



House of Representatives

File No. 646

General Assembly

February Session, 2024 **(Reprint of File No. 199)**

Substitute House Bill No. 5150
As Amended by House Amendment
Schedule "A"

Approved by the Legislative Commissioner
May 2, 2024

AN ACT CONCERNING CANNABIS AND HEMP REGULATION.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

1 Section 1. Section 21a-240 of the 2024 supplement to the general
2 statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof
3 (*Effective July 1, 2024*):

4 The following words and phrases, as used in this chapter, shall have
5 the following meanings, unless the context otherwise requires:

6 (1) "Abuse of drugs" means the use of controlled substances solely for
7 their stimulant, depressant or hallucinogenic effect upon the higher
8 functions of the central nervous system and not as a therapeutic agent
9 prescribed in the course of medical treatment or in a program of
10 research operated under the direction of a physician or pharmacologist.

11 (2) "Administer" means the direct application of a controlled
12 substance, whether by injection, inhalation, ingestion or any other

13 means, to the body of a patient or research subject by: (A) A practitioner,
14 or, in the practitioner's presence, by the practitioner's authorized agent;
15 [, or] (B) the patient or research subject at the direction and in the
16 presence of the practitioner; [,] or (C) a nurse or intern under the
17 direction and supervision of a practitioner.

18 (3) "Agent" means an authorized person who acts on behalf of or at
19 the direction of a manufacturer, distributor, dispenser or prescribing
20 practitioner, but does not include a common or contract carrier, public
21 warehouseman [,] or employee of the carrier or warehouseman.

22 (4) "Amphetamine-type substances" include amphetamine, optical
23 isomers thereof, salts of amphetamine and its isomers, and chemical
24 compounds which are similar thereto in chemical structure or which are
25 similar thereto in physiological effect, and which show a like potential
26 for abuse, which are controlled substances under this chapter unless
27 modified.

28 (5) "Barbiturate-type drugs" include barbituric acid and its salts,
29 derivatives thereof and chemical compounds which are similar thereto
30 in chemical structure or which are similar thereto in physiological effect,
31 and which show a like potential for abuse, which are controlled
32 substances under this chapter unless modified.

33 (6) "Bureau" means the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs,
34 United States Department of Justice, or its successor agency.

35 (7) "Cannabis-type substances" include all parts of any plant, or
36 species of the genus cannabis or any infra specific taxon thereof whether
37 growing or not; [the seeds thereof;] the resin extracted from any part of
38 such a plant; and every compound, manufacture, salt, derivative,
39 mixture or preparation of such plant, [its seeds] or its resin; but shall not
40 include the mature stalks of such plant, fiber produced from such stalks,
41 oil or cake made from the seeds of such plant, any other compound,
42 manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture or preparation of such mature
43 stalks, except the resin extracted therefrom, fiber, oil or cake, the
44 [sterilized] seed of such plant, [which is incapable of germination,] or

45 hemp, as defined in 7 USC 1639o, as amended from time to time.
46 Included are cannabimon, cannabimol, cannabidiol and chemical
47 compounds which are similar to cannabimon, cannabimol or cannabidiol
48 in chemical structure or which are similar thereto in physiological effect,
49 and which show a like potential for abuse, which are controlled
50 substances under this chapter unless derived from hemp, as defined in
51 section 22-61l, as amended by this act.

52 (8) "Controlled drugs" are those drugs which contain any quantity of
53 a substance which has been designated as subject to the federal
54 Controlled Substances Act, or which has been designated as a
55 depressant or stimulant drug pursuant to federal food and drug laws,
56 or which has been designated by the Commissioner of Consumer
57 Protection pursuant to section 21a-243, as having a stimulant,
58 depressant or hallucinogenic effect upon the higher functions of the
59 central nervous system and as having a tendency to promote abuse or
60 psychological or physiological dependence, or both. Such controlled
61 drugs are classifiable as amphetamine-type, barbiturate-type, cannabis-
62 type, cocaine-type, hallucinogenic, morphine-type and other stimulant
63 and depressant drugs. Specifically excluded from controlled drugs and
64 controlled substances are alcohol, nicotine and caffeine.

65 (9) "Controlled substance" means a drug, substance [,] or immediate
66 precursor in schedules I to V, inclusive, of the Connecticut controlled
67 substance scheduling regulations adopted pursuant to section 21a-243.

68 (10) "Counterfeit substance" means a controlled substance which, or
69 the container or labeling of which, without authorization, bears the
70 trademark, trade name or other identifying mark, imprint, number or
71 device, or any likeness thereof, of a manufacturer, distributor or
72 dispenser other than the person who in fact manufactured, distributed
73 or dispensed the substance.

74 (11) "Deliver or delivery" means the actual, constructive or attempted
75 transfer from one person to another of a controlled substance, whether
76 or not there is an agency relationship.

77 (12) "Dentist" means a person authorized by law to practice dentistry
78 in this state.

79 (13) "Dispense" means to deliver a controlled substance to an ultimate
80 user or research subject by or pursuant to the lawful order of a
81 practitioner, including the prescribing, administering, packaging,
82 labeling or compounding necessary to prepare the substance for the
83 delivery.

84 (14) "Dispenser" means a practitioner who dispenses.

85 (15) "Distribute" means to deliver other than by administering or
86 dispensing a controlled substance.

87 (16) "Distributor" means a person who distributes and includes a
88 wholesaler who is a person supplying or distributing controlled drugs
89 which the person personally has not produced or prepared to hospitals,
90 clinics, practitioners, pharmacies, other wholesalers, manufacturers and
91 federal, state and municipal agencies.

92 (17) "Drug" means: (A) [substances] Substances recognized as drugs
93 in the official United States Pharmacopoeia, official Homeopathic
94 Pharmacopoeia of the United States, or official National Formulary, or
95 any supplement to any of them; (B) substances intended for use in the
96 diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of disease in man
97 or animals; (C) substances, other than food, intended to affect the
98 structure or any function of the body of man or animals; and (D)
99 substances intended for use as a component of any article specified in
100 subparagraph (A), (B) or (C) of this subdivision. [It] "Drug" does not
101 include devices or their components, parts or accessories.

102 (18) "Drug dependence" means a psychoactive substance dependence
103 on drugs as that condition is defined in the most recent edition of the
104 "Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders" of the American
105 Psychiatric Association.

106 (19) "Drug-dependent person" means a person who has a

107 psychoactive substance dependence on drugs as that condition is
108 defined in the most recent edition of the "Diagnostic and Statistical
109 Manual of Mental Disorders" of the American Psychiatric Association.

110 (20) (A) "Drug paraphernalia" means equipment, products and
111 materials of any kind that are used, intended for use or designed for use
112 in planting, propagating, cultivating, growing, harvesting,
113 manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing,
114 preparing, testing, analyzing, packaging, repackaging, storing,
115 containing or concealing, or ingesting, inhaling or otherwise
116 introducing into the human body, any controlled substance contrary to
117 the provisions of this chapter, including, but not limited to: (i) Kits
118 intended for use or designed for use in planting, propagating,
119 cultivating, growing or harvesting of any species of plant that is a
120 controlled substance or from which a controlled substance can be
121 derived; (ii) kits used, intended for use or designed for use in
122 manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing or
123 preparing controlled substances; (iii) isomerization devices used or
124 intended for use in increasing the potency of any species of plant that is
125 a controlled substance; (iv) testing equipment used, intended for use or
126 designed for use in identifying or analyzing the strength, effectiveness
127 or purity of controlled substances; (v) dilutents and adulterants,
128 including, but not limited to, quinine hydrochloride, mannitol, mannite,
129 dextrose and lactose used, intended for use or designed for use in
130 cutting controlled substances; (vi) separation gins and sifters used,
131 intended for use or designed for use in removing twigs and seeds from,
132 or in otherwise cleaning or refining, marijuana; (vii) capsules and other
133 containers used, intended for use or designed for use in packaging small
134 quantities of controlled substances; (viii) containers and other objects
135 used, intended for use or designed for use in storing or concealing
136 controlled substances; and (ix) objects used, intended for use or
137 designed for use in ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing
138 marijuana, cocaine, hashish [,] or hashish oil into the human body,
139 including, but not limited to, wooden, acrylic, glass, stone, plastic or
140 ceramic pipes with screens, permanent screens, hashish heads or

141 punctured metal bowls; water pipes; carburetion tubes and devices;
142 smoking and carburetion masks; roach clips; miniature cocaine spoons
143 and cocaine vials; chamber pipes; carburetor pipes; electric pipes; air-
144 driven pipes; chillums; bongs; ice pipes and chillers. "Drug
145 paraphernalia" does not include a product used by a manufacturer
146 licensed pursuant to this chapter for the activities permitted under the
147 license or by an individual to test any substance prior to injection,
148 inhalation or ingestion of the substance to prevent accidental overdose
149 by injection, inhalation or ingestion of the substance, provided the
150 licensed manufacturer or individual is not using the product to engage
151 in the unlicensed manufacturing or distribution of controlled
152 substances. As used in this subdivision, "roach clip" means an object
153 used to hold burning material, including, but not limited to, a marijuana
154 cigarette, that has become too small or too short to be held between the
155 fingers.

156 (B) "Factory" means any place used for the manufacturing, mixing,
157 compounding, refining, processing, packaging, distributing, storing,
158 keeping, holding, administering or assembling illegal substances
159 contrary to the provisions of this chapter, or any building, rooms or
160 location which contains equipment or paraphernalia used for this
161 purpose.

162 (21) "Federal Controlled Substances Act, 21 USC 801 et seq." means
163 Public Law 91-513, the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and
164 Control Act of 1970.

165 (22) "Federal food and drug laws" means the federal Food, Drug and
166 Cosmetic Act, as amended, Title 21 USC 301 et seq.

167 (23) "Hallucinogenic substances" are psychodysleptic substances,
168 other than cannabis-type substances, which assert a confusional or
169 disorganizing effect upon mental processes or behavior and mimic
170 acute psychotic disturbances. Exemplary of such drugs are mescaline,
171 peyote, psilocyn and d-lysergic acid diethylamide, which are controlled
172 substances under this chapter unless modified.

173 (24) "Hospital", as used in sections 21a-243 to 21a-283, inclusive,
174 means an institution for the care and treatment of the sick and injured,
175 approved by the Department of Public Health or the Department of
176 Mental Health and Addiction Services as proper to be entrusted with
177 the custody of controlled drugs and substances and professional use of
178 controlled drugs and substances under the direction of a licensed
179 practitioner.

180 (25) "Intern" means a person who holds a degree of doctor of
181 medicine or doctor of dental surgery or medicine and whose period of
182 service has been recorded with the Department of Public Health and
183 who has been accepted and is participating in training by a hospital or
184 institution in this state. Doctors meeting the foregoing requirements and
185 commonly designated as "residents" and "fellows" shall be regarded as
186 interns for purposes of this chapter.

187 (26) "Immediate precursor" means a substance which the
188 Commissioner of Consumer Protection has found to be, and by
189 regulation designates as being, the principal compound commonly used
190 or produced primarily for use, and which is an immediate chemical
191 intermediary used or likely to be used, in the manufacture of a
192 controlled substance, the control of which is necessary to prevent, curtail
193 or limit manufacture.

194 (27) "Laboratory" means a laboratory approved by the Department of
195 Consumer Protection as proper to be entrusted with the custody of
196 controlled substances and the use of controlled substances for scientific
197 and medical purposes and for purposes of instruction, research or
198 analysis.

199 (28) "Manufacture" means the production, preparation, cultivation,
200 growing, propagation, compounding, conversion or processing of a
201 controlled substance, either directly or indirectly by extraction from
202 substances of natural origin, or independently by means of chemical
203 synthesis, or by a combination of extraction and chemical synthesis, and
204 includes any packaging or repackaging of the substance or labeling or

205 relabeling of its container, except that this term does not include the
206 preparation or compounding of a controlled substance by an individual
207 for the individual's own use or the preparation, compounding,
208 packaging or labeling of a controlled substance: (A) By a practitioner as
209 an incident to the practitioner administering or dispensing of a
210 controlled substance in the course of such practitioner's professional
211 practice; [] or (B) by a practitioner, or by the practitioner's authorized
212 agent under such practitioner's supervision, for the purpose of, or as an
213 incident to, research, teaching or chemical analysis and not for sale.

214 (29) "Marijuana" means all parts of any plant, or species of the genus
215 cannabis or any infra specific taxon thereof, whether growing or not;
216 [the seeds thereof;] the resin extracted from any part of the plant; every
217 compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture [] or preparation of
218 such plant, or its [seeds or] resin; [] any high-THC hemp product;
219 manufactured cannabinoids; [, synthetic cannabinoids, except as
220 provided in subparagraph (E) of this subdivision;] or cannabinon,
221 cannabiniol or cannabidiol and chemical compounds which are similar
222 to cannabinon, cannabiniol or cannabidiol in chemical structure or which
223 are similar thereto in physiological effect, which are controlled
224 substances under this chapter, except cannabidiol derived from hemp,
225 as defined in section 22-61/, as amended by this act, that is not a high-
226 THC hemp product. "Marijuana" does not include: (A) The mature
227 stalks of such plant, fiber produced from such stalks, oil or cake made
228 from the seeds of such plant, any other compound, manufacture, salt,
229 derivative, mixture or preparation of such mature stalks, except the
230 resin extracted from such mature stalks or fiber, oil or cake; (B) the
231 [sterilized] seed of such plant; [which is incapable of germination;] (C)
232 hemp, as defined in section 22-61/, as amended by this act, (i) with a total
233 THC concentration of not more than three-tenths per cent on a dry-
234 weight basis, and (ii) that is not a high-THC hemp product; (D) any
235 substance approved by the federal Food and Drug Administration or
236 successor agency as a drug and reclassified in any schedule of controlled
237 substances or unscheduled by the federal Drug Enforcement
238 Administration or successor agency which is included in the same

239 schedule designated by the federal Drug Enforcement Administration
240 or successor agency; or (E) [synthetic cannabinoids which are controlled
241 substances that are designated by the Commissioner of Consumer
242 Protection, by whatever official, common, usual, chemical or trade name
243 designation, as controlled substances and are classified in the
244 appropriate schedule in accordance with subsections (i) and (j) of section
245 21a-243] infused beverages, as defined in section 26 of this act.

246 (30) "Narcotic substance" means any of the following, whether
247 produced directly or indirectly by extraction from a substance of
248 vegetable origin, or independently by means of chemical synthesis, or
249 by a combination of extraction and chemical synthesis: (A) Morphine-
250 type: (i) Opium or opiate, or any salt, compound, derivative, or
251 preparation of opium or opiate which is similar to any such substance
252 in chemical structure or which is similar to any such substance in
253 physiological effect and which shows a like potential for abuse, which
254 is a controlled substance under this chapter unless modified; (ii) any
255 salt, compound, isomer, derivative, or preparation of any such
256 substance which is chemically equivalent or identical to any substance
257 referred to in clause (i) of this [subdivision] subparagraph, but not
258 including the isoquinoline alkaloids of opium; (iii) opium poppy or
259 poppy straw; or (iv) (I) fentanyl or any salt, compound, derivative or
260 preparation of fentanyl which is similar to any such substance in
261 chemical structure or which is similar to any such substance in
262 physiological effect and which shows a like potential for abuse, which
263 is a controlled substance under this chapter unless modified, or (II) any
264 salt, compound, isomer, derivative or preparation of any such substance
265 which is chemically equivalent or identical to any substance referred to
266 in subclause (I) of this clause; or (B) cocaine-type; coca leaves or any salt,
267 compound, derivative or preparation of coca leaves, or any salt,
268 compound, isomer, derivatives or preparation of any such substance
269 which is chemically equivalent or identical to any such substance or
270 which is similar to any such substance in physiological effect and which
271 shows a like potential for abuse, but not including decocainized coca
272 leaves or extractions of coca leaves which do not contain cocaine or

273 ecgonine.

274 (31) "Nurse" means a person performing nursing as defined in section
275 20-87a.

276 (32) "Official written order" means an order for controlled substances
277 written on a form provided by the bureau for that purpose under the
278 federal Controlled Substances Act.

279 (33) "Opiate" means any substance having an addiction-forming or
280 addiction-sustaining liability similar to morphine or being capable of
281 conversion into a drug having addiction-forming or addiction-
282 sustaining liability; it does not include, unless specifically designated as
283 controlled under this chapter, the dextrorotatory isomer of 3-methoxy-
284 n-methylmorphinan and its salts (dextro-methorphan) but shall include
285 its racemic and levorotatory forms.

286 (34) "Opium poppy" means the plant of the species papaver
287 somniferum L., except its seed.

288 (35) Repealed by P.A. 99-102, S. 51.

289 (36) "Other stimulant and depressant drugs" means controlled
290 substances other than amphetamine-type, barbiturate-type, cannabis-
291 type, cocaine-type, hallucinogenics and morphine-type which are found
292 to exert a stimulant and depressant effect upon the higher functions of
293 the central nervous system and which are found to have a potential for
294 abuse and are controlled substances under this chapter.

295 (37) "Person" includes any corporation, limited liability company,
296 association or partnership, or one or more individuals, government or
297 governmental subdivisions or agency, business trust, estate, trust, or
298 any other legal entity. Words importing the plural number may include
299 the singular; words importing the masculine gender may be applied to
300 females.

301 (38) "Pharmacist" means a person authorized by law to practice
302 pharmacy pursuant to section 20-590, 20-591, 20-592 or 20-593.

303 (39) "Pharmacy" means an establishment licensed pursuant to section
304 20-594.

305 (40) "Physician" means a person authorized by law to practice
306 medicine in this state pursuant to section 20-9.

307 (41) "Podiatrist" means a person authorized by law to practice
308 podiatry in this state.

309 (42) "Poppy straw" means all parts, except the seeds, of the opium
310 poppy, after mowing.

311 (43) "Practitioner" means: (A) A physician, dentist, veterinarian,
312 podiatrist, scientific investigator or other person licensed, registered or
313 otherwise permitted to distribute, dispense, conduct research with
314 respect to or to administer a controlled substance in the course of
315 professional practice or research in this state; and (B) a pharmacy,
316 hospital or other institution licensed, registered or otherwise permitted
317 to distribute, dispense, conduct research with respect to or to administer
318 a controlled substance in the course of professional practice or research
319 in this state.

320 (44) "Prescribe" means order or designate a remedy or any
321 preparation containing controlled substances.

322 (45) "Prescription" means a written, oral or electronic order for any
323 controlled substance or preparation from a licensed practitioner to a
324 pharmacist for a patient.

325 (46) "Production" includes the manufacture, planting, cultivation,
326 growing or harvesting of a controlled substance.

327 (47) "Registrant" means any person licensed by this state and
328 assigned a current federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drug
329 Registry Number as provided under the federal Controlled Substances
330 Act.

331 (48) "Registry number" means the alphabetical or numerical

332 designation of identification assigned to a person by the federal Drug
333 Enforcement Administration, or other federal agency, which is
334 commonly known as the federal registry number.

335 (49) "Restricted drugs or substances" are the following substances
336 without limitation and for all purposes: *Datura stramonium*;
337 *hyoscyamus niger*; *atropa belladonna*, or the alkaloids atropine;
338 hyoscyamine; belladonnine; atropine; or any mixture of these
339 alkaloids such as daturine, or the synthetic homatropine or any salts of
340 these alkaloids, except that any drug or preparation containing any of
341 the above-mentioned substances which is permitted by federal food and
342 drug laws to be sold or dispensed without a prescription or written
343 order shall not be a controlled substance; amyl nitrite; the following
344 volatile substances to the extent that said chemical substances or
345 compounds containing said chemical substances are sold, prescribed,
346 dispensed, compounded, possessed or controlled or delivered or
347 administered to another person with the purpose that said chemical
348 substances shall be breathed, inhaled, sniffed or drunk to induce a
349 stimulant, depressant or hallucinogenic effect upon the higher functions
350 of the central nervous system: Acetone; benzene; butyl alcohol; butyl
351 nitrate and its salts, isomers, esters, ethers or their salts; cyclohexanone;
352 dichlorodifluoromethane; ether; ethyl acetate; formaldehyde; hexane;
353 isopropanol; methanol; methyl cellosolve acetate; methyl ethyl ketone;
354 methyl isobutyl ketone; nitrous oxide; pentochlorophenol; toluene;
355 toluol; trichloroethane; trichloroethylene; 1,4 butanediol.

356 (50) "Sale" is any form of delivery which includes barter, exchange or
357 gift, or offer therefor, and each such transaction made by any person
358 whether as principal, proprietor, agent, servant or employee.

359 (51) "State", when applied to a part of the United States, includes any
360 state, district, commonwealth, territory or insular possession thereof,
361 and any area subject to the legal authority of the United States of
362 America.

363 (52) "State food, drug and cosmetic laws" means the Uniform Food,

364 Drug and Cosmetic Act, section 21a-91 et seq.

365 (53) "Ultimate user" means a person who lawfully possesses a
366 controlled substance for the person's own use or for the use of a member
367 of such person's household or for administering to an animal owned by
368 such person or by a member of such person's household.

369 (54) "Veterinarian" means a person authorized by law to practice
370 veterinary medicine in this state.

371 (55) "Wholesaler" means a distributor or a person who supplies
372 controlled substances that the person personally has not produced or
373 prepared to registrants.

374 (56) "Reasonable times" means the time or times any office, care-
375 giving institution, pharmacy, clinic, wholesaler, manufacturer,
376 laboratory, warehouse, establishment, store or place of business, vehicle
377 or other place is open for the normal affairs or business or the practice
378 activities usually conducted by the registrant.

379 (57) "Unit dose drug distribution system" means a drug distribution
380 system used in a hospital or chronic and convalescent nursing home in
381 which drugs are supplied in individually labeled unit of use packages,
382 each patient's supply of drugs is exchanged between the hospital
383 pharmacy and the drug administration area or, in the case of a chronic
384 and convalescent nursing home between a pharmacy and the drug
385 administration area, at least once each twenty-four hours and each
386 patient's medication supply for this period is stored within a patient-
387 specific container, all of which is conducted under the direction of a
388 pharmacist licensed in Connecticut and, in the case of a hospital, directly
389 involved in the provision and supervision of pharmaceutical services at
390 such hospital at least thirty-five hours each week.

