establishes.

The commission must adopt policies and procedures, including:

1. establishing an “equity” applicant status for potential cannabis establishment owners to include individuals from communities disproportionately impacted by high arrest and conviction rates, and individuals who demonstrate, through an affidavit and other commission-required documentation, (a) the requisite experience with cannabis cultivation, distribution, or the sale or manufacture of cannabis products before the bill’s effective date or (b) a prior conviction for cannabis possession;
2. requiring yearly reporting by each cannabis establishment to the commission on the diversity of its workforce and ownership, the overall percentages which the commission must make publically available;
3. issuing licenses to equity applicants, for each license class the bill establishes, at least three months before the other establishments, except for existing medical cannabis dispensaries and producers who may apply at the same time;
4. not prohibiting individuals with an infraction or misdemeanor drug charge from participating in the cannabis industry;
5. requiring that all licensees establish and adhere to policies that encourage diversity for the purposes of employment, contracting, and other professional service opportunities;
6. requiring that any cannabis establishment that is not owned by an equity applicant comply with an approved plan to reinvest or provide employment opportunities in those communities that the commission determines have been disproportionately impacted by high arrest and conviction rates and have a history of economic disinvestment; and

7. establishing a lower fee structure for equity applicants, based on their assets and income.

§ 5 — PROHIBITIONS

The bill prohibits any Cannabis Commission commissioner or DCP employee who carries out duties and responsibilities under the bill from having any interest dealing in or manufacturing, selling, or testing cannabis, whether directly or indirectly, individually or as a member of a partnership, or as a corporation's shareholder. They are also prohibited from receiving any commission or profit from, or having any interest in, the purchases or sales made by the people authorized to do so.

The bill specifies that it does not prevent any such commissioner or DCP employee from purchasing or possessing, for personal use or for his or her family or guests, any cannabis that may be purchased or kept under the bill.

§ 6 — CANNABIS COMMISSION STUDY ON MICRO BUSINESS AND HOME GROW

The bill requires the Cannabis Commission to conduct a study to determine the feasibility of establishing a cannabis micro business license, and if feasible, whether the license should be based on the amount of cannabis the licensee sells.

The commission must also study if consumers or medical marijuana qualifying patients who are age 21 and older should be permitted to cultivate cannabis for personal use. Such study must consider:

1. reasonable precautions to ensure that the plants are secure from unauthorized access or access by anyone under age 21,
2. the location where such cannabis may be grown, and
3. any other related public safety or regulatory issues the commission deems necessary.

By January 1, 2021, the bill requires the commission to report the study's conclusions to the General Law; Judiciary; and Finance,

Revenue and Bonding committees.

§§ 7-9 — CANNABIS ESTABLISHMENT LICENSES

The bill prohibits anyone from holding a cannabis establishment license or being employed by one unless he or she is age 21 or older.

Under the bill, “cannabis establishment” means a cannabis cultivation facility, cannabis product manufacturing facility, or cannabis retailer.

Cannabis Retailer License (§ 7)

Except for medical marijuana, the bill prohibits anyone besides a licensed cannabis retailer from distributing, selling, or dispensing cannabis or cannabis products to a consumer (i.e., those age 21 and over). (The bill uses the “dispense” definition from the controlled substance chapter of the general statutes, which means delivering a controlled substance to an ultimate user or research subject by or pursuant to a practitioner’s lawful order, including the prescribing, administering, packaging, labeling, or compounding necessary to prepare the substance for the delivery. The bill’s licensing and regulatory structure does not contemplate a prescriber.) Under the bill,

1. “cannabis” means marijuana, except that it does not include chemical compounds similar to cannabimon, cannabimol, or cannabidiol in chemical structure,
2. "Cannabis product" means a cannabis concentrate or a product that contains cannabis, which may be combined with other ingredients, and is intended for use or consumption, and
3. "cannabis retailer" means a person registered (presumably, licensed) to purchase cannabis from cannabis cultivation facilities as well as to purchase cannabis and cannabis products from cannabis product manufacturing facilities and to sell cannabis and cannabis products to consumers.

The bill allows the commission to issue cannabis retailer licenses. No one may act as a retailer, or represent that he or she is one, unless

licensed. The commission must adopt policies to avoid an overconcentration of retailers in any one area and ensure that there are retailers located statewide.