391 (58) "Cocaine in a free-base form" means any substance which
392 contains cocaine, or any compound, isomer, derivative or preparation
393 thereof, in a nonsalt form.

394 (59) "THC" means tetrahydrocannabinol, including, but not limited
395 to, delta-7, delta-8-tetrahydrocannabinol, delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol
396 and delta-10-tetrahydrocannabinol, and any material, compound,
397 mixture or preparation which contain their salts, isomers and salts of
398 isomers, whenever the existence of such salts, isomers and salts of
399 isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation, regardless
400 of the source, except: (A) Dronabinol substituted in sesame oil and
401 encapsulated in a soft gelatin capsule in a federal Food and Drug
402 Administration or successor agency approved product; [.] or (B) any
403 tetrahydrocannabinol product that has been approved by the federal
404 Food and Drug Administration or successor agency to have a medical
405 use and reclassified in any schedule of controlled substances or
406 unscheduled by the federal Drug Enforcement Administration or
407 successor agency.

408 (60) "Total THC" means the sum of the percentage by weight of
409 tetrahydrocannabinolic acid, multiplied by eight hundred seventy-
410 seven-thousandths, plus the percentage of weight of THC.

411 (61) "Manufactured cannabinoid" means cannabinoids [naturally
412 occurring from a source other than marijuana that are similar in
413 chemical structure or physiological effect to cannabinoids derived from
414 marijuana, as defined in section 21a-243, but are derived by a chemical
415 or biological process] created by directly converting one cannabinoid to
416 a different cannabinoid through: (A) Application of light or heat; (B)
417 decarboxylation of naturally occurring acidic forms of cannabinoids; or
418 (C) an alternate extraction or conversion process approved by the
419 Department of Consumer Protection and published on the department's
420 Internet web site.

421 (62) "Synthetic cannabinoid" (A) means [any material, compound,
422 mixture or preparation which contains any quantity of a substance
423 having a psychotropic response primarily by agonist activity at
424 cannabinoid-specific receptors affecting the central nervous system that
425 is produced artificially and not derived from an organic source naturally
426 containing cannabinoids, unless listed in another schedule pursuant to

427 section 21a-243] any substance converted, by a chemical process, to
428 create a cannabinoid or cannabinoid-like substance that (i) has
429 structural features which allow interaction with at least one of the
430 known cannabinoid-specific receptors, or (ii) has any physiological or
431 psychotropic response on at least one cannabinoid-specific receptor, (B)
432 includes, but is not limited to, hexahydrocannabinol (HHC and HXC)
433 and hydrox4phc (PHC), and (C) does not include any manufactured
434 cannabinoid.

435 (63) "High-THC hemp product" (A) prior to October 1, 2024, means a
436 manufacturer hemp product, as defined in section 22-61l, as amended
437 by this act, that has, or is advertised, labeled or offered for sale as having,
438 total THC that exceeds [(A)] (i) for a hemp edible, hemp topical or hemp
439 transdermal patch [(i)] (I) one milligram on a per-serving basis, or [(ii)]
440 (II) five milligrams on a per-container basis, [(B)] (ii) for a hemp tincture,
441 including, but not limited to, oil intended for ingestion by swallowing,
442 buccal administration or sublingual absorption [(i)] (I) one milligram on
443 a per-serving basis, or [(ii)] (II) twenty-five milligrams on a per-
444 container basis, [(C)] (iii) for a hemp concentrate or extract, including,
445 but not limited to, a vape oil, wax or shatter, twenty-five milligrams on
446 a per-container basis, or [(D)] (iv) for a manufacturer hemp product not
447 described in subparagraph [(A)] (A)(i), [(B)] (A)(ii) or [(C)] (A)(iii) of this
448 subdivision, [(i)] (I) one milligram on a per-serving basis, [(ii)] (II) five
449 milligrams on a per-container basis, or [(iii)] (III) three-tenths per cent
450 on a dry-weight basis for cannabis flower or cannabis trim, (B) on and
451 after October 1, 2024, means a manufacturer hemp product, as defined
452 in section 22-61l, as amended by this act, that has, or is advertised,
453 labeled or offered for sale as having, total THC that exceeds (i) one
454 milligram per serving with up to five milligrams per-container, or (ii)
455 three-tenths per cent on a dry-weight basis for cannabis flower or
456 cannabis trim, and (C) does not include an infused beverage, as defined
457 in section 26 of this act. As used in this subdivision, "container" means
458 an object that is offered, intended for sale or sold to a consumer and
459 directly contains a high-THC hemp product, and does not include an
460 object or packaging that indirectly contains, or contains in bulk for

461 transportation purposes, a high-THC hemp product.

462 Sec. 2. Section 21a-408 of the 2024 supplement to the general statutes
463 is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
464 *1, 2024*):

465 As used in this section, sections 21a-408a to 21a-408o, inclusive, [and]
466 sections 21a-408r to 21a-408v, inclusive, and section 3 of this act, unless
467 the context otherwise requires:

468 (1) "Advanced practice registered nurse" means an advanced practice
469 registered nurse licensed pursuant to chapter 378;

470 (2) "Cannabis establishment" has the same meaning as provided in
471 section 21a-420, as amended by this act;

472 (3) "Cannabis testing laboratory" means a person who (A) is located
473 in this state, (B) is licensed by the department to analyze marijuana, and
474 (C) meets the licensure requirements established in section 21a-408r and
475 the regulations adopted pursuant to subsection (d) of section 21a-408r;

476 (4) "Cannabis testing laboratory employee" means a person who is
477 (A) employed at a cannabis testing laboratory, and (B) registered
478 pursuant to section 21a-408r and the regulations adopted pursuant to
479 subsection (d) of section 21a-408r;

480 (5) "Caregiver" means a person, other than the qualifying patient and
481 the qualifying patient's physician, physician assistant or advanced
482 practice registered nurse, who is eighteen years of age or older and has
483 agreed to undertake responsibility for managing the well-being of the
484 qualifying patient with respect to the palliative use of marijuana,
485 provided (A) in the case of a qualifying patient (i) under eighteen years
486 of age and not an emancipated minor, or (ii) otherwise lacking legal
487 capacity, such person shall be a parent, guardian or person having legal
488 custody of such qualifying patient, and (B) in the case of a qualifying
489 patient eighteen years of age or older or an emancipated minor, the need
490 for such person shall be evaluated by the qualifying patient's physician,

491 physician assistant or advanced practice registered nurse and such need
492 shall be documented in the written certification;

493 (6) "Cultivation" includes planting, propagating, cultivating, growing
494 and harvesting;

495 (7) "Debilitating medical condition" means (A) cancer, glaucoma,
496 positive status for human immunodeficiency virus or acquired immune
497 deficiency syndrome, Parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis, damage to
498 the nervous tissue of the spinal cord with objective neurological
499 indication of intractable spasticity, epilepsy or uncontrolled intractable
500 seizure disorder, cachexia, wasting syndrome, Crohn's disease,
501 posttraumatic stress disorder, irreversible spinal cord injury with
502 objective neurological indication of intractable spasticity, cerebral palsy,
503 cystic fibrosis or terminal illness requiring end-of-life care, except, if the
504 qualifying patient is under eighteen years of age, "debilitating medical
505 condition" means terminal illness requiring end-of-life care, irreversible
506 spinal cord injury with objective neurological indication of intractable
507 spasticity, cerebral palsy, cystic fibrosis, severe epilepsy or uncontrolled
508 intractable seizure disorder, or (B) any medical condition, medical
509 treatment or disease approved for qualifying patients by the
510 Department of Consumer Protection and posted online pursuant to
511 section 21a-408l;

512 (8) "Dispensary facility" means a place of business where marijuana
513 may be dispensed, sold or distributed in accordance with this chapter
514 and any regulations adopted thereunder to qualifying patients and
515 caregivers and for which the department has issued a dispensary facility
516 license pursuant to this chapter;

517 (9) "Employee" has the same meaning as provided in section 21a-420,
518 as amended by this act;

519 (10) "Institutional animal care and use committee" means a committee
520 that oversees an organization's animal program, facilities and
521 procedures to ensure compliance with federal policies, guidelines and
522 principles related to the care and use of animals in research;

523 (11) "Institutional review board" means a specifically constituted
524 review body established or designated by an organization to protect the
525 rights and welfare of persons recruited to participate in biomedical,
526 behavioral or social science research;

527 (12) "Licensed dispensary" or "dispensary" means an individual who
528 is a licensed pharmacist employed by a dispensary facility or hybrid
529 retailer;

530 (13) "Marijuana" [means marijuana, as defined] has the same meaning
531 as provided in section 21a-240, as amended by this act;

532 (14) "Nurse" means a person who is licensed as a nurse under chapter
533 378;

534 (15) "Palliative use" means the acquisition, distribution, transfer,
535 possession, use or transportation of marijuana or paraphernalia relating
536 to marijuana, including the transfer of marijuana and paraphernalia
537 relating to marijuana from the patient's caregiver to the qualifying
538 patient, to alleviate a qualifying patient's symptoms of a debilitating
539 medical condition or the effects of such symptoms, but does not include
540 any such use of marijuana by any person other than the qualifying
541 patient;

542 (16) "Paraphernalia" means drug paraphernalia, as defined in section
543 21a-240, as amended by this act;

544 (17) "Physician" means a person who is licensed as a physician under
545 chapter 370;

546 (18) "Physician assistant" means a person who is licensed as a
547 physician assistant under chapter 370;

548 (19) "Producer" means a person who is licensed as a producer
549 pursuant to section 21a-408i;

550 (20) "Qualifying patient" means a person who [:] (A) [Is] is a resident
551 of Connecticut, (B) has been diagnosed by a physician, physician

552 assistant or advanced practice registered nurse as having a debilitating
553 medical condition, and (C) (i) is eighteen years of age or older, (ii) is an
554 emancipated minor, or (iii) has written consent from a custodial parent,
555 guardian or other person having legal custody of such person that
556 indicates that such person has permission from such parent, guardian
557 or other person for the palliative use of marijuana for a debilitating
558 medical condition and that such parent, guardian or other person will
559 (I) serve as a caregiver for the qualifying patient, and (II) control the
560 acquisition and possession of marijuana and any related paraphernalia
561 for palliative use on behalf of such person. "Qualifying patient" does not
562 include an inmate confined in a correctional institution or facility under
563 the supervision of the Department of Correction;

564 (21) "Research program" means a study approved by the Department
565 of Consumer Protection in accordance with this chapter and undertaken
566 to increase information or knowledge regarding the growth or
567 processing of marijuana, or the medical attributes, dosage forms,
568 administration or use of marijuana to treat or alleviate symptoms of any
569 medical conditions or the effects of such symptoms;

570 (22) "Research program employee" means a person who (A) is
571 registered as a research program employee under section 21a-408t, or
572 (B) holds a temporary certificate of registration issued pursuant to
573 section 21a-408t;

574 (23) "Research program subject" means a person registered as a
575 research program subject pursuant to section 21a-408v;

576 (24) "Usable marijuana" means the dried leaves and flowers of the
577 marijuana plant, and any mixtures or preparations of such leaves and
578 flowers, that are appropriate for the palliative use of marijuana, but does
579 not include the seeds, stalks and roots of the marijuana plant; and

580 (25) "Written certification" means a written certification issued by a
581 physician, physician assistant or advanced practice registered nurse
582 pursuant to section 21a-408c.

583 Sec. 3. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2024*) (a) Each cannabis establishment
584 shall submit marijuana samples to a cannabis testing laboratory for
585 testing as set forth in subsection (b) of this section.

586 (b) (1) A cannabis testing laboratory shall test each marijuana sample
587 submitted pursuant to subsection (a) of this section (A) for
588 microbiological contaminants, mycotoxins, heavy metals and pesticide
589 chemical residue, and (B) for purposes of conducting an active
590 ingredient analysis, if applicable.

591 (2) Microbiological contaminant testing conducted pursuant to
592 subparagraph (A) of subdivision (1) of this subsection shall include, but
593 not be limited to, microbiological contaminant testing for *Aspergillus*
594 species as set forth by the Department of Consumer Protection and
595 posted on the department's Internet web site.

596 (c) When conducting microbiological testing as set forth in subsection
597 (b) of this section, the marijuana sample shall be tested by using (1) a
598 molecular method that (A) includes quantitative polymerase chain
599 reaction, (B) is certified for identifying microbiological DNA, and (C) is
600 approved by (i) the Association of Official Analytical Collaboration
601 International, or (ii) a comparable national or international standards
602 organization designated by the Commissioner of Consumer Protection,
603 or (2) an alternative testing method approved by the Department of
604 Consumer Protection and posted on the department's Internet web site.

605 (d) If a marijuana sample does not pass the testing set forth in
606 subsection (b) of this section, the cannabis establishment that submitted
607 such failing marijuana sample to the cannabis testing laboratory shall:

608 (1) Repeat testing as set forth in subsections (a) and (b) of this section
609 on the marijuana batch from which such marijuana sample was taken,
610 in a form and manner approved by the Department of Consumer
611 Protection. If all repeated testing yields satisfactory results, the
612 marijuana batch from which the marijuana samples were taken shall be
613 released for sale;

614 (2) If such cannabis establishment submits to the Commissioner of
615 Consumer Protection a remediation plan that is sufficient to ensure
616 public health and safety, and the commissioner approves such
617 remediation plan, remediate the marijuana batch from which such
618 marijuana sample was taken and repeat all testing as set forth in
619 subsections (a) and (b) of this section on such remediated marijuana
620 batch, in a form and manner approved by the Department of Consumer
621 Protection. If all repeated testing yields satisfactory results, the
622 marijuana batch from which the marijuana samples were taken shall be
623 released for sale; or

624 (3) If such cannabis establishment does not comply with subdivision
625 (1) or (2) of this subsection, or if any subsequent laboratory testing does
626 not yield satisfactory results for the testing set forth in subsections (a)
627 and (b) of this section, dispose of the entire marijuana batch from which
628 the marijuana sample was taken in accordance with procedures
629 established by the Commissioner of Consumer Protection, as published
630 on the Department of Consumer Protection's Internet web site.

631 (e) For purposes of the testing set forth in subsections (a) and (b) of
632 this section, the quantity and number of marijuana samples taken shall
633 be sufficient to ensure representative sampling of the corresponding
634 marijuana batch size.

635 Sec. 4. Section 21a-420 of the 2024 supplement to the general statutes
636 is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
637 *1, 2024*):

638 As used in RERACA, unless the context otherwise requires:

639 (1) "Responsible and Equitable Regulation of Adult-Use Cannabis
640 Act" or "RERACA" means this section, sections 2-56j, 7-294kk, 7-294ll,
641 12-330ll to 12-330nn, inclusive, 14-227p, 21a-278b, 21a-278c, 21a-279c,
642 21a-279d, 21a-420a to 21a-420j, inclusive, 21a-420l to 21a-421r, inclusive,
643 21a-421aa to 21a-421ff, inclusive, 21a-421aaa to 21a-421hhh, inclusive,
644 21a-422 to 21a-422c, inclusive, 21a-422e to 21a-422g, inclusive, 21a-422j
645 to 21a-422s, inclusive, 22-61n, as amended by this act, 23-4b, 47a-9a, 53-

646 247a, 53a-213a, 53a-213b, 54-33p, 54-56q, 54-56r, 54-125k and 54-142u,
647 sections 23, 60, 63 to 65, inclusive, 124, 144 and 165 of public act 21-1 of
648 the June special session, and the amendments in public act 21-1 of the
649 June special session to sections 7-148, 10-221, 12-30a, 12-35b, 12-412, 12-
650 650, 12-704d, 14-44k, 14-111e, 14-227a to 14-227c, inclusive, 14-227j, 15-
651 140q, 15-140r, 18-100h, 19a-342, 19a-342a, 21a-267, 21a-277, 21a-279, 21a-
652 279a, 21a-408 to 21a-408f, inclusive, as amended by this act, 21a-408h to
653 21a-408p, inclusive, 21a-408r to 21a-408v, inclusive, 30-89a, 31-40q, 32-
654 39, 46b-120, 51-164n, 53-394, 53a-39c, 54-1m, 54-33g, 54-41b, 54-56e, 54-
655 56g, 54-56i, 54-56k, 54-56n, 54-63d, 54-66a and 54-142e, [and] section 20
656 of public act 23-79 and sections 3, 5 and 6 of this act;

657 (2) "Backer" means any individual with a direct or indirect financial
658 interest in a cannabis establishment. "Backer" does not include an
659 individual with an investment interest in a cannabis establishment if (A)
660 the interest held by such individual and such individual's spouse,
661 parent or child, in the aggregate, does not exceed five per cent of the
662 total ownership or interest rights in such cannabis establishment, and
663 (B) such individual does not participate directly or indirectly in the
664 control, management or operation of the cannabis establishment;

665 (3) "Cannabis" means marijuana, as defined in section 21a-240, as
666 amended by this act;

667 (4) "Cannabis establishment" means a producer, dispensary facility,
668 cultivator, micro-cultivator, retailer, hybrid retailer, food and beverage
669 manufacturer, product manufacturer, product packager, delivery
670 service or transporter;

671 (5) "Cannabis flower" means the flower, including abnormal and
672 immature flowers, of a plant of the genus cannabis that has been
673 harvested, dried, cured, chopped or ground, and prior to any processing
674 whereby the flower material is transformed into a cannabis product.
675 "Cannabis flower" does not include (A) the leaves or stem of such plant,
676 or (B) hemp, as defined in section 22-61l, as amended by this act;

677 (6) "Cannabis testing laboratory" means a laboratory that (A) is

678 located in this state, (B) is licensed by the department to analyze
679 cannabis, and (C) meets the licensure requirements established in
680 section 21a-408r and the regulations adopted pursuant to subsection (d)
681 of section 21a-408r;

682 (7) "Cannabis testing laboratory employee" means an individual who
683 is (A) employed at a cannabis testing laboratory, and (B) registered
684 pursuant to section 21a-408r and the regulations adopted pursuant to
685 subsection (d) of section 21a-408r;

686 (8) "Cannabis trim" means all parts, including abnormal or immature
687 parts, of a plant of the genus cannabis, other than cannabis flower, that
688 have been harvested, dried and cured, and prior to any processing,
689 excluding chopping or grinding, whereby the plant material is
690 transformed into a cannabis product. "Cannabis trim" does not include
691 hemp, as defined in section 22-61l, as amended by this act;

692 (9) "Cannabis product" means cannabis, intended for use or
693 consumption, that is in the form of (A) a cannabis concentrate, or (B) a
694 product that contains cannabis and at least one other cannabis or
695 noncannabis ingredient or component, excluding cannabis flower;

696 (10) "Cannabis concentrate" means any form of concentration,
697 including, but not limited to, extracts, oils, tinctures, shatter and waxes,
698 that is extracted from cannabis;

699 (11) "Cannabis-type substances" have the same meaning as
700 "marijuana", as defined in section 21a-240, as amended by this act;

701 (12) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Consumer
702 Protection and includes any designee of the commissioner;

703 (13) "Consumer" means an individual who is twenty-one years of age
704 or older;

705 (14) "Control" means the power to direct, or cause the direction of, the
706 management and policies of a cannabis establishment, regardless of
707 whether such power is possessed directly or indirectly;

708 (15) "Cultivation" has the same meaning as provided in section 21a-
709 408, as amended by this act;

710 (16) "Cultivator" means a person that is licensed to engage in the
711 cultivation, growing and propagation of the cannabis plant at an
712 establishment with not less than fifteen thousand square feet of grow
713 space;

714 (17) "Delivery service" means a person that is licensed to deliver
715 cannabis from (A) micro-cultivators, retailers and hybrid retailers to
716 consumers and research program subjects, and (B) hybrid retailers and
717 dispensary facilities to qualifying patients, caregivers and research
718 program subjects, as defined in section 21a-408, as amended by this act,
719 or to hospices or other inpatient care facilities licensed by the
720 Department of Public Health pursuant to chapter 368v that have a
721 protocol for the handling and distribution of cannabis that has been
722 approved by the department, or a combination thereof;

723 (18) "Department" means the Department of Consumer Protection;

724 (19) "Dispensary facility" means a place of business where cannabis
725 may be dispensed, sold or distributed in accordance with chapter 420f
726 and any regulations adopted pursuant to said chapter, to qualifying
727 patients and caregivers, and to which the department has issued a
728 dispensary facility license pursuant to chapter 420f and any regulations
729 adopted pursuant to said chapter;

730 (20) "Disproportionately impacted area" means (A) for the period
731 beginning July 1, 2021, and ending July 31, 2023, a United States census
732 tract in the state that has, as determined by the Social Equity Council
733 under subdivision (1) of subsection (i) of section 21a-420d, as amended
734 by this act, (i) a historical conviction rate for drug-related offenses
735 greater than one-tenth, or (ii) an unemployment rate greater than ten
736 per cent, and (B) on and after August 1, 2023, a United States census tract
737 in this state that has been identified by the Social Equity Council
738 pursuant to subdivision (2) of subsection (i) of section 21a-420d;

739 (21) "Disqualifying conviction" means a conviction within the last ten
740 years which has not been the subject of an absolute pardon under the
741 provisions of section 54-130a, or an equivalent pardon process under the
742 laws of another state or the federal government, for an offense under (A)
743 section 53a-276, 53a-277 or 53a-278, [;] (B) section 53a-291, 53a-292 or
744 53a-293, [;] (C) section 53a-215, [;] (D) section 53a-138 or 53a-139, [;] (E)
745 section 53a-142a, [;] (F) sections 53a-147 to 53a-162, inclusive, [;] (G)
746 sections 53a-125c to 53a-125f, inclusive, [;] (H) section 53a-129b, 53a-129c
747 or 53a-129d, [;] (I) subsection (b) of section 12-737, [;] (J) section 53a-48
748 or 53a-49, if the offense which is attempted or is an object of the
749 conspiracy is an offense under the statutes listed in subparagraphs (A)
750 to (I), inclusive, of this subdivision, [;] or (K) the law of any other state
751 or of the federal government, if the offense on which such conviction is
752 based is defined by elements that substantially include the elements of
753 an offense under the statutes listed in subparagraphs (A) to (J), inclusive,
754 of this subdivision;

755 (22) "Dispensary technician" means an individual who has had an
756 active pharmacy technician or dispensary technician registration in this
757 state within the past five years, is affiliated with a dispensary facility or
758 hybrid retailer and is registered with the department in accordance with
759 chapter 420f and any regulations adopted pursuant to said chapter;

760 (23) "Edible cannabis product" means a cannabis product intended
761 for humans to eat or drink;

762 (24) "Employee" means any person who is not a backer, but is a
763 member of the board of a company with an ownership interest in a
764 cannabis establishment, and any person employed by a cannabis
765 establishment or who otherwise has access to such establishment or the
766 vehicles used to transport cannabis, including, but not limited to, an
767 independent contractor who has routine access to the premises of such
768 establishment or to the cannabis handled by such establishment;

769 (25) "Equity" and "equitable" means efforts, regulations, policies,
770 programs, standards, processes and any other functions of government

771 or principles of law and governance intended to [:] (A) [Identify]
772 identify and remedy past and present patterns of discrimination and
773 disparities of race, ethnicity, gender and sexual orientation, [:] (B) ensure
774 that such patterns of discrimination and disparities, whether intentional
775 or unintentional, are neither reinforced nor perpetuated, [:] and (C)
776 prevent the emergence and persistence of foreseeable future patterns of
777 discrimination or disparities of race, ethnicity, gender and sexual
778 orientation;

779 (26) "Equity joint venture" means a business entity that is controlled,
780 and at least fifty per cent owned, by an individual or individuals, or such
781 applicant is an individual, who meets the criteria of subparagraphs (A)
782 and (B) of subdivision [(50)] (51) of this section;

783 (27) "Extract" means the preparation, compounding, conversion or
784 processing of cannabis, either directly or indirectly by extraction or
785 independently by means of chemical synthesis, or by a combination of
786 extraction and chemical synthesis to produce a cannabis concentrate;

787 (28) "Financial interest" means any right to, ownership, an investment
788 or a compensation arrangement with another person, directly, through
789 business, investment or family. "Financial interest" does not include
790 ownership of investment securities in a publicly-held corporation that
791 is traded on a national exchange or over-the-counter market, provided
792 the investment securities held by such person and such person's spouse,
793 parent or child, in the aggregate, do not exceed one-half of one per cent
794 of the total number of shares issued by the corporation;

795 (29) "Food and beverage manufacturer" means a person that is
796 licensed to own and operate a place of business that acquires cannabis
797 and creates food and beverages;

798 (30) "Grow space" means the portion of a premises owned and
799 controlled by a producer, cultivator or micro-cultivator that is utilized
800 for the cultivation, growing or propagation of the cannabis plant, and
801 contains cannabis plants in an active stage of growth, measured starting
802 from the outermost wall of the room containing cannabis plants and

803 continuing around the outside of the room. "Grow space" does not
804 include space used to cure, process, store harvested cannabis or
805 manufacture cannabis once the cannabis has been harvested;

806 (31) "Historical conviction count for drug-related offenses" means, for
807 a given area, the number of convictions of residents of such area (A) for
808 violations of sections 21a-267, 21a-277, 21a-278, 21a-279 and 21a-279a,
809 and (B) who were arrested for such violations between January 1, 1982,
810 and December 31, 2020, inclusive, where such arrest was recorded in
811 databases maintained by the Department of Emergency Services and
812 Public Protection;

813 (32) "Historical conviction rate for drug-related offenses" means, for
814 a given area, the historical conviction count for drug-related offenses
815 divided by the population of such area, as determined by the five-year
816 estimates of the most recent American Community Survey conducted
817 by the United States Census Bureau;

818 (33) "Hybrid retailer" means a person that is licensed to purchase
819 cannabis and sell cannabis and medical marijuana products;

820 (34) "Infused beverage" has the same meaning as provided in section
821 26 of this act;

822 [(34)] (35) "Key employee" means an employee with the following
823 management position or an equivalent title within a cannabis
824 establishment: (A) President or chief officer, who is the top ranking
825 individual at the cannabis establishment and is responsible for all staff
826 and overall direction of business operations; (B) financial manager, who
827 is the individual who reports to the president or chief officer and who is
828 responsible for oversight of the financial operations of the cannabis
829 establishment, which financial operations include one or more of the
830 following: (i) Revenue and expense management; (ii) distributions; (iii)
831 tax compliance; (iv) budget development; and (v) budget management
832 and implementation; or (C) compliance manager, who is the individual
833 who reports to the president or chief officer and who is generally
834 responsible for ensuring the cannabis establishment complies with all

835 laws, regulations and requirements related to the operation of the
836 cannabis establishment;

837 [(35)] (36) "Labor peace agreement" means an agreement between a
838 cannabis establishment and a bona fide labor organization under section
839 21a-421d pursuant to which the owners and management of the
840 cannabis establishment agree not to lock out employees and that
841 prohibits the bona fide labor organization from engaging in picketing,
842 work stoppages or boycotts against the cannabis establishment;

843 [(36)] (37) "Manufacture" means to add or incorporate cannabis into
844 other products or ingredients or create a cannabis product;

845 [(37)] (38) "Medical marijuana product" means cannabis that may be
846 exclusively sold to qualifying patients and caregivers by dispensary
847 facilities and hybrid retailers and which are designated by the
848 commissioner as reserved for sale to qualifying patients and caregivers
849 and published on the department's Internet web site;

850 [(38)] (39) "Micro-cultivator" means a person licensed to engage in the
851 cultivation, growing and propagation of the cannabis plant at an
852 establishment containing not less than two thousand square feet and not
853 more than ten thousand square feet of grow space, prior to any
854 expansion authorized by the commissioner;

855 [(39)] (40) "Municipality" means any town, city or borough,
856 consolidated town and city or consolidated town and borough;

857 [(40)] (41) "Paraphernalia" means drug paraphernalia, as defined in
858 section 21a-240, as amended by this act;

859 [(41)] (42) "Person" means an individual, partnership, limited liability
860 company, society, association, joint stock company, corporation, estate,
861 receiver, trustee, assignee, referee or any other legal entity and any other
862 person acting in a fiduciary or representative capacity, whether
863 appointed by a court or otherwise, and any combination thereof;

864 [(42)] (43) "Producer" means a person that is licensed as a producer

865 pursuant to section 21a-408i and any regulations adopted pursuant to
866 said section;

867 [(43)] (44) "Product manufacturer" means a person that is licensed to
868 obtain cannabis, extract and manufacture products;

869 [(44)] (45) "Product packager" means a person that is licensed to
870 package and label cannabis;

871 [(45)] (46) "Qualifying patient" has the same meaning as provided in
872 section 21a-408, as amended by this act;

873 [(46)] (47) "Research program" has the same meaning as provided in
874 section 21a-408, as amended by this act;

875 [(47)] (48) "Retailer" means a person, excluding a dispensary facility
876 and hybrid retailer, that is licensed to purchase cannabis from
877 producers, cultivators, micro-cultivators, product manufacturers and
878 food and beverage manufacturers and to sell cannabis to consumers and
879 research programs;

880 [(48)] (49) "Sale" or "sell" has the same meaning as provided in section
881 21a-240, as amended by this act;

882 [(49)] (50) "Social Equity Council" or "council" means the council
883 established under section 21a-420d, as amended by this act;

884 [(50)] (51) "Social equity applicant" means a person that has applied
885 for a license for a cannabis establishment, where such applicant is
886 controlled, and at least sixty-five per cent owned, by an individual or
887 individuals, or such applicant is an individual, who:

888 (A) Had an average household income of less than three hundred per
889 cent of the state median household income over the three tax years
890 immediately preceding such individual's application; and

891 (B) (i) Was a resident of a disproportionately impacted area for not
892 less than five of the ten years immediately preceding the date of such

893 application; or

894 (ii) Was a resident of a disproportionately impacted area for not less
895 than nine years prior to attaining the age of eighteen;

896 [(51)] (52) "THC" has the same meaning as provided in section 21a-
897 240, as amended by this act;

898 [(52)] (53) "Third-party lottery operator" means a person, or a
899 constituent unit of the state system of higher education, that conducts
900 lotteries pursuant to section 21a-420g, as amended by this act, identifies
901 the cannabis establishment license applications for consideration
902 without performing any review of the applications that are identified
903 for consideration, and that has no direct or indirect oversight of or
904 investment in a cannabis establishment or a cannabis establishment
905 applicant;

906 [(53)] (54) "Transfer" means to transfer, change, give or otherwise
907 dispose of control over or interest in;

908 [(54)] (55) "Transport" means to physically move from one place to
909 another;

910 [(55)] (56) "Transporter" means a person licensed to transport
911 cannabis between cannabis establishments, cannabis testing
912 laboratories and research programs; and

913 [(56)] (57) "Unemployment rate" means, in a given area, the number
914 of people sixteen years of age or older who are in the civilian labor force
915 and unemployed divided by the number of people sixteen years of age
916 or older who are in the civilian labor force.

917 Sec. 5. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2024*) (a) (1) During the period
918 beginning July 1, 2024, and ending March 31, 2025, a social equity
919 applicant that has submitted an application to the department for a
920 cultivator license pursuant to subsection (a) of section 21a-420o of the
921 general statutes, as amended by this act, may withdraw such application
922 and apply for a micro-cultivator license pursuant to this section if:

923 (A) The Social Equity Council has verified that the applicant meets
924 the criteria for a social equity applicant pursuant to subdivision (1) of
925 subsection (a) of section 21a-420o of the general statutes, as amended by
926 this act;

927 (B) The social equity applicant is eligible to receive a provisional
928 cultivator license pursuant to subsection (a) of section 21a-420o of the
929 general statutes, as amended by this act;

930 (C) The department has not already issued a provisional cultivator
931 license to the social equity applicant pursuant to subsection (a) of section
932 21a-420o of the general statutes, as amended by this act; and

933 (D) The social equity applicant submits to the department, in a form
934 and manner prescribed by the commissioner, a written statement by the
935 social equity applicant withdrawing the social equity applicant's
936 application under subsection (a) of section 21a-420o of the general
937 statutes, as amended by this act.

938 (2) No social equity applicant that withdraws an application in the
939 manner set forth in subdivision (1) of this subsection shall be eligible to
940 receive a refund for any fee paid in connection with such withdrawn
941 application.

942 (b) During the period beginning July 1, 2024, and ending December
943 31, 2025, the department shall issue a provisional micro-cultivator
944 license to a social equity applicant pursuant to this section:

945 (1) If the social equity applicant meets the eligibility criteria
946 established in subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of this section;

947 (2) If during the period beginning July 1, 2024, and ending March 31,
948 2025, the social equity applicant submits to the department, in a form
949 and manner prescribed by the commissioner:

950 (A) A completed micro-cultivator license application and other
951 documentation required to determine eligibility as set forth in
952 subsections (e) to (l), inclusive, of section 21a-420g of the general

953 statutes, as amended by this act;

954 (B) A written statement by the social equity applicant disclosing
955 whether any change occurred in the ownership or control of the social
956 equity applicant after the Social Equity Council verified that the
957 applicant met the criteria for a social equity applicant pursuant to
958 subdivision (1) of subsection (a) of section 21a-420o of the general
959 statutes, as amended by this act; and

960 (C) The application fee required under subdivision (1) of subsection
961 (c) of this section; and

962 (3) If any change described in subparagraph (B) of subdivision (2) of
963 this subsection has occurred:

964 (A) Such change in ownership or control is allowed under (i) section
965 21a-420g of the general statutes, as amended by this act, and (ii) any
966 regulation adopted, or policy or procedure issued, pursuant to section
967 21a-420g of the general statutes, as amended by this act, or 21a-420h of
968 the general statutes; and

969 (B) Pursuant to subsection (d) of this section, (i) the Social Equity
970 Council has determined that the social equity applicant continues to
971 meet the criteria for a social equity applicant, and (ii) the department
972 has received a written notice from the Social Equity Council affirming
973 that the Social Equity Council has determined that the social equity
974 applicant continues to meet the criteria for a social equity applicant.

975 (c) (1) A social equity applicant that submits a micro-cultivator license
976 application pursuant to subsection (b) of this section shall submit to the
977 department an application fee in the amount of five hundred thousand
978 dollars. All application fees collected pursuant to this subdivision shall
979 be deposited in the consumer protection enforcement account
980 established in section 21a-8a of the general statutes.

981 (2) The fee to renew a final micro-cultivator license issued pursuant
982 to this section shall be the same as the fee to renew a final micro-

983 cultivator license as set forth in section 21a-420e of the general statutes,
984 as amended by this act. All renewal fees collected pursuant to this
985 subdivision shall be paid to the State Treasurer and credited to the
986 General Fund.

987 (d) If any change described in subparagraph (B) of subdivision (2) of
988 subsection (b) of this section has occurred, the Social Equity Council
989 shall (1) determine whether the social equity applicant continues to meet
990 the criteria for a social equity applicant, and (2) submit to the
991 department, in a form and manner prescribed by the commissioner, a
992 written notice disclosing such determination.

993 (e) No social equity applicant that receives a micro-cultivator license
994 under this section shall be eligible to apply for a provisional license and
995 a final license to create more than one equity joint venture to be
996 approved by the Social Equity Council under section 21a-420d of the
997 general statutes, as amended by this act, and no such social equity
998 applicant shall operate any such equity joint venture unless such social
999 equity applicant has received a micro-cultivator license under this
1000 section, commenced cultivation activities under such micro-cultivator
1001 license and submitted to the department both the application fee
1002 required under subdivision (1) of subsection (c) of this section and a
1003 conversion fee in the amount of five hundred thousand dollars. The
1004 conversion fee collected pursuant to this subsection shall be deposited
1005 in the Cannabis Social Equity and Innovation Fund established in
1006 section 21a-420f of the general statutes.

1007 (f) Each application submitted to the department pursuant to
1008 subsection (b) of this section, and all information included in, or
1009 submitted with, any application submitted pursuant to said subsection,
1010 shall be subject to the provisions of subsection (g) of section 21a-420e of
1011 the general statutes.

1012 (g) Notwithstanding any other provision of RERACA, and except as
1013 otherwise provided in subsections (a) to (f), inclusive, of this section:

1014 (1) Each application submitted pursuant to subsection (b) of this

1015 section shall be processed as any other micro-cultivator application that
1016 has been selected through the lottery; and

1017 (2) Each social equity applicant, application submitted pursuant to
1018 subsection (b) of this section and micro-cultivator license issued
1019 pursuant to this section shall be subject to subsections (e) to (l), inclusive,
1020 of section 21a-420g of the general statutes, as amended by this act.

1021 Sec. 6. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2024*) (a) For the purposes of this
1022 section:

1023 (1) "Container" (A) means an object that is offered, intended for sale
1024 or sold to a consumer and directly contains an infused beverage or
1025 legacy infused beverage, and (B) does not include an object or packaging
1026 that indirectly contains, or contains in bulk for transportation purposes,
1027 an infused beverage or legacy infused beverage; and

1028 (2) "Legacy infused beverage" has the same meaning as provided in
1029 section 26 of this act.

1030 (b) A fee of one dollar shall be assessed by a dispensary facility,
1031 hybrid retailer or retailer on each infused beverage container and legacy
1032 infused beverage container sold by such cannabis establishment. Such
1033 fee shall not be subject to any sales tax or treated as income pursuant to
1034 any provision of the general statutes.

1035 (c) On October 1, 2024, and every six months thereafter, each
1036 dispensary facility, hybrid retailer or retailer shall remit payment to the
1037 department for each infused beverage container and legacy infused
1038 beverage container sold during the preceding six-month period. The
1039 funds received by the department from infused beverage sales and
1040 legacy infused beverage sales shall be deposited in the consumer
1041 protection enforcement account established in section 21a-8a of the
1042 general statutes for the purposes of (1) protecting public health and
1043 safety, (2) educating consumers and licensees, and (3) ensuring
1044 compliance with cannabis and liquor control laws.

1045 Sec. 7. Section 21a-420c of the general statutes is repealed and the
1046 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2024*):

1047 (a) Except as provided in RERACA and chapter 420b or 420f, (1) no
1048 person, other than a retailer, hybrid retailer, micro-cultivator or delivery
1049 service, or an employee thereof in the course of [his or her] such
1050 employee's employment, may sell or offer cannabis to a consumer, and
1051 (2) no person, other than a hybrid retailer, dispensary facility or a
1052 delivery service, or an employee thereof in the course of [his or her] such
1053 employee's employment, may sell or offer cannabis to qualifying
1054 patients and caregivers.

1055 (b) No person except a delivery service, or an employee [thereof] of a
1056 delivery service, subject to the restrictions set forth in section 21a-420z,
1057 acting in the course of [his or her] such employee's employment may
1058 deliver cannabis to consumers, patients or caregivers. [except that
1059 retailers, hybrid retailers, micro-cultivators and dispensary facilities
1060 may utilize their own employees to deliver cannabis to the same
1061 individuals they may sell to pursuant to subsection (a) of this section
1062 until thirty days after the date the first five delivery service licensees
1063 have commenced public operation, which date shall be published by the
1064 commissioner on the department's Internet web site, and thereafter all
1065 delivery to consumers, patients or caregivers shall be done through a
1066 delivery service licensee.]

1067 Sec. 8. Section 21a-420c of the general statutes, as amended by section
1068 7 of this act, is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof
1069 (*Effective October 1, 2024*):

1070 (a) Except as provided in RERACA and chapter 420b or 420f, (1) no
1071 person, other than a retailer, hybrid retailer, micro-cultivator or delivery
1072 service, or an employee thereof in the course of such employee's
1073 employment, may sell or offer cannabis to a consumer, and (2) no
1074 person, other than a hybrid retailer, dispensary facility or a delivery
1075 service, or an employee thereof in the course of such employee's
1076 employment, may sell or offer cannabis to qualifying patients and

1077 caregivers.

1078 (b) No person except a delivery service, or an employee of a delivery
1079 service, subject to the restrictions set forth in section 21a-420z, acting in
1080 the course of such employee's employment may deliver cannabis to
1081 consumers, patients or caregivers.

1082 (c) Any violation of the provisions of this section shall be deemed an
1083 unfair or deceptive trade practice under subsection (a) of section 42-
1084 110b.

1085 (d) (1) Any municipality may, by vote of its legislative body, prohibit
1086 the operation of any business within such municipality that is found to
1087 be in violation of the provisions of this section or if such operation poses
1088 an immediate threat to public health and safety.

1089 (2) If the chief executive officer of a municipality determines that a
1090 business within the municipality is operating in violation of the
1091 provisions of this section or poses an immediate threat to public health
1092 and safety, the chief executive officer may apply to the Superior Court
1093 for an order under subdivision (3) of this subsection.

1094 (3) Upon an application under subdivision (2) of this subsection, the
1095 Superior Court, upon a finding that a business within the municipality
1096 is operating in violation of the provisions of this section or poses an
1097 immediate threat to public health and safety, may issue forthwith, ex
1098 parte and without a hearing, an order that shall direct the chief law
1099 enforcement officer of the municipality to take from such business
1100 possession and control of any merchandise related to such violation or
1101 immediate threat to public health and safety, which merchandise shall
1102 include, but need not be limited to, (A) any cannabis or cannabis
1103 product, (B) any cigarette, tobacco or tobacco product, (C) any
1104 merchandise related to the merchandise described in subparagraphs (A)
1105 and (B) of this subdivision, and (D) any proceeds related to the
1106 merchandise described in subparagraphs (A) to (C), inclusive, of this
1107 subdivision.

1108 (4) As used in this subsection, (A) "cigarette" has the same meaning
1109 as provided in section 4-28h, (B) "immediate threat to public health and
1110 safety" includes, but is not limited to, the presence of (i) any cannabis or
1111 cannabis product in connection with a violation of this section, or (ii)
1112 any cigarette or tobacco product alongside any cannabis or cannabis
1113 product, and (C) "operation" and "operating" mean engaging in the sale
1114 of, or otherwise offering for sale, goods and services to the general
1115 public, including, but not limited to, through indirect retail sales.

1116 (e) (1) Any person who violates any provision of this section shall be
1117 assessed a civil penalty of thirty thousand dollars for each violation.
1118 Each day that such violation continues shall constitute a separate
1119 offense.

1120 (2) Any person who aids or abets any violation of the provisions of
1121 this section shall be assessed a civil penalty of thirty thousand dollars
1122 for each violation. Each day that such person aids or abets such violation
1123 shall constitute a separate offense. For the purposes of this subdivision,
1124 no person shall be deemed to have aided or abetted a violation of the
1125 provisions of this section unless (A) such person was the owner, officer,
1126 controlling shareholder or in a similar position of authority that allowed
1127 such person to make command or control decisions regarding the
1128 operations and management of another person who (i) is prohibited
1129 from selling or offering any cannabis or cannabis product under this
1130 section, and (ii) sold or offered any cannabis or cannabis product in
1131 violation of this section, (B) such person knew that such other person (i)
1132 is prohibited from selling or offering any cannabis or cannabis product
1133 under this section, and (ii) sold or offered any cannabis or cannabis
1134 product in violation of this section, (C) such person provided substantial
1135 assistance or encouragement in connection with the sale or offer of such
1136 cannabis or cannabis product in violation of this section, and (D) such
1137 person's conduct was a substantial factor in furthering the sale or offer
1138 of such cannabis or cannabis product in violation of this section.

1139 (3) Any person who manages or controls a commercial property, or
1140 who manages or controls a commercial building, room, space or

1141 enclosure, in such person's capacity as an owner, lessee, agent,
1142 employee or mortgagor, who knowingly leases, rents or makes such
1143 property, building, room, space or enclosure available for use, with or
1144 without compensation, for the purpose of any sale or offer of any
1145 cannabis or cannabis product in violation of this section shall be
1146 assessed a civil penalty of ten thousand dollars for each violation. Each
1147 day that such violation continues shall constitute a separate offense.