The commission may license anyone that applies for a license, as long as it deems the applicant qualified to acquire, possess, distribute, and dispense cannabis. At a minimum the commission must:

1. establish a nonrefundable application, licensing, and renewal fee of at least \$5,000 each, except they may establish a different fee for equity applicants;
2. provide for annual renewals for these licenses;
3. establish health, safety, and security requirements, which may include the ability to maintain (a) adequate control against diversion, theft, and loss of cannabis the retailer acquires or possesses and (b) the knowledge, understanding, judgment, procedures, security controls, and ethical standards to ensure optimal safety and accuracy in distributing, dispensing, and using cannabis;
4. establish standards and procedures for the revocation, suspension, summary suspension, and nonrenewal of licenses, provided such standards and procedures are consistent with the licensing provisions of the Uniform Administrative Procedure Act (UAPA, e.g., providing sufficient notice);
5. establish priority applicant status for retailer license applicants who demonstrate experience in, or business practices that promote, economic empowerment in communities the commission determines have been disproportionately impacted by high arrest and conviction rates;
6. prohibit the retail sale of cannabis through products and packaging designed to appeal to children, including banning the use of cartoons, toys, animals or children and products that look like any specific trademarked food product;

7. establish other licensing, renewal, and operational standards the DCP commissioner and the commission deem necessary; and
8. require each retailer to use a commission-approved electronic identity verification system to ensure compliance with the bill's retailer license requirements.

Additionally, the commission must require cannabis products to be sold with a warning label or handout that the commission develops after consulting with researchers knowledgeable about cannabis' risks and benefits. The label or handout must include:

1. the risks of driving under the influence of cannabis and the fact that doing so remains illegal;
2. the risk of cannabis use disorder and where a person may seek assistance for the disorder;
3. potential exacerbation of psychotic disorders;
4. adverse effects unique to younger adults, including those related to the developing mind;
5. potential adverse events and other risks;
6. risks of using cannabis during pregnancy or breast feeding; and
7. the need to safeguard cannabis and cannabis products from children and pets.

The bill also prohibits the retailer from dispensing, obtaining, or transferring cannabis or cannabis products to a location outside of Connecticut.

Cultivation Facility License (§ 8)

The bill allows the Cannabis Commission to issue or renew a license for a person to be a cannabis cultivation facility. It prohibits anyone from acting as such a facility or representing that such person is a licensed facility unless the person has received a license from the

commission. As under the medical marijuana law, cultivation includes planting, propagating, cultivating, growing, and harvesting.

Under the bill, "cannabis cultivation facility" means a facility licensed to cultivate, prepare, and package cannabis and sell cannabis to cannabis product manufacturing facilities, cannabis retailers, and other cannabis cultivation facilities.

The commission must provide for licensure and standards for cultivation facilities and determine the number of such facilities that may be licensed to meet consumer needs. The commission may license anyone who applies for the license, as long as:

1. the person is organized for the purpose of cultivating cannabis in Connecticut;
2. the commission finds that the person is qualified to cultivate cannabis and sell, deliver, transport, or distribute cannabis solely within the state and according to the bill's requirements; and
3. the number of licenses issued does not exceed the number the commission determines is appropriate to meet consumer needs.

At a minimum, the commission must:

1. establish priority applicant status for cultivation facility license applicants who demonstrate experience in, or business practices that promote, economic empowerment in communities that the commission determines have been disproportionately impacted by high arrest and incarceration rates;
2. establish large, medium, and small cultivation facility licenses based on cultivation volume, scale, and facility location;
3. establish a nonrefundable application fee structure for each cultivation facility license, with at least a \$25,000 application fee for a large cultivation facility license, except for equity applicants;

4. establish a licensing fee structure, with at least a \$75,000 fee for each large cultivation facility license and renewal, except for applicable equity applicants;
5. provide for annual renewals for these licenses;
6. designate permissible locations for these facilities in the state;
7. establish financial requirements for cultivation facilities, where each applicant demonstrates the financial capacity to build and operate such a facility;
8. establish health, safety, and security requirements for cultivation facilities, that must include a requirement that each applicant or licensed facility demonstrate the ability to (a) maintain adequate control against diversion, theft, and loss of cannabis the facility cultivates and (b) cultivate cannabis in a secure manner;
9. establish standards and procedures for the revocation, suspension, summary suspension, and nonrenewal of licenses, provided such standards and procedures are consistent with the UAPA licensing provisions;
10. establish other licensing, renewal, and operational standards the DCP commissioner and the commission deem necessary;
11. require each licensed cultivation facility to use a commission-approved electronic identity verification system to ensure compliance with the bill's cultivation license requirements; and
12. prohibit a licensed cultivation facility from holding, or having an investment interest in, a cannabis retailer license, but allow such a facility license to also hold a manufacturing facility license.

The bill prohibits a cultivation facility from cultivating cannabis for use outside the state.

The bill specifies that it does not prohibit an agricultural or farming operation from obtaining a cannabis cultivation license.

Manufacturing Facility License (§ 9)

The bill allows the Cannabis Commission to issue or renew a license for a person to be a cannabis product manufacturing facility. It prohibits anyone from acting as such a facility or representing that such person is a licensed facility unless the person has received a license from the commission.

Under the bill, "cannabis product manufacturing facility" means a facility licensed to purchase cannabis, manufacture, prepare, and package cannabis products and sell cannabis and cannabis products to cannabis product manufacturing facilities and cannabis retailers.

The commission must provide for the licensure and standards for manufacturing facilities. The commission may license anyone who applies for a license provided the (1) person is organized for the purpose of manufacturing cannabis products in the state and (2) DCP commissioner finds that the applicant is qualified to manufacture cannabis products and sell, deliver, transport, or distribute such products solely within the state and pursuant to the bill's manufacturing licensing requirements.

At a minimum, the commission must:

1. issue a cannabis product manufacturing facility extraction license that allows the holder to perform any regulated extractions or chemical synthesis and all other manufacturing activities the bill's licensing provisions allow;
2. issue at least one other type of manufacturing facility license that does not allow the holder to perform regulated solvent-based extractions but allows all other allowed manufacturing activities;
3. establish a nonrefundable application fee of not more than \$25,000 and a license and renewal fee of not more than \$35,000;
4. establish a nonrefundable application and license fee structure for all of the other cannabis product manufacturing facilities, but such structure must be consistent with the provision on equity

- applicants;
5. provide for annual renewals for these licenses;
 6. designate permissible locations for licensed manufacturing facilities in the state;
 7. establish financial requirements for manufacturing facilities, where each applicant must demonstrate the financial capacity to build and operate a facility;
 8. establish health, safety, and security requirements that must include a requirement that the applicant or licensee demonstrate the ability to maintain adequate control against diversion, theft, and loss of cannabis and cannabis products;
 9. establish standards and procedures for the revocation, suspension, summary suspension, and nonrenewal of licenses, provided such standards and procedures are consistent with the UAPA licensing provisions;
 10. require each licensed cultivation facility to use a commission-approved electronic identity verification system to ensure compliance with the bill's manufacturing facility license requirements;
 11. establish other licensing, renewal, and operational standards the commissioner and commission deem necessary;
 12. prohibit a licensed manufacturing facility from holding, or having an investment interest in, a cannabis retailer license, but allow such a facility license to also hold a cultivation facility license.

The bill prohibits a manufacturing facility from manufacturing products to distribute outside the state.

§§ 10 & 11 — LABORATORIES

The bill generally prohibits individuals from acting as laboratories

or laboratory employees or representing themselves as such unless they have received either a (1) DCP license the bill establishes or (2) DCP laboratory license under the medical marijuana program or the controlled substance chapter. (The bill allows those with a DCP laboratory license under the controlled substance chapter to receive cannabis, but the definition of laboratory employee does not include such licensees.)

Under the bill, "laboratory" means a DCP-licensed Connecticut laboratory that provides analysis of controlled substances or cannabis.

The DCP commissioner may issue a temporary license to a laboratory employee, and she must prescribe the standards, procedures, and fees for obtaining a temporary laboratory employee license.

Additionally, the commissioner must:

1. provide for the licensure of laboratories and laboratory employees;
2. establish standards and procedures for the revocation, suspension, summary suspension, and nonrenewal of licenses, provided such standards and procedures are consistent with the UAPA licensing provisions;
3. establish a license and renewal fee of at least \$200 for each licensed laboratory and laboratory employee; and
4. establish other licensing, renewal, and operational standards the commissioner deems necessary.

The bill prohibits laboratory employees from:

1. acquiring cannabis from a person other than a licensed cannabis establishment (i.e., retailer, cultivator, or manufacturer), laboratory, or organization engaged in a research program;
2. delivering, transporting, or distributing cannabis to a person

who is not so licensed or organization not engaged in a research program; or

3. obtaining or transporting cannabis outside the state in violation of state or federal law.

Under the bill, laboratory employees must test samples of cannabis and cannabis products obtained from cannabis establishments for contaminants and potency. The DCP commissioner must establish testing protocols and requirements for reporting results.

§§ 12 & 17 — LICENSE PENALTIES

The bill allows the Cannabis Commission to, in its discretion, suspend, revoke, or refuse to grant or renew any licenses the bill establishes. The commission must use the same procedures DCP uses to suspend, revoke, or refuse to grant an alcoholic liquor permit and for similar reasons. (It is unclear how certain reasons for alcohol violations translate to cannabis regulation.)