1148 (4) No person other than the Attorney General, upon complaint of the
1149 Commissioner of Consumer Protection, or a municipality in which the
1150 violation of this section occurred shall assess any civil penalty under this
1151 subsection or institute a civil action to recover any civil penalty imposed
1152 under this subsection. If a municipality institutes a civil action to recover
1153 any civil penalty imposed under this subsection, such penalty shall be
1154 paid first to the municipality to reimburse such municipality for the
1155 costs incurred in instituting such action. One-half of the remainder, if
1156 any, shall be payable to the treasurer of such municipality and one-half
1157 of such remainder shall be payable to the Treasurer and deposited in the
1158 General Fund.

1159 (f) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the
1160 imposition of any criminal penalty on any person who (1) is prohibited
1161 from selling or offering any cannabis or cannabis product under this
1162 section, and (2) sells or offers any cannabis or cannabis product in
1163 violation of this section.

1164 Sec. 9. Subsection (k) of section 21a-420d of the 2024 supplement to
1165 the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
1166 thereof (*Effective July 1, 2024*):

1167 (k) The council shall develop criteria for evaluating the ownership
1168 and control of any equity joint venture created under section 21a-420m,
1169 as amended by this act, 21a-420u, as amended by this act, [or] 21a-420j
1170 or section 5 of this act and shall review and approve or deny in writing
1171 such equity joint venture prior to such equity joint venture being
1172 licensed under section 21a-420m, as amended by this act, 21a-420u, as

1173 amended by this act, [or] 21a-420j or section 5 of this act. After
1174 developing criteria for social equity plans as described in subdivision
1175 (5) of subsection (h) of this section, the council shall review and approve
1176 or deny in writing any such plan submitted by a cannabis establishment
1177 as part of its final license application. The council shall not approve any
1178 equity joint venture applicant which shares with an equity joint venture
1179 any individual owner who meets the criteria established in
1180 subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subdivision [(50)] (51) of section 21a-420,
1181 as amended by this act, other than an individual owner in their capacity
1182 as a backer licensed under section 21a-420o, as amended by this act.

1183 Sec. 10. Subsection (c) of section 21a-420e of the 2024 supplement to
1184 the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
1185 thereof (*Effective July 1, 2024*):

1186 (c) Except as provided in subsection (d) of this section, the following
1187 fees shall be paid by each applicant:

1188 (1) For a retailer license, the fee to enter the lottery shall be five
1189 hundred dollars, the fee to receive a provisional license shall be five
1190 thousand dollars and the fee to receive a final license or a renewal of a
1191 final license shall be twenty-five thousand dollars.

1192 (2) For a hybrid retailer license, the fee to enter the lottery shall be five
1193 hundred dollars, the fee to receive a provisional license shall be five
1194 thousand dollars and the fee to receive a final license or a renewal of a
1195 final license shall be twenty-five thousand dollars.

1196 (3) For a cultivator license, the fee to enter the lottery shall be one
1197 thousand dollars, the fee to receive a provisional license shall be twenty-
1198 five thousand dollars and the fee to receive a final license or a renewal
1199 of a final license shall be seventy-five thousand dollars.

1200 (4) For a micro-cultivator license, the fee to enter the lottery shall be
1201 two hundred fifty dollars, the fee to receive a provisional license shall
1202 be five hundred dollars and the fee to receive a final license or a renewal
1203 of a final license shall be one thousand dollars.

1204 (5) (A) For a product manufacturer license, the fee to enter the lottery
1205 shall be seven hundred fifty dollars, the fee to receive a provisional
1206 license shall be five thousand dollars and the fee to receive a final license
1207 or a renewal of a final license shall be twenty-five thousand dollars.

1208 (B) For a product manufacturer seeking authorization to expand the
1209 product manufacturer's authorized activities to include the authorized
1210 activities of a food and beverage manufacturer, the application fee for
1211 such expanded authorization shall be five thousand dollars and the fee
1212 to renew such expanded authorization shall be five thousand dollars.
1213 The fees due under this subparagraph shall be in addition to the fees
1214 due under subparagraph (A) of this subdivision.

1215 (6) (A) For a food and beverage manufacturer license, the fee to enter
1216 the lottery shall be two hundred fifty dollars, the fee to receive a
1217 provisional license shall be one thousand dollars and the fee to receive
1218 a final license or a renewal of a final license shall be five thousand
1219 dollars.

1220 (B) For a food and beverage manufacturer seeking authorization to
1221 expand the food and beverage manufacturer's authorized activities to
1222 include the authorized activities of a product manufacturer, the
1223 application fee for such expanded authorization shall be twenty-five
1224 thousand dollars and the fee to renew such expanded authorization
1225 shall be twenty-five thousand dollars. The fees due under this
1226 subparagraph shall be in addition to the fees due under subparagraph
1227 (A) of this subdivision.

1228 (7) (A) For a product packager license, the fee to enter the lottery shall
1229 be five hundred dollars, the fee to receive a provisional license shall be
1230 five thousand dollars and the fee to receive a final license or a renewal
1231 of a final license shall be twenty-five thousand dollars.

1232 (B) For a product packager seeking authorization to expand the
1233 product packager's authorized activities to include the authorized
1234 activities of a product manufacturer, the application fee for such
1235 expanded authorization shall be thirty thousand dollars and the fee to

1236 renew such expanded authorization shall be twenty-five thousand
1237 dollars. The fees due under this subparagraph shall be in lieu of the fees
1238 due under subparagraph (A) of this subdivision.

1239 (8) For a delivery service or transporter license, the fee to enter the
1240 lottery shall be two hundred fifty dollars, the fee to receive a provisional
1241 license shall be one thousand dollars and the fee to receive a final license
1242 or a renewal of a final license shall be five thousand dollars.

1243 (9) For an initial or renewal of a backer license, the fee shall be one
1244 hundred dollars.

1245 (10) For an initial or renewal of a key employee license, the fee shall
1246 be one hundred dollars.

1247 (11) For an initial or renewal of a registration of an employee who is
1248 not a key employee, the fee shall be fifty dollars.

1249 (12) The license conversion fee for a dispensary facility to become a
1250 hybrid retailer shall be one million dollars, except as provided in section
1251 21a-420u, as amended by this act.

1252 (13) The license conversion fee for a producer to engage in the adult
1253 use cannabis market shall be three million dollars, except as provided in
1254 section 21a-420l.

1255 (14) For a dispensary facility license, the fee to enter the lottery shall
1256 be five hundred dollars, the fee to receive a provisional license shall be
1257 five thousand dollars and the fee to receive a final license or a renewal
1258 of a final license shall be five thousand dollars.

1259 (15) For a producer license, the fee to enter the lottery shall be one
1260 thousand dollars, the fee to receive a provisional license shall be twenty-
1261 five thousand dollars and the fee to receive a final license or a renewal
1262 of a final license shall be seventy-five thousand dollars.

1263 Sec. 11. Subsection (b) of section 21a-420g of the 2024 supplement to
1264 the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu

1265 thereof (*Effective July 1, 2024*):

1266 (b) Except as provided in section 21a-420o, as amended by this act,
1267 and section 5 of this act, prior to the first date that the department begins
1268 accepting applications for a license type, the department shall determine
1269 the maximum number of applications that shall be considered for such
1270 license type and post such information on its Internet web site. Fifty per
1271 cent of the maximum number of applications that shall be considered
1272 for each license type (1) shall be selected through a social equity lottery
1273 for such license type, and (2) shall be reserved by the department for
1274 social equity applicants. If, upon the close of the application period for
1275 a license type, the department receives more applications than the
1276 maximum number to be considered in total or to be reserved for social
1277 equity applicants as set forth in this subsection, a third-party lottery
1278 operator shall conduct a lottery to identify applications for review by
1279 the department and the Social Equity Council.

1280 Sec. 12. Subsection (b) of section 21a-420m of the 2024 supplement to
1281 the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
1282 thereof (*Effective July 1, 2024*):

1283 (b) The equity joint venture shall be in any cannabis establishment
1284 licensed business, other than a cultivator license, provided such equity
1285 joint venture is at least fifty per cent owned and controlled by an
1286 individual or individuals who meet, or the equity joint venture
1287 applicant is an individual who meets, the criteria established in
1288 subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subdivision [(50)] (51) of section 21a-420,
1289 as amended by this act.

1290 Sec. 13. Section 21a-420o of the 2024 supplement to the general
1291 statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof
1292 (*Effective July 1, 2024*):

1293 (a) Thirty days after the Social Equity Council posts the criteria for
1294 social equity applicants on its Internet web site, the department shall
1295 open up a three-month application period for cultivators during which
1296 a social equity applicant may apply to the department for a provisional

1297 cultivator license and final license for a cultivation facility located in a
1298 disproportionately impacted area without participating in a lottery or
1299 request for proposals. Such application for a provisional license shall be
1300 granted upon: (1) ~~[verification]~~ Verification by the Social Equity Council
1301 that the applicant meets the criteria for a social equity applicant; (2) the
1302 applicant submitting to and passing a criminal background check; and
1303 (3) payment of a three-million-dollar fee to be deposited in the Cannabis
1304 Social Equity and Innovation Fund established in section 21a-420f. Upon
1305 granting such provisional license, the department shall notify the
1306 applicant of the project labor agreement requirements of section 21a-
1307 421e, as amended by this act. The department shall not grant an
1308 application for a provisional cultivator license under this subsection
1309 after December 31, 2025.

1310 (b) To obtain a final cultivator license under this section, the social
1311 equity applicant shall provide evidence of: (1) [a] A contract with an
1312 entity providing an approved electronic tracking system as described in
1313 section 21a-421n; (2) a right to exclusively occupy [a] the location [in a
1314 disproportionately impacted area] at which the cultivation facility will
1315 be located, which location shall be situated (A) in a disproportionately
1316 impacted area, (B) on any reservation, as defined in section 47-63, of the
1317 Schaghticoke, Paucatuck Eastern Pequot or Golden Hill Paugusset
1318 indigenous tribe recognized by this state under subsection (b) of section
1319 47-59a, provided such reservation includes at least ten acres of
1320 contiguous land and such land comprised part of such reservation on
1321 July 1, 2024, (C) on any parcel of land owned in fee simple by any
1322 indigenous tribe recognized by this state under subsection (b) of section
1323 47-59a, provided such parcel includes at least ten acres of contiguous
1324 land and is located in a municipality that, prior to July 1, 2024, contained
1325 any portion of a disproportionately impacted area, or (D) in the case of
1326 an exclusively outdoor grow, in a municipality containing any portion
1327 of a disproportionately impacted area, provided (i) such outdoor grow
1328 is conducted on land that such municipality has approved for
1329 agricultural or farming uses, and (ii) all cultivation complies with the
1330 provisions of the regulations adopted, and policies and procedures

1331 issued, pursuant to section 21a-421j, as amended by this act, permitting
1332 the outdoor cultivation of cannabis; (3) any necessary local zoning
1333 approval and permits for the cultivation facility; (4) a business plan; (5)
1334 a social equity plan approved by the Social Equity Council; (6) written
1335 policies for preventing diversion and misuse of cannabis and sales of
1336 cannabis to underage persons; and (7) blueprints of the facility and all
1337 other security requirements of the department.

1338 Sec. 14. Section 21a-420p of the 2024 supplement to the general
1339 statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof
1340 (*Effective July 1, 2024*):

1341 (a) On and after July 1, 2021, the department may issue or renew a
1342 license for a person to be a micro-cultivator. No person may act as a
1343 micro-cultivator or represent that such person is a licensed micro-
1344 cultivator unless such person has obtained a license from the
1345 department pursuant to this section.

1346 (b) A micro-cultivator is authorized to cultivate, grow, propagate,
1347 manufacture and package the cannabis plant at an establishment
1348 containing not less than two thousand square feet and not more than ten
1349 thousand square feet of grow space, prior to any expansion authorized
1350 by the commissioner, provided such micro-cultivator complies with the
1351 provisions of any regulations adopted under section 21a-420q
1352 concerning grow space. A micro-cultivator business shall meet physical
1353 security controls set forth and required by the commissioner.

1354 (c) A micro-cultivator may apply for expansion of its grow space, in
1355 increments of five thousand square feet, on an annual basis, from the
1356 date of initial licensure, if such licensee is not subject to any pending or
1357 final administrative actions or judicial findings. If there are any pending
1358 or final administrative actions or judicial findings against the licensee,
1359 the department shall conduct a suitability review to determine whether
1360 such expansion shall be granted, which determination shall be final and
1361 appealable only to the Superior Court. The micro-cultivator may apply
1362 for an expansion of its business annually upon renewal of its credential

1363 until such licensee reaches a maximum of twenty-five thousand square
1364 feet of grow space. If a micro-cultivator desires to expand beyond
1365 twenty-five thousand square feet of grow space, the micro-cultivator
1366 licensee may apply for a cultivator license one year after its last
1367 expansion request. The micro-cultivator licensee shall not be required to
1368 apply through the lottery application process to convert its license to a
1369 cultivator license. If a micro-cultivator maintains its license and meets
1370 all of the application and licensure requirements for a cultivator license,
1371 including payment of the cultivator license fee established under section
1372 21a-420e, as amended by this act, the micro-cultivator licensee shall be
1373 granted a cultivator license.

1374 (d) A micro-cultivator may label, manufacture, package and perform
1375 extractions on any cannabis cultivated, grown and propagated at its
1376 licensed establishment provided it meets all licensure and application
1377 requirements for a food and beverage manufacturer, product
1378 manufacturer or product packager, as applicable.

1379 (e) A micro-cultivator may sell, transfer or transport its cannabis to a
1380 dispensary facility, hybrid retailer, retailer, delivery service, food and
1381 beverage manufacturer, product manufacturer, research program,
1382 cannabis testing laboratory or product packager, provided the cannabis
1383 is cultivated, grown and propagated at the micro-cultivator's licensed
1384 establishment and transported utilizing the micro-cultivator's own
1385 employees or a transporter. A micro-cultivator shall not gift or transfer
1386 cannabis or cannabis products at no cost to a consumer as part of a
1387 commercial transaction.

1388 (f) [A] (1) Subject to the requirements of this subsection and
1389 subsection (b) of section 21a-420c, as amended by this act, a micro-
1390 cultivator may sell its own cannabis, including, but not limited to, its
1391 own cannabis seedlings, to consumers, excluding qualifying patients
1392 and caregivers, [either] through a delivery service, [or utilizing its own
1393 employees, subject to the requirements of subsection (b) of section 21a-
1394 420c. Any micro-cultivator that engages in the delivery of cannabis shall
1395 maintain a secure location, in a manner approved by the commissioner,

1396 at the micro-cultivator's premises where cannabis that is unable to be
1397 delivered may be returned to the micro-cultivator. Such secure cannabis
1398 return location shall meet specifications set forth by the commissioner
1399 and published on the department's Internet web site or included in
1400 regulations adopted by the department. A micro-cultivator shall cease
1401 delivery of cannabis to consumers if it converts to being a cultivator.]
1402 No cannabis establishment other than a micro-cultivator shall sell
1403 cannabis seedlings to consumers, and no cannabis establishment other
1404 than a delivery service shall deliver cannabis seedlings sold by a micro-
1405 cultivator to consumers.

1406 (2) No micro-cultivator shall sell a cannabis seedling to a consumer
1407 unless:

1408 (A) The micro-cultivator cultivated the cannabis seedling in this state
1409 from seed or clone;

1410 (B) The cannabis seedling (i) has a standing height of not more than
1411 six inches measured from the base of the stem to the tallest point of the
1412 plant, (ii) does not contain any bud or flower, and (iii) has been tested
1413 for pesticides and heavy metals in accordance with the laboratory
1414 testing standards established in the policies and procedures issued, and
1415 final regulations adopted, by the commissioner pursuant to section 21a-
1416 421j, as amended by this act; and

1417 (C) A label or informational tag is affixed to the cannabis seedling
1418 disclosing the following in legible English, black lettering, Times New
1419 Roman font, flat regular typeface, on a contrasting background and in
1420 uniform size of not less than one-tenth of one inch, based on a capital
1421 letter "K":

1422 (i) The name of the micro-cultivator;

1423 (ii) A product description for the cannabis seedling;

1424 (iii) One of the following chemotypes anticipated after flowering: (I)
1425 "High THC, Low CBD"; (II) "Low THC, High CBD"; or (III) "50/50 THC

- 1426 and CBD";
- 1427 (iv) The results of the testing required under subparagraph (B)(iii) of
1428 this subdivision;
- 1429 (v) Directions for optimal care of the cannabis seedling;
- 1430 (vi) Unobscured symbols, in a size of not less than one-half inch by
1431 one-half inch and in a format approved by the commissioner, which
1432 symbols shall indicate that the cannabis seedling contains THC and is
1433 not legal or safe for individuals younger than twenty-one years of age;
1434 and
- 1435 (vii) A unique identifier generated by a cannabis analytic tracking
1436 system maintained by the department and used to track cannabis under
1437 the policies and procedures issued, and final regulations adopted, by
1438 the commissioner pursuant to section 21a-421j, as amended by this act.
- 1439 (3) Notwithstanding section 21a-421j, as amended by this act, no
1440 cannabis seedling shall be required to be sold in child-resistant
1441 packaging.
- 1442 (4) No micro-cultivator shall knowingly sell more than three cannabis
1443 seedlings to a consumer in any six-month period.
- 1444 (5) No micro-cultivator shall accept any returned cannabis seedling.
- 1445 Sec. 15. Subsection (b) of section 21a-420u of the 2024 supplement to
1446 the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
1447 thereof (*Effective July 1, 2024*):
- 1448 (b) Any equity joint venture created under this section shall be
1449 created for the development of a cannabis establishment, other than a
1450 cultivator, provided such equity joint venture is at least fifty per cent
1451 owned and controlled by an individual or individuals who meet, or the
1452 equity joint venture applicant is an individual who meets, the criteria
1453 established in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of subdivision [(50)] (51) of
1454 section 21a-420, as amended by this act.

1455 Sec. 16. Subsection (d) of section 21a-420w of the 2024 supplement to
1456 the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
1457 thereof (*Effective July 1, 2024*):

1458 (d) A food and beverage manufacturer may sell, transfer or transport
1459 its own products to a cannabis establishment, cannabis testing
1460 laboratory or research program, or obtain cannabis from a cannabis
1461 establishment, cannabis testing laboratory or research program for
1462 manufacturing purposes, provided such transportation is performed by
1463 utilizing its own employees or a transporter. A food and beverage
1464 manufacturer may not deliver any cannabis, cannabis products or food
1465 or beverage incorporating cannabis to a consumer, directly or through
1466 a delivery service.

1467 Sec. 17. Subsection (d) of section 21a-420x of the 2024 supplement to
1468 the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
1469 thereof (*Effective July 1, 2024*):

1470 (d) A product manufacturer may sell, transfer or transport its own
1471 products to a cannabis establishment, cannabis testing laboratory or
1472 research program, or obtain cannabis from a cannabis establishment,
1473 cannabis testing laboratory or research program for manufacturing
1474 purposes, provided such transportation is performed by utilizing its
1475 own employees or a transporter. A product manufacturer may not
1476 deliver any cannabis to a consumer directly or through a delivery
1477 service.

1478 Sec. 18. Section 21a-420y of the 2024 supplement to the general
1479 statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof
1480 (*Effective July 1, 2024*):

1481 (a) On and after July 1, 2021, the department may issue or renew a
1482 license for a person to be a product packager. No person may act as a
1483 product packager or represent that such person is a product packager
1484 unless such person has obtained a license from the department pursuant
1485 to this section.

1486 (b) A product packager may obtain cannabis from a producer,
1487 cultivator, micro-cultivator, food and beverage manufacturer or a
1488 product manufacturer, provided the product packager utilizes its own
1489 employees or a transporter. The product packager may sell, transfer or
1490 transport cannabis to and from any cannabis establishment, cannabis
1491 testing laboratory or research program, provided the product packager
1492 only transports cannabis packaged at its licensed establishment and
1493 utilizing its own employees or a transporter.

1494 (c) A product packager shall be responsible for ensuring that
1495 cannabis products are labeled and packaged in compliance with the
1496 provisions of RERACA and the policies and procedures issued by the
1497 commissioner to implement, and any regulations adopted pursuant to,
1498 RERACA.

1499 (d) A product packager shall ensure all equipment utilized for
1500 processing and packaging cannabis is sanitary and inspected regularly
1501 to deter the adulteration of cannabis.

1502 (e) (1) A product packager may expand the product packager's
1503 authorized activities to include the authorized activities of a product
1504 manufacturer if: (A) The product packager submits to the department
1505 (i) a completed license expansion application on a form and in a manner
1506 prescribed by the commissioner, and (ii) the fee prescribed in
1507 subparagraph (B) of subdivision (7) of subsection (c) of section 21a-420e,
1508 as amended by this act; and (B) the commissioner authorizes the product
1509 packager, in writing, to expand such product packager's authorized
1510 activities to include the authorized activities of a product manufacturer.

1511 (2) A product packager that expands the product packager's
1512 authorized activities to include the authorized activities of a product
1513 manufacturer under this subsection shall comply with all provisions of
1514 this chapter, and all regulations, policies and procedures prescribed
1515 pursuant to this chapter, concerning product manufacturers. In the
1516 event of a conflict between any provision of this chapter, or any
1517 regulation, policy or procedure prescribed pursuant to this chapter,

1518 concerning product packagers and any such provision, regulation,
1519 policy or procedure concerning product manufacturers, the provision,
1520 regulation, policy or procedure imposing the more stringent public
1521 health and safety standard shall prevail.

1522 Sec. 19. Section 21a-421e of the general statutes is repealed and the
1523 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2024*):

1524 (a) As used in this section: [, "project labor agreement"]

1525 (1) "Affiliated business entity" means a business entity that, either
1526 directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, is controlled
1527 by, or is under common control with, a cannabis establishment;

1528 (2) "Control" means the power to direct, or cause the direction of, the
1529 management and policies of a business entity;

1530 (3) "Covered project" means a project that is (A) for the construction
1531 or renovation of any facility for the operation of a cannabis
1532 establishment, (B) in an amount of at least five million dollars, and (C)
1533 performed by or on behalf of (i) a cannabis establishment, or (ii) an
1534 affiliated business entity;

1535 (4) "Labor organization" (A) means any organization that exists and
1536 is constituted, in whole or in part, for the purpose of (i) collective
1537 bargaining, or (ii) dealing with employers concerning grievances, terms
1538 or conditions of employment or other mutual aid or protection, and (B)
1539 does not include a company union, as defined in section 31-101; and

1540 (5) "Project labor agreement" means [an agreement between a
1541 subcontractor or contractor and a cannabis establishment that: (1) Binds
1542 all contractors and subcontractors on the covered project to the project
1543 labor] a prehire collective bargaining agreement that (A) is entered into
1544 by and between (i) a cannabis establishment or an affiliated business
1545 entity, (ii) one or more contractors or subcontractors at any tier, and (iii)
1546 one or more labor organizations, (B) establishes the terms and
1547 conditions of employment in connection with performance of a covered

1548 project, (C) binds each affiliated entity, contractor and subcontractor to
1549 adhere to the terms of such collective bargaining agreement through the
1550 inclusion of specifications in all relevant solicitation provisions and
1551 contract documents [; (2)] concerning performance of the covered
1552 project, (D) allows [all contractors and subcontractors] each contractor
1553 or subcontractor to compete for contracts and subcontracts on the
1554 covered project without regard to whether [they are] such contractor or
1555 subcontractor is otherwise [parties to] a party to a collective bargaining
1556 [agreements; (3)] agreement, (E) establishes uniform terms and
1557 conditions of employment for all construction labor employed [on the
1558 projects; (4)] in connection with performance of the covered project, (F)
1559 guarantees against strikes, lockouts and similar job disruptions [; (5)] in
1560 connection with performance of the covered project, (G) sets forth
1561 mutually binding procedures for resolving labor disputes arising
1562 during the [project labor] term of such collective bargaining agreement,
1563 [;] and [(6)] (H) includes any other provisions as negotiated by the
1564 parties to such collective bargaining agreement to promote successful
1565 [delivery] performance of the covered project. [; and "employee
1566 organization" means any lawful association, labor organization,
1567 federation or council having as a primary purpose the improvement of
1568 wages, hours and other conditions of employment for employees of
1569 cannabis establishments.]

1570 (b) [A project for the construction or renovation of any facility for the
1571 operation of a cannabis establishment in an amount of five million
1572 dollars or greater] Each covered project shall be the subject of a project
1573 labor agreement. [between the contractors and subcontractors of such
1574 project and the cannabis establishment.] A contractor, subcontractor or
1575 [employee] labor organization may enforce the provisions of this
1576 section, or seek remedies for noncompliance with a project labor
1577 agreement entered into under this section, by commencing a civil action
1578 in the Superior Court in the judicial district [where the cannabis
1579 establishment project is located] in which the covered project is to be
1580 performed or is performed. The court, after hearing, may order penalties
1581 of not more than ten thousand dollars per day for each violation of the

1582 project labor agreement by the cannabis establishment or affiliated
1583 business entity. A failure of a cannabis establishment or affiliated
1584 business entity to comply with the provisions of this section shall not be
1585 the basis for any administrative action by the Department of Consumer
1586 Protection.

1587 Sec. 20. Subsection (b) of section 21a-421j of the 2024 supplement to
1588 the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
1589 thereof (*Effective July 1, 2024*):

1590 (b) The commissioner shall adopt regulations in accordance with
1591 chapter 54 to implement the provisions of RERACA. Notwithstanding
1592 the requirements of sections 4-168 to 4-172, inclusive, in order to
1593 effectuate the purposes of RERACA and protect public health and
1594 safety, prior to adopting such regulations the commissioner shall issue
1595 policies and procedures to implement the provisions of RERACA that
1596 shall have the force and effect of law. The commissioner shall post all
1597 policies and procedures on the department's Internet web site and
1598 submit such policies and procedures to the Secretary of the State for
1599 posting on the eRegulations System, at least fifteen days prior to the
1600 effective date of any policy or procedure. The commissioner shall also
1601 provide such policies and procedures, in a manner prescribed by the
1602 commissioner, to each licensee. Any such policy or procedure shall no
1603 longer be effective upon the earlier of either the adoption of the policy
1604 or procedure as a final regulation under section 4-172 or forty-eight
1605 months from June 22, 2021, if such regulations have not been submitted
1606 to the legislative regulation review committee for consideration under
1607 section 4-170. The commissioner shall issue policies and procedures and
1608 thereafter final regulations that include, but are not limited to, the
1609 following:

1610 (1) Setting appropriate dosage, potency, concentration and serving
1611 size limits and delineation requirements for cannabis, provided a
1612 standardized serving of edible cannabis product or beverage, other than
1613 a medical marijuana product, shall contain not more than five
1614 milligrams of THC.

1615 (2) Requiring that each single standardized serving of cannabis
1616 product in a multiple-serving edible product or beverage is physically
1617 demarked in a way that enables a reasonable person to determine how
1618 much of the product constitutes a single serving and a maximum
1619 amount of THC per multiple-serving edible cannabis product or
1620 beverage.

1621 (3) Requiring that, if it is impracticable to clearly demark every
1622 standardized serving of cannabis product or to make each standardized
1623 serving easily separable in an edible cannabis product or beverage, the
1624 product, other than cannabis concentrate or medical marijuana product,
1625 shall contain not more than five milligrams of THC per unit of sale.

1626 (4) Establishing, in consultation with the Department of Mental
1627 Health and Addiction Services, consumer health materials that shall be
1628 posted or distributed, as specified by the commissioner, by cannabis
1629 establishments to maximize dissemination to cannabis consumers.
1630 Consumer health materials may include pamphlets, packaging inserts,
1631 signage, online and printed advertisements and advisories and printed
1632 health materials.

1633 (5) Imposing labeling and packaging requirements for cannabis sold
1634 by a cannabis establishment that include, but are not limited to, the
1635 following:

1636 (A) Inclusion of universal symbols to indicate that cannabis, or a
1637 cannabis product, contains THC and is not legal or safe for individuals
1638 younger than twenty-one years of age, and prescribe how such product
1639 and product packaging shall utilize and exhibit such symbols.

1640 (B) A disclosure concerning the length of time it typically takes for
1641 the cannabis to affect an individual, including that certain forms of
1642 cannabis take longer to have an effect.

1643 (C) A notation of the amount of cannabis the cannabis product is
1644 considered the equivalent to.

1645 (D) A list of ingredients and all additives for cannabis.

1646 (E) [Child-resistant] Except as provided in subdivision (3) of
1647 subsection (f) of section 21a-420p, as amended by this act, child-
1648 resistant, tamper-resistant and light-resistant packaging. [including
1649 requiring that an edible product be individually wrapped.] For the
1650 purposes of this subparagraph, packaging shall be deemed to be (i)
1651 child-resistant if the packaging satisfies the standard for special
1652 packaging established in 16 CFR 1700.1(b)(4), as amended from time to
1653 time, (ii) tamper-resistant if the packaging has at least one barrier to, or
1654 indicator of, entry that would preclude the contents of such packaging
1655 from being accessed or adulterated without indicating to a reasonable
1656 person that such packaging has been breached, and (iii) light-resistant if
1657 the packaging is entirely and uniformly opaque and protects the entirety
1658 of the contents of such packaging from the effects of light.

1659 (F) [Packaging for] Except as provided in subdivision (3) of
1660 subsection (f) of section 21a-420p, as amended by this act, (i) packaging
1661 for cannabis intended for multiple servings to be resealable in such a
1662 manner so as to render such packaging continuously child-resistant, as
1663 described in subparagraph (E)(i) of this subdivision, and preserve the
1664 integrity of the contents of such packaging, and (ii) if packaging for
1665 cannabis intended for multiple servings contains any edible cannabis
1666 product, for each single standardized serving to be easily discernible
1667 and (I) individually wrapped, or (II) physically demarked and
1668 delineated as required under this subsection.

1669 (G) Impervious packaging that protects the contents of such
1670 packaging from contamination and exposure to any toxic or harmful
1671 substance, including, but not limited to, any glue or other adhesive or
1672 substance that is incorporated in such packaging.

1673 (H) Product tracking information sufficient to determine where and
1674 when the cannabis was grown and manufactured such that a product
1675 recall could be effectuated.

1676 (I) A net weight statement.

1677 (J) A recommended use by or expiration date.

1678 (K) Standard and uniform packaging and labeling, including, but not
1679 limited to, requirements (i) regarding branding or logos, (ii) that all
1680 packaging be opaque, and (iii) that amounts and concentrations of THC
1681 and cannabidiol, per serving and per package, be clearly marked on the
1682 packaging or label of any cannabis product sold.

1683 (L) For any cannabis concentrate cannabis product that contains a
1684 total THC percentage greater than thirty per cent, a warning that such
1685 cannabis product is a high-potency product and may increase the risk
1686 of psychosis.

1687 (M) Chemotypes, which shall be displayed as (i) "High THC, Low
1688 CBD" where the ratio of THC to CBD is greater than five to one and the
1689 total THC percentage is at least fifteen per cent, (ii) "Moderate THC,
1690 Moderate CBD" where the ratio of THC to CBD is at least one to five but
1691 not greater than five to one and the total THC percentage is greater than
1692 five per cent but less than fifteen per cent, (iii) "Low THC, High CBD"
1693 where the ratio of THC to CBD is less than one to five and the total THC
1694 percentage is not greater than five per cent, or (iv) the chemotype
1695 described in clause (i), (ii) or (iii) of this subparagraph that most closely
1696 fits the cannabis or cannabis product, as determined by mathematical
1697 analysis of the ratio of THC to CBD, where such cannabis or cannabis
1698 product does not fit a chemotype described in clause (i), (ii) or (iii) of
1699 this subparagraph.

1700 (N) A requirement that, prior to being sold and transferred to a
1701 consumer, qualifying patient or caregiver, cannabis packaging be
1702 clearly labeled, whether printed directly on such packaging or affixed
1703 by way of a separate label, other than an extended content label, with:

1704 (i) A unique identifier generated by a cannabis analytic tracking
1705 system maintained by the department and used to track cannabis under
1706 the policies and procedures issued, and final regulations adopted, by
1707 the commissioner pursuant to this section; and

1708 (ii) The following information concerning the cannabis contained in
1709 such packaging, which shall be in legible English, black lettering, Times
1710 New Roman font, flat regular typeface, on a contrasting background
1711 and in uniform size of not less than one-tenth of one inch, based on a
1712 capital letter "K", which information shall also be available on the
1713 Internet web site of the cannabis establishment that sells and transfers
1714 such cannabis:

1715 (I) The name of such cannabis, as registered with the department
1716 under the policies and procedures issued, and final regulations adopted,
1717 by the commissioner pursuant to this section.

1718 (II) The expiration date, which shall not account for any refrigeration
1719 after such cannabis is sold and transferred to the consumer, qualifying
1720 patient or caregiver.

1721 (III) The net weight or volume, expressed in metric and imperial
1722 units.

1723 (IV) The standardized serving size, expressed in customary units, and
1724 the number of servings included in such packaging, if applicable.

1725 (V) Directions for use and storage.

1726 (VI) Each active ingredient comprising at least one per cent of such
1727 cannabis, including cannabinoids, isomers, esters, ethers and salts and
1728 salts of isomers, esters and ethers, and all quantities thereof expressed
1729 in metric units and as a percentage of volume.

1730 (VII) A list of all known allergens, as identified by the federal Food
1731 and Drug Administration, contained in such cannabis, or the denotation
1732 "no known FDA identified allergens" if such cannabis does not contain
1733 any allergen identified by the federal Food and Drug Administration.

1734 (VIII) The following warning statement within, and outlined by, a red
1735 box:

1736 "This product is not FDA-approved, may be intoxicating, cause long-

1737 term physical and mental health problems, and have delayed side
1738 effects. It is illegal to operate a vehicle or machinery under the influence
1739 of cannabis. Keep away from children."

1740 (IX) At least one of the following warning statements, rotated
1741 quarterly on an alternating basis:

1742 "Warning: Frequent and prolonged use of cannabis can contribute to
1743 mental health problems over time, including anxiety, depression,
1744 stunted brain development and impaired memory."

1745 "Warning: Consumption while pregnant or breastfeeding may be
1746 harmful."

1747 "Warning: Cannabis has intoxicating effects and may be habit-
1748 forming and addictive."

1749 "Warning: Consuming more than the recommended amount may
1750 result in adverse effects requiring medical attention."

1751 (X) All information necessary to comply with labeling requirements
1752 imposed under the laws of this state [or] and federal law, including, but
1753 not limited to, sections 21a-91 to 21a-120, inclusive, and 21a-151 to 21a-
1754 159, inclusive, the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, 21 USC 301 et
1755 seq., as amended from time to time, and the federal Fair Packaging and
1756 Labeling Act, 15 USC 1451 et seq., as amended from time to time, for
1757 similar products that do not contain cannabis.

1758 (XI) Such additional warning labels for certain cannabis products as
1759 the commissioner may require and post on the department's Internet
1760 web site.

1761 (6) Establishing laboratory testing standards, consumer disclosures
1762 concerning mold and yeast in cannabis and permitted remediation
1763 practices.

1764 (7) Restricting forms of cannabis products and cannabis product
1765 delivery systems to ensure consumer safety and deter public health

1766 concerns.

1767 (8) Prohibiting certain manufacturing methods, or inclusion of
1768 additives to cannabis products, including, but not limited to, (A) added
1769 flavoring, terpenes or other additives unless approved by the
1770 department, or (B) any form of nicotine or other additive containing
1771 nicotine.

1772 (9) Prohibiting cannabis product types that appeal to children.

1773 (10) Establishing physical and cyber security requirements related to
1774 build out, monitoring and protocols for cannabis establishments as a
1775 requirement for licensure.

1776 (11) Placing temporary limits on the sale of cannabis in the adult-use
1777 market, if deemed appropriate and necessary by the commissioner, in
1778 response to a shortage of cannabis for qualifying patients.

1779 (12) Requiring retailers and hybrid retailers to make best efforts to
1780 provide access to (A) low-dose THC products, including products that
1781 have one milligram and two and a half milligrams of THC per dose, and
1782 (B) high-dose CBD products.

1783 (13) Requiring producers, cultivators, micro-cultivators, product
1784 manufacturers and food and beverage manufacturers to register brand
1785 names for cannabis, in accordance with the policies and procedures and
1786 subject to the fee set forth in, regulations adopted under chapter 420f.

1787 (14) Prohibiting a cannabis establishment from selling, other than the
1788 sale of medical marijuana products between cannabis establishments
1789 and the sale of cannabis to qualified patients and caregivers, (A)
1790 cannabis flower or other cannabis plant material with a total THC
1791 concentration greater than thirty per cent on a dry-weight basis, and (B)
1792 any cannabis product other than cannabis flower and cannabis plant
1793 material with a total THC concentration greater than sixty per cent on a
1794 dry-weight basis, except that the provisions of subparagraph (B) of this
1795 subdivision shall not apply to the sale of prefilled cartridges for use in

1796 an electronic cannabis delivery system, as defined in section 19a-342a
1797 and the department may adjust the percentages set forth in
1798 subparagraph (A) or (B) of this subdivision in regulations adopted
1799 pursuant to this section for purposes of public health or to address
1800 market access or shortage. As used in this subdivision, "cannabis plant
1801 material" means material from the cannabis plant, as defined in section
1802 21a-279a.

1803 (15) Permitting the outdoor cultivation of cannabis.

1804 (16) Prohibiting packaging that is (A) visually similar to any
1805 commercially similar product that does not contain cannabis, or (B) used
1806 for any good that is marketed to individuals reasonably expected to be
1807 younger than twenty-one years of age.

1808 (17) Allowing packaging to include a picture of the cannabis product
1809 and contain a logo of one cannabis establishment, which logo may be
1810 comprised of not more than three colors and provided neither black nor
1811 white shall be considered one of such three colors.

1812 (18) Requiring packaging to (A) be entirely and uniformly one color,
1813 and (B) not incorporate any information, print, embossing, debossing,
1814 graphic or hidden feature, other than any permitted or required label.

1815 (19) Requiring that packaging and labeling for an edible cannabis
1816 product, excluding the warning labels required under this subsection
1817 and a picture of the cannabis product described in subdivision (17) of
1818 this subsection but including, but not limited to, the logo of the cannabis
1819 establishment, shall only be comprised of black and white or a
1820 combination thereof.

1821 (20) (A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B) of this subdivision,
1822 requiring that delivery device cartridges be labeled, in a clearly legible
1823 manner and in as large a font as the size of the device reasonably allows,
1824 with only the following information (i) the name of the cannabis
1825 establishment where the cannabis is grown or manufactured, (ii) the
1826 cannabis brand, (iii) the total THC and total CBD content contained

1827 within the delivery device cartridge, (iv) the expiration date, and (v) the
1828 unique identifier generated by a cannabis analytic tracking system
1829 maintained by the department and used to track cannabis under the
1830 policies and procedures issued, and final regulations adopted, by the
1831 commissioner pursuant to this section.

1832 (B) A cannabis establishment may emboss, deboss or similarly print
1833 the name of the cannabis establishment's business entity, and one logo
1834 with not more than three colors, on a delivery device cartridge.

1835 (21) Prescribing signage to be prominently displayed at dispensary
1836 facilities, retailers and hybrid retailers disclosing (A) possible health
1837 risks related to mold, and (B) the use and possible health risks related to
1838 the use of mold remediation techniques.

1839 Sec. 21. Subsection (b) of section 21a-421l of the general statutes is
1840 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1,*
1841 *2024*):

1842 (b) A cannabis establishment shall (1) store all cannabis in such a
1843 manner as to prevent diversion, theft or loss, (2) make cannabis
1844 accessible only to the minimum number of specifically authorized
1845 employees essential for efficient operation, and (3) return any cannabis
1846 to a secure location at the end of the scheduled business day. For the
1847 purposes of this subsection, a location shall be deemed to be secure if
1848 the location satisfies the requirements imposed in subsection (b) of
1849 section 21a-262-4 of the regulations of Connecticut state agencies for
1850 controlled substances listed in schedules III, IV and V of the Connecticut
1851 controlled substance scheduling regulations adopted pursuant to
1852 section 21a-243.

1853 Sec. 22. Subsection (b) of section 21a-421bb of the 2024 supplement to
1854 the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
1855 thereof (*Effective July 1, 2024*):

1856 (b) Except as provided in subsection (d) of this section, cannabis
1857 establishments shall not:

1858 (1) Advertise, including, but not limited to, through a business name
1859 or logo, cannabis, cannabis paraphernalia or goods or services related to
1860 cannabis:

1861 (A) In ways that target or are designed to appeal to individuals under
1862 twenty-one years of age, including, but not limited to, spokespersons or
1863 celebrities who appeal to individuals under the legal age to purchase
1864 cannabis or cannabis products, depictions of a person under twenty-five
1865 years of age consuming cannabis, or, the inclusion of objects, such as
1866 toys, characters or cartoon characters, suggesting the presence of a
1867 person under twenty-one years of age, or any other depiction designed
1868 in any manner to be appealing to a person under twenty-one years of
1869 age; or

1870 (B) By using any image, or any other visual representation, of the
1871 cannabis plant or any part of the cannabis plant, including, but not
1872 limited to, the leaf of the cannabis plant;

1873 (2) Engage in any advertising by means of any form of billboard
1874 within one thousand five hundred feet of an elementary or secondary
1875 school ground or a house of worship, recreation center or facility, child
1876 care center, playground, public park or library, or engage in any
1877 advertising by means of a billboard between the hours of six o'clock a.m.
1878 and eleven o'clock p.m.;

1879 (3) Engage in advertising by means of any television, radio, Internet,
1880 mobile application, social media or other electronic communication,
1881 billboard or other outdoor signage, or print publication unless the
1882 cannabis establishment has reliable evidence that at least ninety per cent
1883 of the audience for the advertisement is reasonably expected to be
1884 twenty-one years of age or older;

1885 (4) Engage in advertising or marketing directed toward location-
1886 based devices, including, but not limited to, cellular phones, unless the
1887 marketing is a mobile device application installed on the device by the
1888 owner of the device who is twenty-one years of age or older and
1889 includes a permanent and easy opt-out feature and warnings that the

1890 use of cannabis is restricted to persons twenty-one years of age or older;

1891 (5) Advertise cannabis or cannabis products in a manner claiming or
1892 implying, or permit any employee of the cannabis establishment to
1893 claim or imply, that such products have curative or therapeutic effects,
1894 or that any other medical claim is true, or allow any employee to
1895 promote cannabis for a wellness purpose unless such claims are
1896 substantiated as set forth in regulations adopted under chapter 420f or
1897 verbally conveyed by a licensed pharmacist or other licensed medical
1898 practitioner in the course of business in, or while representing, a hybrid
1899 retail or dispensary facility;

1900 (6) Sponsor charitable, sports, musical, artistic, cultural, social or
1901 other similar events or advertising at, or in connection with, such an
1902 event unless the cannabis establishment has reliable evidence that (A)
1903 not more than ten per cent of the in-person audience at the event is
1904 reasonably expected to be under the legal age to purchase cannabis or
1905 cannabis products, and (B) not more than ten per cent of the audience
1906 that will watch, listen or participate in the event is expected to be under
1907 the legal age to purchase cannabis products;

1908 (7) Advertise cannabis, cannabis products or cannabis paraphernalia
1909 in any physical form visible to the public within five hundred feet of an
1910 elementary or secondary school ground or a recreation center or facility,
1911 child care center, playground, public park or library;

1912 (8) Cultivate cannabis or manufacture cannabis products for
1913 distribution outside of this state in violation of federal law, advertise in
1914 any way that encourages the transportation of cannabis across state lines
1915 or otherwise encourages illegal activity;

1916 (9) Except for dispensary facilities and hybrid retailers, exhibit within
1917 or upon the outside of the facility used in the operation of a cannabis
1918 establishment, or include in any advertisement, the word "dispensary"
1919 or any variation of such term or any other words, displays or symbols
1920 indicating that such store, shop or place of business is a dispensary;

1921 (10) Exhibit within or upon the outside of the premises subject to the
1922 cannabis establishment license, or include in any advertisement the
1923 words "drug store", "pharmacy", "apothecary", "drug", "drugs" or
1924 "medicine shop" or any combination of such terms or any other words,
1925 displays or symbols indicating that such store, shop or place of business
1926 is a pharmacy;

1927 (11) Advertise on or in public or private vehicles or at bus stops, taxi
1928 stands, transportation waiting areas, train stations, airports or other
1929 similar transportation venues including, but not limited to, vinyl-
1930 wrapped vehicles or signs or logos on transportation vehicles not
1931 owned by a cannabis establishment;

1932 (12) Display cannabis, cannabis products or any image, or any other
1933 visual representation, of the cannabis plant or any part of the cannabis
1934 plant, including, but not limited to, the leaf of the cannabis plant, so as
1935 to be clearly visible to a person from the exterior of the facility used in
1936 the operation of a cannabis establishment, or display signs or other
1937 printed material advertising any brand or any kind of cannabis or
1938 cannabis product, or including any image, or any other visual
1939 representation, of the cannabis plant or any part of the cannabis plant,
1940 including, but not limited to, the leaf of the cannabis plant, on the
1941 exterior of any facility used in the operation of a cannabis establishment;

1942 (13) Utilize radio or loudspeaker, in a vehicle or in or outside of a
1943 facility used in the operation of a cannabis establishment, for the
1944 purposes of advertising the sale of cannabis or cannabis products; [or]

1945 (14) Operate any web site advertising or depicting cannabis, cannabis
1946 products or cannabis paraphernalia unless such web site verifies that
1947 the entrants or users are twenty-one years of age or older; or

1948 (15) Engage in advertising or marketing that includes a discounted
1949 price or other promotional offering as an inducement to purchase any
1950 cannabis or cannabis product that is not a medical marijuana product,
1951 except a discounted price or promotional offering may be offered, as an
1952 inducement to purchase cannabis, (A) within a dispensary facility,

1953 retailer or hybrid retailer, (B) through a delivery service, or (C) on an
1954 Internet web site maintained by or for a dispensary facility, retailer or
1955 hybrid retailer where cannabis or cannabis products may be lawfully
1956 ordered.