By law, DCP may discipline an alcoholic liquor permittee if it has reasonable cause to believe, among other things, (1) that the applicant appears to be financially irresponsible or neglects to pay just debts; (2) the applicant or permittee willfully made a false material statement to DCP; and (3) the applicant or permittee has been convicted of a felony or has a criminal record that leads DCP to reasonably believe that he or she is not a suitable person to hold a permit (CGS § 30-47).

For sufficient cause found, the bill allows the commissioner to suspend, revoke, or refuse to grant or renew a cannabis license the bill establishes; issue up to a \$1,000 fine per violation; accept an offer in compromise; or place such license on probation, place conditions on the license, or take other actions the law allows.

§ 13 — TOWN APPROVAL

The bill allows any town, by town meeting or ordinance, to prohibit cannabis establishments within town limits or restrict their hours and signage. The bill prohibits a town from imposing an application fee or any other fees on any commission-approved equity applicant.

The bill requires the commission to refuse to license cannabis establishments (1) for locations in towns that have opted not to host the establishment or (2) where prohibited by a town's zoning ordinance.

§ 14 — IMMUNITIES

The bill specifically allows licensed cannabis establishments and laboratories, or those acting as their owner, employee, or agent, to perform certain acts and deems these actions as lawful and not an offense or a basis for seizure or forfeiture of assets. Such immunities apply regardless of conflicting statutes.

Under the bill a retailer may:

1. possess, display, store, or transport cannabis or cannabis products;
2. purchase cannabis from a cannabis cultivation facility or product manufacturing facility;
3. deliver or transfer cannabis or cannabis products to a laboratory; and
4. deliver, distribute, or sell cannabis or cannabis products to consumers.

The bill allows cultivation facilities to:

1. cultivate, harvest, process, package, transport, display, store, or possess cannabis;
2. deliver or transfer cannabis to a cannabis testing facility (presumably, a laboratory);
3. deliver, distribute, or sell cannabis to a cannabis cultivation facility, product manufacturing facility, or retailer;
4. receive or purchase cannabis from a cultivation facility; and
5. receive cannabis seeds or immature cannabis plants from

another person.

Under the bill, a manufacturing facility may:

1. package, process, transport, manufacture, display, or possess cannabis or cannabis products;
2. deliver or transfer cannabis or cannabis products to a cannabis testing facility (presumably, a laboratory);
3. deliver or sell cannabis or cannabis products to a cannabis retailer or manufacturing facility; and
4. purchase cannabis from a cultivation or product manufacturing facility.

The bill allows a laboratory to:

1. possess, cultivate, process, repackage, store, transport, or display cannabis or cannabis products and
2. receive or return cannabis or cannabis products from a cannabis establishment or another person.

The bill specifies that it does not prevent the imposition of penalties for violating any of the bill's provisions or the law on DCP boards and commissions. (The bill does not add the Cannabis Commission to the list of DCP boards and commissions.)

§ 15 — DCP STANDARDS

The bill requires the DCP commissioner, after consulting with the Cannabis Commission, to implement the bill's provisions and the law on DCP boards and commissions. (The bill does not place the Cannabis Commission into the list of DCP commissions. Thus, it is unclear what the DCP commissioner must implement with regard to the DCP boards and commissions laws.)

At a minimum, the DCP commissioner must establish:

1. requirements for transporting and storing cannabis and cannabis

- products by cannabis establishments;
2. employment and training requirements, including requiring each cannabis establishment to create an identification badge for each employee or agent;
 3. requirements designed to prevent the sale or diversion of cannabis and cannabis products to anyone under age 21;
 4. requirements on the delivery of cannabis and cannabis products by cannabis retailers and their employees, after considering methods to increase delivery employment opportunities for people from communities disproportionately impacted by high arrest and conviction rates;
 5. standards for cannabis product manufacturing facilities to determine the amount of cannabis that cannabis products are considered equivalent to;
 6. health and safety standards for manufacturing cannabis products and indoor and outdoor cultivation of cannabis by cultivation facilities;
 7. restrictions on advertising, marketing, and signage, including a prohibition on mass-market campaigns that have a high likelihood of reaching children;
 8. restrictions on the display of cannabis and cannabis products to ensure that they may not be displayed in a manner that is visible to the general public from a public right-of-way;
 9. restrictions or prohibitions on additives to cannabis and cannabis products, including those that are toxic, designed to make the product more addictive or appealing to children, or misleading to consumers, but the prohibition may not extend to common baking and cooking items;
 10. protocols governing visits to cannabis cultivation and manufacturing facilities, including requiring the establishments

to maintain a visitors log;