1957 Sec. 23. Subdivision (30) of section 22-61l of the 2024 supplement to
1958 the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
1959 thereof (*Effective July 1, 2024*):

1960 (30) "Manufacturer hemp product" (A) means a commodity
1961 manufactured from the hemp plant, for commercial or research
1962 purposes, that is intended for human ingestion, inhalation, absorption
1963 or other internal consumption, that contains a THC concentration of not
1964 more than 0.3 per cent on a dry weight basis or per volume or weight of
1965 such manufacturer hemp product, and (B) does not include an infused
1966 beverage, as defined in section 26 of this act;

1967 Sec. 24. Section 22-61m of the 2024 supplement to the general statutes
1968 is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July*
1969 *1, 2024*):

1970 (a) No person shall manufacture in the state without a license to
1971 manufacture issued by the Commissioner of Consumer Protection.
1972 Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a person who is
1973 licensed in another state to manufacture, handle, store and market
1974 manufacturer hemp products from applying for and obtaining a license
1975 in accordance with the provisions of this section.

1976 (b) Each applicant for a manufacturer license shall submit an
1977 application on a form and in a manner prescribed by the Commissioner
1978 of Consumer Protection.

1979 (c) The following fees shall apply for a license to manufacture:

1980 (1) A nonrefundable license application fee of seventy-five dollars;
1981 and

1982 (2) A nonrefundable licensing fee of three hundred seventy-five

1983 dollars for a license to manufacture hemp.

1984 (d) A license to manufacture issued by the Commissioner of
1985 Consumer Protection pursuant to this section shall expire triennially on
1986 June thirtieth. Such licenses shall not be transferable.

1987 (e) In accordance with a hearing held pursuant to chapter 54, the
1988 Commissioner of Consumer Protection may deny, suspend or revoke a
1989 manufacturer license, issue fines of not more than [two thousand five
1990 hundred] five thousand dollars per violation and place conditions upon
1991 a manufacturer licensee who violates the provisions of this section and
1992 any regulation adopted pursuant to this section.

1993 (f) (1) Any individual who manufactures in this state without
1994 obtaining a license pursuant to this section or who manufactures in this
1995 state after such entity's license is suspended or revoked shall be fined
1996 [two hundred fifty] ten thousand dollars in accordance with the
1997 provisions of section 51-164n.

1998 (2) Any entity who manufactures in this state without obtaining a
1999 license pursuant to this section, or who manufactures in this state after
2000 having a license suspended, shall be fined not more than [two thousand
2001 five hundred] five thousand dollars per violation after a hearing
2002 conducted in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54.

2003 (g) Nothing in this chapter or any regulations adopted pursuant to
2004 this chapter shall be construed to apply to persons licensed pursuant to
2005 section 21a-408i nor to require persons licensed pursuant to said section
2006 to obtain a license pursuant to this chapter.

2007 (h) The Commissioner of Consumer Protection may inspect and shall
2008 have access to the buildings, equipment, supplies, vehicles, records, real
2009 property and other information of any manufacturer applicant or
2010 licensee that the commissioner deems necessary to carry out the
2011 commissioner's duties pursuant to this section.

2012 (i) (1) Each manufacturer shall follow the protocol in this subsection

2013 for disposing of cannabis in the event that any hemp or hemp product
2014 is deemed to exceed the prescribed THC concentration, as determined
2015 by the Commissioner of Consumer Protection, or a manufacturer
2016 licensee in possession of hemp or hemp products who desires to dispose
2017 of obsolete, misbranded, excess or otherwise undesired product. Each
2018 manufacturer licensee shall be responsible for all costs of disposal of
2019 hemp samples and any hemp produced by such licensee that violates
2020 the provisions of this section or any regulation adopted pursuant to this
2021 section. Any cannabis that exceeds the prescribed THC concentration
2022 allowable in hemp or hemp products shall be immediately embargoed
2023 by such manufacturer and clearly labeled as adulterated by such
2024 licensee and such licensee shall immediately notify both the Department
2025 of Consumer Protection and the Department of Agriculture, in writing,
2026 of such adulterated product. Such adulterated product shall be
2027 destroyed and disposed of by the following method, as determined by
2028 the Commissioner of Consumer Protection:

2029 (A) Surrender, without compensation, of such hemp or hemp product
2030 to the Commissioner of Consumer Protection who shall be responsible
2031 for the destruction and disposal of such adulterated product; or

2032 (B) By disposal in a manner prescribed by the Commissioner of
2033 Consumer Protection.

2034 (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision (1) of this
2035 subsection, upon written request of a manufacturer, the Commissioner
2036 of Consumer Protection may permit such manufacturer to combine
2037 different batches of raw hemp plant material to achieve a THC
2038 concentration of 0.3 per cent on a dry weight basis, in lieu of embargo
2039 or destruction.

2040 (j) The manufacturer or manufacturer's authorized designee
2041 disposing of the hemp or hemp products shall maintain and make
2042 available to the Commissioner of Consumer Protection a record of each
2043 such disposal or destruction of product indicating:

2044 (1) The date, time and location of disposal or destruction;

- 2045 (2) The manner of disposal or destruction;
- 2046 (3) The batch or lot information and quantity of hemp or hemp
2047 product disposed of or destroyed; and
- 2048 (4) The signatures of the persons disposing of the hemp or hemp
2049 products, the authorized representative of the Commissioner of
2050 Consumer Protection and any other persons present during the
2051 disposal.
- 2052 (k) Any hemp intended to be manufactured by a manufacturer into a
2053 manufacturer hemp product shall be tested by an independent testing
2054 laboratory located in this state. A manufacturer licensee shall make
2055 available samples, in an amount and type determined by the
2056 Commissioner of Consumer Protection, of hemp for an independent
2057 testing laboratory employee to select random samples. The independent
2058 testing laboratory shall test each sample in accordance with the
2059 laboratory testing standards established in policies, procedures and
2060 regulations adopted by the commissioner pursuant to section 21a-421j,
2061 as amended by this act.
- 2062 (l) Once a batch of hemp, intended to be sold as a manufacturer hemp
2063 product, has been homogenized for sample testing and eventual
2064 packaging and sale, until the independent testing laboratory provides
2065 the results from its tests and analysis, the manufacturer shall segregate
2066 and withhold from use the entire batch of hemp that is intended for use
2067 as a manufacturer hemp product, except the samples that have been
2068 removed by the independent testing laboratory for testing. During this
2069 period of segregation, the manufacturer licensee shall maintain the
2070 hemp batch in a secure, cool and dry location, as prescribed by the
2071 Commissioner of Consumer Protection, so as to prevent the hemp from
2072 becoming adulterated. Such manufacturer shall not manufacture or sell
2073 a manufacturer hemp product prior to the time that the independent
2074 testing laboratory completes testing and analysis and provides such
2075 results, in writing, to the manufacturer licensee who initiated such
2076 testing.

2077 (m) An independent testing laboratory shall immediately return or
2078 dispose of any hemp or manufacturer hemp product upon the
2079 completion of any testing, use or research. If an independent testing
2080 laboratory disposes of hemp or manufacturer hemp products, the
2081 laboratory shall dispose of such hemp in the following manner, as
2082 determined by the Commissioner of Consumer Protection:

2083 (1) By surrender, without compensation, of such hemp or
2084 manufacturer hemp product to the Commissioner of Consumer
2085 Protection who shall be responsible for the destruction and disposal of
2086 such hemp or hemp product; or

2087 (2) By disposal in a manner prescribed by the Commissioner of
2088 Consumer Protection.

2089 (n) If a sample does not pass the microbiological, mycotoxin, heavy
2090 metal or pesticide chemical residue test, based on the laboratory testing
2091 standards established in policies, procedures and regulations adopted
2092 by the Commissioner of Consumer Protection pursuant to section 21a-
2093 421j, as amended by this act, the manufacturer licensee who sent such
2094 batch for testing shall:

2095 (1) Retest and reanalyze the hemp from which the sample was taken
2096 by having an employee from the same laboratory randomly select
2097 another sample from the same hemp batch. If the sample used to retest
2098 or reanalyze such hemp yields satisfactory results for all testing
2099 required under this section, an employee from a different laboratory
2100 shall randomly select a different sample from the same hemp batch for
2101 testing. If both samples yield satisfactory results for all testing required
2102 under this section, the hemp batch from which the samples were taken
2103 shall be released for manufacturing, processing and sale;

2104 (2) If a remediation plan sufficient to ensure public health and safety
2105 is submitted to and approved by the commissioner, remediate the hemp
2106 batch from which the sample was taken and have a laboratory employee
2107 randomly select a sample from such remediated hemp batch for testing.
2108 If such randomly selected sample yields satisfactory results for any

2109 testing required under this section, an employee from a different
2110 laboratory shall randomly select a different sample from the same hemp
2111 batch for testing. If both samples yield satisfactory results for all testing
2112 required under this section, the hemp batch from which the samples
2113 were taken may be released for manufacturing, processing or sale; or

2114 (3) If the manufacturer does not retest or remediate, or if any
2115 subsequent laboratory testing does not yield satisfactory results for any
2116 testing required under this section, dispose of the entire batch from
2117 which the sample was taken in accordance with procedures established
2118 by the Commissioner of Consumer Protection pursuant to subdivision
2119 (1) of subsection (i) of this section.

2120 (o) If a sample passes the microbiological, mycotoxin, heavy metal
2121 and pesticide chemical residue test, the independent testing laboratory
2122 shall release the entire batch for manufacturing, processing or sale.

2123 (p) The independent testing laboratory shall file with the Department
2124 of Consumer Protection an electronic copy of each laboratory test result
2125 for any batch that does not pass the microbiological, mycotoxin, heavy
2126 metal or pesticide chemical residue test, at the same time that it
2127 transmits such results to the manufacturer licensee who requested such
2128 testing. Each independent testing laboratory shall maintain the test
2129 results of each tested batch for a period of three years and shall make
2130 such results available to the Department of Consumer Protection upon
2131 request.

2132 (q) Manufacturers shall maintain records required by the federal act,
2133 this section, any regulation adopted pursuant to this section and the
2134 policies, procedures and regulations adopted by the Commissioner of
2135 Consumer Protection pursuant to section 21a-421j, as amended by this
2136 act. Each manufacturer shall make such records available to the
2137 Department of Consumer Protection immediately upon request and in
2138 electronic format, if available.

2139 (r) The Commissioner of Consumer Protection may adopt
2140 regulations, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54, to

2141 implement the provisions of this section including, but not limited to,
2142 establishing sampling and testing procedures to ensure compliance
2143 with this section, prescribing storage and disposal procedures for hemp,
2144 marijuana and manufacturer hemp products that fail to pass
2145 Department of Consumer Protection prescribed independent testing
2146 laboratory testing standards and establishing advertising and labeling
2147 requirements for manufacturer hemp products.

2148 (s) Any claim of health impacts, medical effects or physical or mental
2149 benefits shall be prohibited on any advertising for, labeling of or
2150 marketing of manufacturer hemp products regardless of whether such
2151 manufacturer hemp products were manufactured in this state or
2152 another jurisdiction. Any violation of this subsection shall be deemed an
2153 unfair or deceptive trade practice under subsection (a) of section 42-
2154 110b.

2155 (t) Not later than February 1, 2020, the Commissioners of Agriculture
2156 and Consumer Protection shall submit a report, in accordance with
2157 section 11-4a, to the joint standing committee of the general assembly
2158 having cognizance of matters relating to the environment on the status
2159 of the pilot program, the development of the state plan and any
2160 regulations for such pilot program or state plan. Such report shall also
2161 include any legislative recommendations, including, but not limited to,
2162 any recommendations for requiring the registration of any
2163 manufacturer hemp product offered for sale in this state.

2164 (u) (1) Any person who sells manufacturer hemp products shall not
2165 be required to be licensed, provided such person only engages in: (A)
2166 The retail or wholesale sale of manufacturer hemp products in which no
2167 further manufacturing of hemp occurs, provided such manufacturer
2168 hemp products are acquired from a person authorized to manufacture
2169 the manufacturer hemp products under the laws of this state or another
2170 state, territory or possession of the United States or another sovereign
2171 entity; (B) the acquisition of manufacturer hemp products for the sole
2172 purpose of product distribution for resale; and (C) the retail sale of
2173 manufacturer hemp products that is authorized under federal or state

2174 law.

2175 (2) The Commissioner of Consumer Protection or Commissioner of
2176 Revenue Services may, pursuant to section 4-182, summarily suspend
2177 any credential the Department of Consumer Protection or Department
2178 of Revenue Services, respectively, issued to any person who [sells
2179 manufacturer hemp products in violation of subdivision (1) of this
2180 subsection or subsections (v) to (y), inclusive, of this section] violates
2181 any provision of this section or chapter 214c, 228d, 420f or 420h.

2182 (v) No manufacturer hemp product offered for sale in this state, or to
2183 a consumer in this state, shall contain any synthetic cannabinoid, as
2184 defined in section 21a-240, as amended by this act.

2185 (w) No manufacturer hemp product offered for sale in this state, or
2186 to a consumer in this state, shall be packaged, presented or advertised
2187 in a manner that is likely to mislead a consumer by incorporating any
2188 statement, brand, design, representation, picture, illustration or other
2189 depiction that: (1) Bears a reasonable resemblance to trademarked or
2190 characteristic packaging of (A) cannabis offered for sale (i) in this state
2191 by a cannabis establishment licensed in this state, or (ii) on tribal land
2192 by a tribal-credentialed cannabis entity, or (B) a commercially available
2193 product other than a cannabis product, as defined in section 21a-420, as
2194 amended by this act; or (2) implies that the manufacturer hemp product
2195 (A) is a cannabis product, as defined in section 21a-420, as amended by
2196 this act, (B) contains a total THC concentration greater than three-tenths
2197 per cent on a dry-weight basis, or (C) is a high-THC hemp product, as
2198 defined in section 21a-240, as amended by this act.

2199 (x) No manufacturer hemp product that is a food, beverage, oil or
2200 other product intended for human ingestion shall be distributed or sold
2201 in this state unless such product is contained within a package, or a label
2202 is affixed to such package, that includes:

2203 (1) A scannable barcode, Internet web site address or quick response
2204 code that is linked to the certificate of analysis of the final form product
2205 batch by an independent testing laboratory and discloses:

- 2206 (A) The name of such product;
- 2207 (B) The name, address and telephone number of such product's
2208 manufacturer, packer and distributor, as applicable;
- 2209 (C) The batch number, which shall match the batch number on such
2210 package or label; and
- 2211 (D) The concentration of cannabinoids present in such product,
2212 including, but not limited to, total THC and any cannabinoids or active
2213 ingredients comprising at least one per cent of such product;
- 2214 (2) The expiration or best by date for such product, if applicable;
- 2215 (3) A clear and conspicuous statement disclosing that:
- 2216 (A) Children, or those who are pregnant or breastfeeding, should
2217 avoid using such product prior to consulting with a health care
2218 professional concerning such product's safety;
- 2219 (B) Products containing cannabinoids should be kept out of reach of
2220 children; and
- 2221 (C) The federal Food and Drug Administration has not evaluated
2222 such product for safety or efficacy; and
- 2223 (4) If such product is intended to be inhaled, a clear and conspicuous
2224 warning statement disclosing that smoking or vaporizing is hazardous
2225 to human health.
- 2226 (y) No manufacturer hemp product that is a topical, soap or cosmetic,
2227 as defined in section 21a-92, shall be distributed or sold in this state
2228 unless such product is contained within a package, or a label is affixed
2229 to such package, that includes:
- 2230 (1) A scannable barcode, Internet web site address or quick response
2231 code that is linked to the certificate of analysis of the final form extract
2232 or final form product batch by an independent testing laboratory and

2233 discloses:

2234 (A) The name of such product;

2235 (B) The name, address and telephone number of such product's
2236 manufacturer, packer and distributor, as applicable;

2237 (C) The batch number, which shall match the batch number on such
2238 package or label; and

2239 (D) The concentration of cannabinoids present in such batch,
2240 including, but not limited to, total THC and any marketed cannabinoids;

2241 (2) The expiration or best by date for such product, if applicable; and

2242 (3) A clear and conspicuous statement disclosing the following:

2243 "THE FDA HAS NOT EVALUATED THIS PRODUCT FOR SAFETY
2244 OR EFFICACY."

2245 [(z) Any violation of subsections (u) to (y), inclusive, of this section
2246 shall be deemed an unfair or deceptive trade practice under subsection
2247 (a) of section 42-110b.]

2248 [(aa)] (z) Not later than October 31, 2023, and annually thereafter, the
2249 Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall, in
2250 consultation with the Department of Consumer Protection, publish a
2251 training bulletin to inform local law enforcement agencies and officers
2252 regarding the investigation and enforcement standards concerning
2253 cannabis and high-THC hemp products.

2254 [(bb)] (aa) Notwithstanding any provision of the general statutes: (1)
2255 CBD that is found in manufacturer hemp products shall not be
2256 considered a controlled substance, as defined in section 21a-240, as
2257 amended by this act, or legend drug, as defined in section 20-571; and
2258 (2) CBD derived from hemp and contained in manufacturer hemp
2259 products shall not be considered a controlled substance or adulterant.

2260 (bb) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the
2261 shipment or transportation through this state of any hemp that is
2262 lawfully produced under federal law.

2263 Sec. 25. Subsection (c) of section 22-61n of the 2024 supplement to the
2264 general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu
2265 thereof (*Effective July 1, 2024*):

2266 (c) Hemp or hemp products purchased by a producer, cultivator,
2267 micro-cultivator, [or] product manufacturer or food and beverage
2268 manufacturer from a third party shall be tracked as a separate batch
2269 throughout the manufacturing process in order to document the
2270 disposition of such hemp or hemp products. Once hemp or hemp
2271 products are received by a producer, cultivator, micro-cultivator, [or]
2272 product manufacturer or food and beverage manufacturer, such hemp
2273 or hemp products shall be deemed cannabis and shall comply with the
2274 requirements for cannabis contained in the applicable provisions of the
2275 general statutes and any regulations adopted pursuant to such
2276 provisions. A producer, cultivator, micro-cultivator, [and] product
2277 manufacturer and food and beverage manufacturer shall retain a copy
2278 of the certificate of analysis for purchased hemp or hemp products and
2279 invoice and transport documents that evidence the quantity purchased
2280 and date received.

2281 Sec. 26. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2024*) For the purposes of this section
2282 and sections 27 and 28 of this act:

2283 (1) "Cannabis" means marijuana, as defined in section 21a-240 of the
2284 general statutes, as amended by this act;

2285 (2) "Cannabis establishment" has the same meaning as provided in
2286 section 21a-420 of the general statutes, as amended by this act;

2287 (3) "Cannabis product" has the same meaning as provided in section
2288 21a-420 of the general statutes, as amended by this act;

2289 (4) "Cannabis testing laboratory" has the same meaning as provided

2290 in section 21a-408 of the general statutes, as amended by this act;

2291 (5) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Consumer
2292 Protection;

2293 (6) "Consumer" has the same meaning as provided in section 21a-420
2294 of the general statutes, as amended by this act;

2295 (7) "Container" (A) means an object that is offered, intended for sale
2296 or sold to a consumer and directly contains an infused beverage, and (B)
2297 does not include an object or packaging that indirectly contains, or
2298 contains in bulk for transportation purposes, an infused beverage;

2299 (8) "Cultivator" has the same meaning as provided in section 21a-420
2300 of the general statutes, as amended by this act;

2301 (9) "Department" means the Department of Consumer Protection;

2302 (10) "Dispensary facility" has the same meaning as provided in
2303 section 21a-420 of the general statutes, as amended by this act;

2304 (11) "Food and beverage manufacturer" has the same meaning as
2305 provided in section 21a-420 of the general statutes, as amended by this
2306 act;

2307 (12) "Hemp" has the same meaning as provided in section 22-611 of
2308 the general statutes, as amended by this act;

2309 (13) "Hemp producer" means producer, as defined in section 22-611
2310 of the general statutes, as amended by this act;

2311 (14) "Hemp products" has the same meaning as provided in section
2312 22-611 of the general statutes, as amended by this act;

2313 (15) "Hybrid retailer" has the same meaning as provided in section
2314 21a-420 of the general statutes, as amended by this act;

2315 (16) "Infused beverage" means a beverage that (A) is not an alcoholic
2316 beverage, as defined in section 30-1 of the general statutes, (B) is

2317 intended for human consumption, and (C) contains, or is advertised,
2318 labeled or offered for sale as containing, total THC that is not greater
2319 than three milligrams per container;

2320 (17) "Infused beverage manufacturer" means a person licensed by the
2321 Commissioner of Consumer Protection pursuant to section 27 of this act;

2322 (18) "Legacy infused beverage" means a beverage that (A) is not an
2323 alcoholic beverage, as defined in section 30-1 of the general statutes, (B)
2324 is intended for human consumption, (C) contains, or is advertised,
2325 labeled or offered for sale as containing, THC, as defined in section 21a-
2326 240 of the general statutes, as amended by this act, and (D) as of June 30,
2327 2024, is in compliance with (i) the provisions of RERACA, as defined in
2328 section 21a-420 of the general statutes, as amended by this act, and (ii)
2329 the policies and procedures issued by the Commissioner of Consumer
2330 Protection to implement, and any regulations adopted pursuant to,
2331 RERACA, as defined in section 21a-420 of the general statutes, as
2332 amended by this act;

2333 (19) "Micro-cultivator" has the same meaning as provided in section
2334 21a-420 of the general statutes, as amended by this act;

2335 (20) "Manufacturer hemp product" has the same meaning as
2336 provided in section 22-61l of the general statutes, as amended by this
2337 act;

2338 (21) "Producer" has the same meaning as provided in section 21a-420
2339 of the general statutes, as amended by this act;

2340 (22) "Product manufacturer" has the same meaning as provided in
2341 section 21a-420 of the general statutes, as amended by this act;

2342 (23) "Retailer" has the same meaning as provided in section 21a-420
2343 of the general statutes, as amended by this act; and

2344 (24) "Total THC" has the same meaning as provided in section 21a-
2345 240 of the general statutes, as amended by this act.

2346 Sec. 27. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2024*) (a) Notwithstanding the
2347 provisions of sections 22-61m of the general statutes, as amended by this
2348 act, and 22-61n of the general statutes, as amended by this act, and
2349 except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, no person shall, on
2350 or after October 1, 2024, manufacture any infused beverage that is
2351 intended to be sold or offered for sale in this state unless such person
2352 has received an infused beverage manufacturer license issued by the
2353 Commissioner of Consumer Protection pursuant to this section.

2354 (b) A person seeking an infused beverage manufacturer license under
2355 this section shall submit to the Department of Consumer Protection, in
2356 a form and manner prescribed by the Commissioner of Consumer
2357 Protection, an application accompanied by an application fee in the
2358 amount of five thousand dollars. Each license issued pursuant to this
2359 section shall be valid for a period of one year, and shall be renewable for
2360 additional one-year periods upon submission of a renewal application
2361 in the manner, and payment of a renewal fee in the amount, set forth for
2362 an initial application under this subsection. All fees collected under this
2363 subsection shall be deposited in the consumer protection enforcement
2364 account established in section 21a-8a of the general statutes.

2365 (c) (1) A cultivator, micro-cultivator, food and beverage manufacturer
2366 or product manufacturer, or a producer that has received expanded
2367 authorization to engage in the adult use cannabis market under the
2368 producer's license issued pursuant to section 21a-408i of the general
2369 statutes, may, beginning on October 1, 2024, manufacture infused
2370 beverages in this state that are intended to be sold or offered for sale in
2371 this state if such cultivator, micro-cultivator, food and beverage
2372 manufacturer, product manufacturer or producer submits to the
2373 Department of Consumer Protection, in a form and manner prescribed
2374 by the Commissioner of Consumer Protection, a written request to
2375 manufacture such infused beverages, and the commissioner approves
2376 such written request.

2377 (2) A cultivator, micro-cultivator, food and beverage manufacturer,
2378 product manufacturer or producer that receives approval from the

2379 Commissioner of Consumer Protection under subdivision (1) of this
2380 subsection shall be subject to all provisions of this section, and all
2381 regulations, policies and procedures adopted or issued pursuant to
2382 subsection (k) of this section, applicable to infused beverage
2383 manufacturers, except no such cultivator, micro-cultivator, food and
2384 beverage manufacturer, product manufacturer or producer shall be
2385 subject to the provisions of subsections (a) and (b) of this section.

2386 (d) (1) Beginning on October 1, 2024, no infused beverage
2387 manufacturer shall obtain any hemp product for the purpose of
2388 manufacturing any infused beverage that is intended to be sold or
2389 offered for sale in this state unless such hemp product is in the form of
2390 hemp oil, and no such infused beverage manufacturer shall use any
2391 hemp product other than hemp oil to manufacture any such infused
2392 beverage.

2393 (2) Beginning on October 1, 2024, no infused beverage manufacturer
2394 shall obtain any hemp oil for the purpose of manufacturing any infused
2395 beverage that is intended to be sold or offered for sale in this state unless
2396 such hemp oil:

2397 (A) Is derived from hemp;

2398 (B) (i) Was extracted from hemp grown by (I) a hemp producer, as
2399 evidenced by a certificate of authenticity issued by the hemp producer,
2400 or (II) a licensed hemp grower regulated by a state, territory or federally
2401 recognized Indian tribe, and in accordance with a state or tribal plan
2402 approved by the United States Department of Agriculture, as evidenced
2403 by a certificate of authenticity issued by such licensed hemp grower, or
2404 (ii) was extracted (I) by a person who is actively credentialed by a state
2405 or federally recognized Indian tribe to extract hemp, and (II) in a facility
2406 that is credentialed by a state or federally recognized Indian tribe; and

2407 (C) Was extracted from hemp by using (i) a Class 3 residual solvent
2408 within the meaning of the most recent United States Pharmacopeia,
2409 Chapter 467, as amended from time to time, (ii) a solvent generally
2410 recognized as safe pursuant to the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic

2411 Act, or (iii) a solvent approved by the Department of Consumer
2412 Protection and posted on the department's Internet web site.

2413 (3) Beginning on October 1, 2024, each infused beverage
2414 manufacturer that manufactures any infused beverage that is intended
2415 to be sold or offered for sale in this state shall:

2416 (A) Not manufacture any such infused beverage with total THC that
2417 exceeds three milligrams per container;

2418 (B) Manufacture such infused beverage by using equipment that is
2419 exclusively used to manufacture an infused beverage or prepared in
2420 accordance with good manufacturing practices as set forth in 21 CFR
2421 Parts 110 and 111, as amended from time to time, as applicable; and

2422 (C) Ensure that all hemp oil such infused beverage manufacturer
2423 possesses to manufacture such infused beverage is (i) stored in a secure,
2424 locked location separate from any cannabis, (ii) clearly and
2425 conspicuously labeled as hemp oil solely for use in manufacturing an
2426 infused beverage, and (iii) solely used for the purpose of manufacturing
2427 an infused beverage.

2428 (e) (1) Beginning on October 1, 2024, no infused beverage that is sold
2429 or offered for sale in this state shall include (A) any additive that (i) is
2430 psychotropic, or (ii) could increase the potency, toxicity or addictive
2431 properties of the infused beverage, including, but not limited to, caffeine
2432 other than caffeine naturally occurring in chocolate, or (B) total THC that
2433 exceeds three milligrams per container.

2434 (2) (A) Beginning on October 1, 2024, each lot of an infused beverage
2435 in final form shall be tested by a cannabis testing laboratory. A
2436 statistically significant number of samples shall be collected from such
2437 lot and submitted to the cannabis testing laboratory for final product
2438 testing in a manner approved by the Department of Consumer
2439 Protection. Such sampling and final product testing shall be conducted
2440 by using a representative sample of such lot and by collecting a
2441 minimum number of sample increments relative to the size of such lot.

2442 (B) Beginning on October 1, 2024, no infused beverage shall be sold
2443 or offered for sale in this state unless the infused beverage meets (i) the
2444 laboratory testing standards for cannabis established in, and any
2445 regulations, policies and procedures adopted or issued pursuant to,
2446 section 21a-421j of the general statutes, as amended by this act, or (ii)
2447 such other testing standards as may be approved by the Department of
2448 Consumer Protection and posted on the department's Internet web site.

2449 (3) Beginning on October 1, 2024, no infused beverage sold or offered
2450 for sale in this state shall be packaged, labeled or advertised in any
2451 manner that is likely to mislead an individual by incorporating any
2452 statement, brand, design, representation, picture, illustration or other
2453 depiction that:

2454 (A) Bears a reasonable resemblance to trademarked or characteristic
2455 packaging of (i) cannabis offered for sale (I) in this state by a cannabis
2456 establishment licensed in this state, or (II) on tribal land by a tribal-
2457 credentialed cannabis entity, or (ii) a commercially available product
2458 other than a cannabis product; or

2459 (B) Appeals to individuals who are younger than twenty-one years of
2460 age by, among other things, (i) making use of any spokesperson or
2461 celebrity who appeals to such individuals, (ii) depicting any individual
2462 who is younger than twenty-five years of age consuming cannabis or an
2463 infused beverage, (iii) including any object, such as a toy, character or
2464 cartoon character, which suggests the presence of any individual who is
2465 younger than twenty-one years of age, or (iv) making use of any other
2466 method that is designed to appeal to any individual who is younger
2467 than twenty-one years of age.

2468 (4) Beginning on October 1, 2024, each infused beverage container
2469 sold or offered for sale in this state shall prominently display a symbol,
2470 in a size of not less than one-half inch by one-half inch and in a format
2471 approved by the Commissioner of Consumer Protection, that indicates
2472 that such infused beverage is not legal or safe for individuals younger
2473 than twenty-one years of age.

2474 (f) (1) Beginning on October 1, 2024, no infused beverage
2475 manufacturer shall sell an infused beverage to any person in this state
2476 other than (A) a dispensary facility, (B) a hybrid retailer, (C) a retailer,
2477 or (D) the holder of a wholesaler permit or a wholesaler permit for beer
2478 issued under section 30-17 of the general statutes.

2479 (2) Beginning on October 1, 2024, a dispensary facility, hybrid retailer
2480 or retailer, before selling an infused beverage to a consumer in this state,
2481 or wholesaler permittee, before selling an infused beverage to a package
2482 store permittee under subsection (b) of section 30-20 of the general
2483 statutes, as amended by this act, shall, based on a representative sample
2484 of the infused beverage containers included in the shipment that
2485 includes such infused beverage, (A) verify that the infused beverages
2486 included in such shipment satisfy the requirements established in
2487 subdivision (3) of subsection (e) of this section and any regulations
2488 adopted, and policies and procedures issued, pursuant to subsection (k)
2489 of this section, and (B) for the purpose of preserving public health and
2490 safety, verify that the infused beverages included in such shipment were
2491 manufactured in accordance with requirements that are substantially
2492 similar to the requirements established in subsections (d) and (e) of this
2493 section and any regulations adopted, and policies and procedures
2494 issued, pursuant to subsection (k) of this section if such infused
2495 beverages were manufactured (i) in a facility located in, and regulated
2496 by, another state, and (ii) by a person who is regulated as a food or
2497 nonalcoholic beverage manufacturer.

2498 (g) Beginning on October 1, 2024, no cannabis establishment or
2499 infused beverage manufacturer, or agent or employee of a cannabis
2500 establishment or infused beverage manufacturer, shall gift or transfer
2501 any infused beverage to a consumer, at no cost to the consumer, as part
2502 of a commercial transaction.

2503 (h) Beginning on October 1, 2024, the Commissioner of Consumer
2504 Protection may request that an infused beverage manufacturer submit
2505 to the Department of Consumer Protection, in a form and manner
2506 prescribed by the commissioner, documentation sufficient to

2507 demonstrate that the infused beverage manufacturer is in compliance
2508 with the provisions of this section. The infused beverage manufacturer
2509 shall promptly provide such documentation to the department.

2510 (i) Beginning on October 1, 2024, each infused beverage manufacturer
2511 shall be subject to the investigation and enforcement provisions set forth
2512 in section 21a-421p of the general statutes.

2513 (j) Beginning on October 1, 2024, if the Commissioner of Consumer
2514 Protection determines, after consulting with the Attorney General, that
2515 the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018, P.L. 115-334, as amended
2516 from time to time, has been amended in a manner that conflicts with any
2517 provision of this section, the commissioner shall prepare and submit a
2518 report, in coordination with the Attorney General and in accordance
2519 with the provisions of section 11-4a of the general statutes, to the joint
2520 standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of
2521 matters relating to consumer protection. Such report shall, at a
2522 minimum, set forth the scope of such conflict and recommendations to
2523 resolve such conflict. The commissioner shall submit such report: (1)
2524 Not later than thirty days after the United States Department of
2525 Agriculture announces such amendment, if the General Assembly is in
2526 session; or (2) not later than sixty days after the United States
2527 Department of Agriculture announces such amendment, if the General
2528 Assembly is not in session.

2529 (k) The Commissioner of Consumer Protection may adopt
2530 regulations, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54 of the
2531 general statutes, to implement the provisions of this section.
2532 Notwithstanding the requirements of sections 4-168 to 4-172, inclusive,
2533 of the general statutes, the commissioner shall, prior to adopting such
2534 regulations and in order to effectuate the provisions of this section, issue
2535 policies and procedures to implement the provisions of this section that
2536 shall have the force and effect of law. The commissioner shall post all
2537 policies and procedures on the Department of Consumer Protection's
2538 Internet web site, and submit such policies and procedures to the
2539 Secretary of the State for posting on the eRegulations System, at least

2540 fifteen days prior to the effective date of any policy or procedure. Any
2541 such policy or procedure shall no longer be effective upon the earlier of
2542 either the adoption of the policy or procedure as a final regulation under
2543 section 4-172 of the general statutes or forty-eight months from July 1,
2544 2024, if such regulations have not been submitted to the legislative
2545 regulation review committee for consideration under section 4-170 of
2546 the general statutes.

2547 (l) Beginning on October 1, 2024, and following a hearing conducted
2548 in accordance with chapter 54 of the general statutes, the Commissioner
2549 of Consumer Protection may impose an administrative civil penalty, not
2550 to exceed five thousand dollars per violation, and suspend, revoke or
2551 place conditions upon any infused beverage manufacturer that violates
2552 any provision of this section or any regulation adopted pursuant to
2553 subsection (k) of this section. All administrative civil penalties collected
2554 under this subsection shall be deposited in the consumer protection
2555 enforcement account established in section 21a-8a of the general
2556 statutes.

2557 (m) Beginning on October 1, 2024, the Commissioner of Consumer
2558 Protection may, pursuant to section 4-182 of the general statutes,
2559 summarily suspend any credential the commissioner or Department of
2560 Consumer Protection has issued to any person who violates any
2561 provision of this section.

2562 (n) Any violation of the provisions of this section shall be deemed an
2563 unfair or deceptive trade practice under subsection (a) of section 42-110b
2564 of the general statutes.

2565 Sec. 28. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2024*) (a) (1) Beginning on October 1,
2566 2024, no infused beverage shall be sold, offered for sale or distributed in
2567 this state unless:

2568 (A) The infused beverage is sold or offered for sale (i) on premises
2569 operating under a package store permit issued pursuant to subsection
2570 (b) of section 30-20 of the general statutes, as amended by this act, or (ii)
2571 at a dispensary facility, hybrid retailer or retailer;

2572 (B) If the infused beverage is sold at a dispensary facility, hybrid
2573 retailer or retailer, the infused beverage is stored and displayed
2574 separately from any cannabis, in the same manner provided for
2575 manufacturer hemp products, in accordance with section 21a-409, 21a-
2576 420s or 21a-420r of the general statutes, respectively; and

2577 (C) The infused beverage meets the standards set forth for
2578 manufacturer hemp products in subsections (v) and (x) of section 22-
2579 61m of the general statutes, as amended by this act.

2580 (2) Beginning on July 1, 2024, no infused beverage shall be sold, or
2581 offered for sale, at retail to any individual in this state by way of any
2582 indirect means, including, but not limited to, by way of mail or any
2583 telephonic or other electronic means.

2584 (b) No infused beverage shall be sold to any individual who is
2585 younger than twenty-one years of age. No owner, agent or employee of
2586 a package store permitted under subsection (b) of section 30-20 of the
2587 general statutes, as amended by this act, or of a dispensary facility,
2588 hybrid retailer or retailer, shall sell any infused beverage to an
2589 individual without first verifying the individual's age with a valid
2590 government-issued driver's license or identity card to establish that such
2591 individual is twenty-one years of age or older.

2592 (c) Beginning on October 1, 2024, no person shall sell, or offer for sale,
2593 any infused beverage in any container containing less than twelve fluid
2594 ounces, or any packaging comprised of more than four containers.

2595 (d) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (a) to (c), inclusive,
2596 of this section, a dispensary facility, hybrid retailer, retailer or package
2597 store that has received a waiver from the Commissioner of Consumer
2598 Protection under section 30 of this act may, during the period beginning
2599 on July 1, 2024, and ending on September 30, 2024, sell legacy infused
2600 beverages in accordance with such waiver and the requirements set
2601 forth in section 30 of this act.

2602 (e) Any violation of the provisions of this section shall be deemed an

2603 unfair or deceptive trade practice under subsection (a) of section 42-110b
2604 of the general statutes.

2605 Sec. 29. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) (a) For the purposes of this
2606 section:

2607 (1) "Business" means any individual or sole proprietorship,
2608 partnership, firm, corporation, trust, limited liability company, limited
2609 liability partnership, joint stock company, joint venture, association or
2610 other legal entity through which business for profit or not-for-profit is
2611 conducted;

2612 (2) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Consumer
2613 Protection;

2614 (3) "Container" (A) means an object that is intended for sale to a
2615 consumer, as defined in section 21a-420 of the general statutes, as
2616 amended by this act, and directly contains an infused beverage or legacy
2617 infused beverage, and (B) does not include an object or packaging that
2618 indirectly contains, or contains in bulk for transportation purposes, an
2619 infused beverage or legacy infused beverage;

2620 (4) "Dispensary facility" has the same meaning as provided in section
2621 21a-420 of the general statutes, as amended by this act;

2622 (5) "Hybrid retailer" has the same meaning as provided in section 21a-
2623 420 of the general statutes, as amended by this act;

2624 (6) "Infused beverage" means a beverage that (A) is not an alcoholic
2625 beverage, as defined in section 30-1 of the general statutes, (B) is
2626 intended for human consumption, and (C) contains, or is advertised,
2627 labeled or offered for sale as containing, total THC, as defined in section
2628 21a-240 of the general statutes, as amended by this act, that is not greater
2629 than three milligrams per container;

2630 (7) "Legacy infused beverage" means a beverage that (A) is not an
2631 alcoholic beverage, as defined in section 30-1 of the general statutes, (B)
2632 is intended for human consumption, (C) contains, or is advertised,

2633 labeled or offered for sale as containing, THC, as defined in section 21a-
2634 240 of the general statutes, as amended by this act, and (D) as of the
2635 effective date of this section, is in compliance with (i) the provisions of
2636 RERACA, as defined in section 21a-420 of the general statutes, as
2637 amended by this act, and (ii) the policies and procedures issued by the
2638 Commissioner of Consumer Protection to implement, and any
2639 regulations adopted pursuant to, RERACA, as defined in section 21a-
2640 420 of the general statutes, as amended by this act;

2641 (8) "Package store" means premises operating under a permit issued
2642 under subsection (b) of section 30-20 of the general statutes, as amended
2643 by this act; and

2644 (9) "Retailer" has the same meaning as provided in section 21a-420 of
2645 the general statutes, as amended by this act.

2646 (b) (1) Beginning on May 15, 2024, no business, other than a
2647 dispensary facility, hybrid retailer, retailer or package store, shall sell
2648 any infused beverage or legacy infused beverage in this state unless
2649 such business has satisfied the requirements established in subdivision
2650 (1) of subsection (c) of this section.

2651 (2) Beginning on October 1, 2024, no business, other than a dispensary
2652 facility, hybrid retailer, retailer or package store, shall sell, or possess
2653 with intent to sell, any infused beverage or legacy infused beverage in
2654 this state unless such business has satisfied the requirements established
2655 in subsection (c) of this section.

2656 (c) (1) Not later than May 14, 2024, each business, other than a
2657 dispensary facility, hybrid retailer, retailer or package store, that owns
2658 and possesses any infused beverage or legacy infused beverage in this
2659 state on said date shall take an inventory of all containers such business
2660 owns and possesses in this state on said date.

2661 (2) Not later than June 15, 2024, each business, other than a
2662 dispensary facility, hybrid retailer, retailer or package store, shall
2663 submit to the Department of Consumer Protection, in a form and

2664 manner prescribed by the Commissioner of Consumer Protection:

2665 (A) A report disclosing the results of the inventory conducted
2666 pursuant to subdivision (1) of this section; and

2667 (B) A fee in the amount of one dollar per container included in such
2668 inventory.

2669 (3) If any business, other than a dispensary facility, hybrid retailer,
2670 retailer or package store, fails to submit the report and pay the fee
2671 required under subdivision (2) of this subsection on or before June 15,
2672 2024, the Commissioner of Consumer Protection shall:

2673 (A) Make a good faith estimate, based on the information available to
2674 the commissioner, of the number of containers that such business
2675 owned, and were in such business's possession, in this state on May 14,
2676 2024; and

2677 (B) Invoice such business for a fee in the amount of one dollar per
2678 container described in subparagraph (A) of this subdivision.