11. a definition of the amount of delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol that constitutes a single serving in a cannabis product;
12. standards for the safe manufacture of cannabis concentrates (which include tinctures and extracts);
13. requirements that educational materials be disseminated to consumers who purchase cannabis or cannabis products;
14. requirements for random sample testing to ensure quality control and that cannabis and cannabis products are accurately labeled for potency, including testing for residual solvents, poisons, toxins, harmful chemicals, dangerous molds or mildew, filth, harmful microbials such as E. Coli or salmonella, and pesticides;
15. standards for operating laboratories, including requirements for equipment and qualifications for personnel; and
16. civil penalties for failing to comply with policies and procedures pursuant to the bill or the law on DCP boards and commissions (see above).

The DCP commissioner must also establish additional requirements for cannabis and cannabis products sold or distributed by cannabis establishments, including cannabis product labels and packaging requirements including:

1. a disclosure concerning the length of time it typically takes for the cannabis product to affect an individual;
2. a notation of the amount of cannabis that the cannabis product is considered equivalent to;
3. an ingredient list and possible allergens for cannabis and cannabis products;
4. a nutritional fact panel, if the cannabis product is edible;

5. an opaque, child-resistant packaging, designed or constructed to be significantly difficult for children under age five to open but not difficult for adults to use properly in accordance with product testing procedures under federal regulations (16 C.F.R. § 1700.20);
6. identification of edible cannabis products, when practicable, with a standard symbol indicating the product contains cannabis;
7. the license numbers of the cultivation and retailer licensees;
8. the batch number of the cannabis or cannabis product;
9. a net weight statement;
10. a disclosure of any solvent used in the extraction process of cannabis concentrate, if applicable; and
11. a recommended use by or expiration date for cannabis or cannabis product.

The bill specifies that none of the bill's standards or requirements require a (1) consumer to provide a cannabis retailer with personal information other than a government issued identification to determine the consumer's age or (2) cannabis retailer to acquire and record personal information about consumers.

§ 16 — MEDICAL MARIJUANA

The DCP commissioner and the Cannabis Equity Commission (presumably, the Cannabis Commission) must take steps to minimize the cost difference between retail cannabis products and medical marijuana. The commissioner must (1) stop charging the nonrefundable application fee, renewal fee, and fee for administrative costs for each qualifying patient and the application fee for each caregiver and (2) amend current regulations to eliminate fees according to the bill.

The DCP commissioner and the Cannabis Commission must study

establishing a program to subsidize purchases by low-income medical marijuana patients. By January 1, 2021, the commission must report the study's conclusions to the General Law and Finance, Revenue and Bonding committees.

Additionally, the commissioner must (1) require that all cannabis retailers, if offering medical marijuana products for sale, maintain a "fast track" dispensing system for all medical marijuana patients and (2) allow such patients to purchase higher potency products that are not available for retail purchase and allow these patients a higher per transaction amount, as the commission and commissioner determine.

§ 18 — REGULATIONS

The bill allows the DCP commissioner to adopt regulations, including emergency regulations, to implement the bill's provisions. The regulations may include requiring medical marijuana dispensaries to maintain expedited customer service for qualifying patients, setting quantity restrictions on retail sales to ensure there are not shortages of medical products, and limiting the hours when medical marijuana dispensary facilities are allowed to be open for retail sales. (Presumably, the medical marijuana dispensaries would first receive a retailers license to sell to consumers.)

BACKGROUND

Controlled Substance Classification

Federal law classifies marijuana as a Schedule I controlled substance. The law generally prohibits anyone from knowingly or intentionally manufacturing, distributing, dispensing, or possessing with intent to manufacture, distribute, or dispense Schedule I drugs. Licensed practitioners, including pharmacies, can use Schedule I substances in government-approved research projects. The penalty for violations varies depending on the amount of drugs involved (21 U.S.C. §§ 812, 823, and 841(a)(1)).

Related Bill

sHB 7287, favorably reported by the General Law Committee, also requires the DCP commissioner to eliminate the administrative and

registration fees related to patient and caregiver registration applications and renewals and amend the department's regulations to eliminate these fees.

COMMENT

The bill provides certain immunities for DCP licensees when performing certain acts (e.g., selling, cultivating, or manufacturing cannabis), but it does not remove existing penalties for selling or possessing marijuana outside of authorized medical uses.

COMMITTEE ACTION

General Law Committee

Joint Favorable Substitute

Yea 10 Nay 8 (03/25/2019)