2679 (d) All fees received by the Department of Consumer Protection
2680 under this section shall be deposited in the consumer protection
2681 enforcement account established in section 21a-8a of the general
2682 statutes.

2683 (e) If any business, other than a dispensary facility, hybrid retailer,
2684 retailer or package store, fails to submit the report and pay the fee
2685 required under subdivision (2) of subsection (c) of this section on or
2686 before June 15, 2024, the Commissioner of Consumer Protection may,
2687 subject to the provisions of chapter 54 of the general statutes, revoke,
2688 place conditions upon or suspend any certificate, license, permit,
2689 registration or other credential the Department of Consumer Protection
2690 has issued to or for such business.

2691 Sec. 30. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) (a) For the purposes of this
2692 section:

2693 (1) "Dispensary facility" has the same meaning as provided in section
2694 21a-420 of the general statutes, as amended by this act;

2695 (2) "Hybrid retailer" has the same meaning as provided in section 21a-
2696 420 of the general statutes, as amended by this act;

2697 (3) "Legacy infused beverage" means a beverage that (A) is not an
2698 alcoholic beverage, as defined in section 30-1 of the general statutes, (B)
2699 is intended for human consumption, (C) contains, or is advertised,
2700 labeled or offered for sale as containing, THC, as defined in section 21a-
2701 240 of the general statutes, as amended by this act, and (D) as of June 30,
2702 2024, is in compliance with (i) the provisions of RERACA, and (ii) the
2703 policies and procedures issued by the Commissioner of Consumer
2704 Protection to implement, and any regulations adopted pursuant to,
2705 RERACA;

2706 (4) "RERACA" has the same meaning as provided in section 21a-420
2707 of the general statutes, as amended by this act; and

2708 (5) "Retailer" has the same meaning as provided in section 21a-420 of
2709 the general statutes, as amended by this act.

2710 (b) During the period beginning on the effective date of this section
2711 and ending on June 30, 2024, a dispensary facility, hybrid retailer or
2712 retailer, or the holder of a package store permit issued under subsection
2713 (b) of section 30-20 of the general statutes, as amended by this act, may
2714 submit to the Department of Consumer Protection, in a form and
2715 manner prescribed by the Commissioner of Consumer Protection, an
2716 application for a waiver to, during the period beginning on July 1, 2024,
2717 and ending on September 30, 2024, sell the legacy infused beverages
2718 that, on the effective date of this section, are in the possession, and
2719 included in the inventory, of such dispensary facility, hybrid retailer,
2720 retailer or package store.

2721 (c) A waiver issued by the Commissioner of Consumer Protection
2722 pursuant to subsection (b) of this section shall allow the dispensary
2723 facility, hybrid retailer, retailer or package store to, during the period

2724 beginning on July 1, 2024, and ending on September 30, 2024, sell the
2725 legacy infused beverages that, on the effective date of this section, are in
2726 the possession, and included in the inventory, of such dispensary
2727 facility, hybrid retailer, retailer or package store, provided all such sales
2728 are made (1) to individuals twenty-one years of age or older, and (2) in
2729 compliance with all applicable provisions of RERACA and the policies
2730 and procedures issued by the Commissioner of Consumer Protection to
2731 implement, and any regulations adopted pursuant to, RERACA.

2732 (d) No dispensary facility, hybrid retailer, retailer or package store
2733 shall sell any legacy infused beverage during the period beginning on
2734 July 1, 2024, and ending on September 30, 2024, unless the
2735 Commissioner of Consumer Protection has issued a waiver, pursuant to
2736 subsection (b) of this section, to the dispensary facility, hybrid retailer
2737 or retailer or the holder of the package store permit issued under
2738 subsection (b) of section 30-20 of the general statutes, as amended by
2739 this act.

2740 Sec. 31. (NEW) (*Effective January 1, 2025*) (a) As used in this section:

2741 (1) "Cannabis establishment" has the same meaning as provided in
2742 section 21a-420 of the general statutes, as amended by this act;

2743 (2) "Consumer" has the same meaning as provided in section 21a-420
2744 of the general statutes, as amended by this act;

2745 (3) "Container" (A) means an object that is offered, intended for sale
2746 or sold to a consumer and directly contains (i) a manufacturer hemp
2747 product, or (ii) a moderate-THC hemp product, and (B) does not include
2748 an object or packaging that indirectly contains, or contains in bulk for
2749 transportation purposes, (i) a manufacturer hemp product, or (ii) a
2750 moderate-THC hemp product;

2751 (4) "Manufacturer hemp product" has the same meaning as provided
2752 in section 22-611 of the general statutes, as amended by this act;

2753 (5) "Moderate-THC hemp product" (A) means a manufacturer hemp

2754 product that has total THC, as defined in section 21a-240 of the general
2755 statutes, as amended by this act, of not less than one-half of one
2756 milligram, and not more than five milligrams, on a per-container basis,
2757 and (B) does not include (i) an infused beverage, as defined in section 26
2758 of this act, or (ii) a legacy infused beverage, as defined in section 26 of
2759 this act; and

2760 (6) "Moderate-THC hemp product vendor" means a person that (A)
2761 holds a certificate of registration issued by the Commissioner of
2762 Consumer Protection pursuant to this section, and (B) is not a cannabis
2763 establishment.

2764 (b) Beginning on January 1, 2025, no person shall sell any moderate-
2765 THC hemp product in the state unless such person is a cannabis
2766 establishment or holds a certificate of registration issued by the
2767 Commissioner of Consumer Protection pursuant to this section.

2768 (c) (1) (A) Beginning on January 1, 2025, a person seeking a certificate
2769 of registration as a moderate-THC hemp product vendor shall submit
2770 to the Commissioner of Consumer Protection, in a form and manner
2771 prescribed by the commissioner, an application accompanied by a
2772 nonrefundable application fee in the amount of two thousand dollars.
2773 Such application shall, at a minimum, disclose:

2774 (i) The location in the state where such person currently sells or
2775 proposes to sell, at retail, moderate-THC hemp products to consumers;
2776 and

2777 (ii) Except as provided in subparagraph (C) of this subdivision,
2778 information sufficient for the commissioner to determine that:

2779 (I) During the preceding year, at least eighty-five per cent of the
2780 average monthly gross revenue generated at such existing retail location
2781 was derived from sales, at retail, of moderate-THC hemp products to
2782 consumers; or

2783 (II) It is reasonably likely that at least eighty-five per cent of the

2784 average monthly gross revenue to be generated at such proposed retail
2785 location will be derived from sales, at retail, of moderate-THC hemp
2786 products to consumers.

2787 (B) Except as provided in subparagraph (C) of this subdivision, the
2788 commissioner shall not issue a certificate of registration as a moderate-
2789 THC hemp product vendor unless the commissioner has determined
2790 that the applicant satisfies, or is reasonably likely to satisfy, the
2791 minimum sales threshold established in subparagraph (A) of this
2792 subdivision. Each such certificate shall expire annually, and shall allow
2793 the moderate-THC hemp product vendor to sell, at retail, moderate-
2794 THC hemp products to consumers at such location.

2795 (C) No person seeking a certificate of registration as a moderate-THC
2796 hemp product vendor shall be required to disclose information
2797 sufficient for the Commissioner of Consumer Protection to determine
2798 that such person satisfies, or is reasonably likely to satisfy, the minimum
2799 sales threshold established in subparagraph (A) of this subdivision if
2800 such person manufactures moderate-THC hemp products at the
2801 location in the state where such person sells or proposes to sell, at retail,
2802 moderate-THC hemp products to consumers. The commissioner may
2803 issue a certificate of registration as a moderate-THC hemp product
2804 vendor to a person that satisfies the criteria set forth in this
2805 subparagraph even if such person does not satisfy the minimum sales
2806 threshold established in subparagraph (A) of this subdivision.

2807 (2) (A) Each certificate issued pursuant to this section shall be
2808 renewable for additional one-year periods. Each moderate-THC hemp
2809 product vendor seeking renewal shall submit to the Commissioner of
2810 Consumer Protection, in a form and manner prescribed by the
2811 commissioner, a renewal application accompanied by a nonrefundable
2812 renewal application fee in the amount of two thousand dollars. Such
2813 application shall, at a minimum and except as provided in
2814 subparagraph (B) of this subdivision, disclose information sufficient for
2815 the commissioner to determine that, during the preceding registration
2816 year, at least eighty-five per cent of the average monthly gross revenue

2817 generated at the moderate-THC hemp product vendor's registered retail
2818 location was derived from sales, at retail, of moderate-THC hemp
2819 products to consumers. Except as provided in subparagraph (B) of this
2820 subdivision, the commissioner shall not issue a renewal to a moderate-
2821 THC hemp product vendor unless the commissioner has determined
2822 that the moderate-THC hemp product vendor satisfied such minimum
2823 sales threshold.

2824 (B) No moderate-THC hemp product vendor seeking renewal of a
2825 certificate issued pursuant to this section shall be required to disclose
2826 information sufficient for the Commissioner of Consumer Protection to
2827 determine that such moderate-THC hemp product vendor satisfied the
2828 minimum sales threshold established in subparagraph (A) of this
2829 subdivision if such moderate-THC hemp product vendor manufactures
2830 moderate-THC hemp products at such moderate-THC hemp product
2831 vendor's registered retail location. The commissioner may issue a
2832 renewal to a moderate-THC hemp product vendor that satisfies the
2833 criteria set forth in this subparagraph even if the moderate-THC hemp
2834 product vendor did not satisfy the minimum sales threshold established
2835 in subparagraph (A) of this subdivision.

2836 (3) All fees collected by the department under this section shall be
2837 deposited in the consumer protection enforcement account established
2838 in section 21a-8a of the general statutes.

2839 (d) No person may act as a moderate-THC hemp product vendor, or
2840 represent that such person is a moderate-THC hemp product vendor,
2841 unless such person has obtained and actively holds a certificate of
2842 registration as a moderate-THC hemp product vendor issued by the
2843 Commissioner of Consumer Protection pursuant to this section.

2844 (e) No cannabis establishment or moderate-THC hemp product
2845 vendor, or agent or employee of a cannabis establishment or moderate-
2846 THC hemp product vendor, shall sell a moderate-THC hemp product to
2847 any individual who is younger than twenty-one years of age. Prior to
2848 selling any moderate-THC hemp product to an individual, the cannabis

2849 establishment, moderate-THC hemp product vendor, agent or
2850 employee shall first verify the individual's age with a valid government-
2851 issued driver's license or identity card to establish that such individual
2852 is twenty-one years of age or older.

2853 (f) No person shall sell any moderate-THC hemp product intended
2854 for human ingestion in packaging that includes more than two
2855 containers.

2856 (g) All moderate-THC hemp products shall meet the standards set
2857 forth for manufacturer hemp products in subsections (v), (w) and (x) of
2858 section 22-61m of the general statutes, as amended by this act.

2859 (h) All moderate-THC hemp products shall meet (1) the testing
2860 standards for manufacturer hemp products established in, and any
2861 regulations adopted pursuant to, section 22-61m of the general statutes,
2862 as amended by this act, or (2) such other testing standards for
2863 manufacturer hemp products as the Commissioner of Consumer
2864 Protection, in the commissioner's discretion, may designate.

2865 (i) Each moderate-THC hemp product container shall prominently
2866 display a symbol, in a size of not less than one-half inch by one-half inch
2867 and in a format approved by the Commissioner of Consumer Protection,
2868 that indicates that such moderate-THC hemp product is not legal or safe
2869 for individuals younger than twenty-one years of age.

2870 (j) No cannabis establishment or moderate-THC hemp product
2871 vendor, or agent or employee of a cannabis establishment or moderate-
2872 THC hemp product vendor, shall gift or transfer any moderate-THC
2873 hemp product at no cost to a consumer as part of a commercial
2874 transaction.

2875 (k) Each moderate-THC hemp product vendor shall be subject to the
2876 investigation and enforcement provisions set forth in section 21a-421p
2877 of the general statutes.

2878 (l) The Commissioner of Consumer Protection shall adopt

2879 regulations, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54 of the
2880 general statutes, to implement the provisions of this section.
2881 Notwithstanding the requirements of sections 4-168 to 4-172, inclusive,
2882 of the general statutes, the commissioner shall, prior to adopting such
2883 regulations and in order to effectuate the provisions of this section, issue
2884 policies and procedures to implement the provisions of this section that
2885 shall have the force and effect of law. The commissioner shall post all
2886 policies and procedures on the Department of Consumer Protection's
2887 Internet web site, and submit such policies and procedures to the
2888 Secretary of the State for posting on the eRegulations System, at least
2889 fifteen days prior to the effective date of any policy or procedure. Any
2890 such policy or procedure shall no longer be effective upon the earlier of
2891 either the adoption of the policy or procedure as a final regulation under
2892 section 4-172 of the general statutes or forty-eight months from July 1,
2893 2024, if such regulations have not been submitted to the legislative
2894 regulation review committee for consideration under section 4-170 of
2895 the general statutes.

2896 (m) Following a hearing conducted in accordance with chapter 54 of
2897 the general statutes, the Commissioner of Consumer Protection may
2898 impose an administrative civil penalty, not to exceed five thousand
2899 dollars per violation, and suspend, revoke or place conditions upon any
2900 moderate-THC hemp product vendor that violates any provision of this
2901 section or any regulation adopted pursuant to subsection (l) of this
2902 section. Any administrative civil penalty collected under this subsection
2903 shall be deposited in the consumer protection enforcement account
2904 established in section 21a-8a of the general statutes.

2905 Sec. 32. Section 21a-93 of the 2024 supplement to the general statutes
2906 is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective*
2907 *January 1, 2025*):

2908 The following acts and the causing thereof shall be prohibited: (1) The
2909 sale in intrastate commerce of any food, drug, device or cosmetic that is
2910 adulterated or misbranded; (2) the adulteration or misbranding of any
2911 food, drug, device or cosmetic in intrastate commerce; (3) the receipt in

2912 intrastate commerce of any food, drug, device or cosmetic that is
2913 adulterated or misbranded, and the sale thereof in such commerce for
2914 pay or otherwise; (4) the introduction or delivery for introduction into
2915 intrastate commerce of (A) any food in violation of section 21a-103 or (B)
2916 any new drug in violation of section 21a-110; (5) the dissemination
2917 within this state, in any manner or by any means or through any
2918 medium, of any false advertisement; (6) the refusal to permit (A) entry
2919 and the taking of a sample or specimen or the making of an investigation
2920 as authorized by section 21a-116, or (B) access to or copying of any
2921 record as authorized by section 21a-117; (7) the refusal to permit entry
2922 or inspection as authorized by section 21a-118; (8) the giving of a
2923 guaranty or undertaking in intrastate commerce, referred to in
2924 subsection (c) of section 21a-95, that is false; (9) the forging,
2925 counterfeiting, simulating or falsely representing, or, without proper
2926 authority, using, any mark, stamp, tag, label or other identification
2927 device authorized or required by regulations promulgated under the
2928 provisions of this chapter or of the federal act; (10) the alteration,
2929 mutilation, destruction, obliteration or removal of the whole or any part
2930 of the labeling of a food, drug, device or cosmetic, or the doing of any
2931 other act with respect to a food, drug, device or cosmetic, or the labeling
2932 or advertisement thereof, which results in a violation of this chapter; (11)
2933 the using in interstate commerce, in the labeling or advertisement of any
2934 drug, of any representation or suggestion that an application with
2935 respect to such drug is effective under Section 355 of the federal act or
2936 under section 21a-110, or that such drug complies with the provisions
2937 of either such section; (12) the violation of any provision of section 21a-
2938 108; (13) in the case of a prescription drug distributed or offered for sale
2939 in this state, the failure of the manufacturer, packer or distributor
2940 thereof to maintain for transmittal, or to transmit, to any practitioner
2941 licensed by applicable state law to administer such drug who makes
2942 written request for information as to such drug, true and correct copies
2943 of all printed matter which is required to be included in any package in
2944 which that drug is distributed or sold, or such other printed matter as is
2945 approved by the commissioner or under the federal act. Nothing in this
2946 subdivision shall be construed to exempt any person from any labeling

2947 requirement imposed by or under other provisions of this chapter
2948 unless specifically exempted under the federal act, as effective on April
2949 26, 1974; (14) the using by any person to his own advantage, or
2950 revealing, other than to the commissioner or his duly authorized agents
2951 or to the courts when relevant in any judicial proceeding under this
2952 chapter, of any information acquired under authority of this chapter
2953 concerning any method, process, substance or any other subject which
2954 as a trade secret is entitled to protection; (15) (A) placing or causing to
2955 be placed upon any drug or device or upon the container of any drug or
2956 device, with intent to defraud, the trademark, trade name or other
2957 identifying mark, imprint or device of another or any likeness thereof;
2958 or (B) selling, dispensing, disposing of or causing to be sold, dispensed
2959 or disposed of or concealing or keeping in possession, control or
2960 custody, with intent to sell, dispense or dispose of, any drug, device or
2961 any container thereof transported, received or held for transportation in
2962 commerce, with knowledge that the trademark, trade name or other
2963 identifying mark, imprint or device of another or any likeness thereof
2964 has been placed thereon in a manner prohibited by subparagraph (A) of
2965 this subdivision; or (C) making, selling, disposing of or causing to be
2966 made, sold or disposed of or keeping in possession, control or custody,
2967 or concealing, with intent to defraud, any punch, die, plate, stone or
2968 other thing designed to print, imprint or reproduce the trademark, trade
2969 name or other identifying mark, imprint or device of another or any
2970 likeness thereof upon any drug, device or container thereof; (16) failing
2971 to demonstrate adherence to applicable provisions of United States
2972 Pharmacopeia, Chapter 797, Pharmaceutical Compounding - Sterile
2973 Preparations, as amended from time to time, concerning compounding
2974 or preparation of sterile drugs; [or] (17) failing to demonstrate
2975 adherence to applicable provisions of United States Pharmacopeia,
2976 Chapter 795, Pharmaceutical Compounding - Nonsterile Preparations,
2977 as amended from time to time, concerning compounding or preparation
2978 of nonsterile drugs; or (18) selling any moderate-THC hemp product, as
2979 defined in section 31 of this act, without first obtaining a license as a
2980 cannabis establishment, as defined in section 21a-420, as amended by
2981 this act, or registering as a moderate-THC hemp product vendor

2982 pursuant to section 31 of this act.

2983 Sec. 33. Subsection (b) of section 30-20 of the general statutes is
2984 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1,*
2985 *2024*):

2986 (b) (1) A package store permit shall allow the retail sale of alcoholic
2987 liquor in sealed bottles or containers not to be consumed on the permit
2988 premises. The holder of a package store permit may, in accordance with
2989 regulations adopted by the Department of Consumer Protection
2990 pursuant to the provisions of chapter 54, (A) offer free samples of
2991 alcoholic liquor for tasting on the permit premises, (B) conduct fee-
2992 based wine education and tasting classes and demonstrations, and (C)
2993 conduct tastings or demonstrations provided by a permittee or backer
2994 of the package store for a nominal charge to charitable nonprofit
2995 organizations. Any offering, tasting, wine education and tasting class or
2996 demonstration held on permit premises shall be conducted only during
2997 the hours the package store may sell alcoholic liquor under section 30-
2998 91. No tasting of wine on the permit premises shall be offered from more
2999 than ten uncorked bottles at any one time.

3000 (2) No store operating under a package store permit shall sell any
3001 commodity other than alcoholic liquor except, notwithstanding any
3002 other provision of law, such store may sell (A) cigarettes and cigars, (B)
3003 publications, (C) bar utensils, including, but not limited to, corkscrews,
3004 beverage strainers, stirrers or other similar items used to consume, or
3005 related to the consumption of, alcoholic liquor, (D) gift packages of
3006 alcoholic liquor shipped into the state by a manufacturer or out-of-state
3007 shipper, which gift packages may include nonalcoholic items, other than
3008 food or tobacco products, if the dollar value of the nonalcoholic items in
3009 such gift package does not exceed the dollar value of the alcoholic items
3010 in such gift package, (E) complementary fresh fruits used in the
3011 preparation of mixed alcoholic beverages, (F) cheese, crackers or both,
3012 (G) olives, (H) nonalcoholic beverages, (I) concentrates used in the
3013 preparation of mixed alcoholic beverages, (J) beer and wine-making kits
3014 and products related to such kits, (K) ice in any form, (L) articles of

3015 clothing imprinted with advertising related to the alcoholic liquor
3016 industry, (M) gift baskets or other containers of alcoholic liquor, (N)
3017 multiple packages of alcoholic liquors, provided in all such cases the
3018 minimum retail selling price for such alcoholic liquor shall apply, (O)
3019 lottery tickets authorized by the Department of Consumer Protection, if
3020 licensed as an agent to sell such tickets by the department, (P) devices
3021 and related accessories designed primarily for accessing and extracting
3022 a beverage containing alcohol from prepackaged containers, including,
3023 but not limited to, pods, pouches or similar containers, but excluding
3024 devices, including, but not limited to, household blenders, that are not
3025 designed primarily for such purposes, (Q) alcohol-infused confections
3026 containing not more than one-half of one per cent of alcohol by weight
3027 and which the commissioner has approved for sale under section 21a-
3028 101, [and] (R) gift baskets containing only containers of alcoholic liquor
3029 and commodities authorized for sale under subparagraphs (A) to (Q),
3030 inclusive, of this subdivision, (S) infused beverages, as defined in section
3031 26 of this act, provided (i) the package store permittee (I) paid to the
3032 department the annual fee for an infused beverage endorsement
3033 pursuant to this subdivision, and (II) purchased such infused beverages
3034 from the holder of a wholesaler permit or a wholesaler permit for beer
3035 issued under section 30-17, and (ii) such sales are made in accordance
3036 with the provisions of section 28 of this act, and (T) legacy infused
3037 beverages, as defined in section 30 of this act, provided all such sales
3038 shall be made (i) during the period beginning on July 1, 2024, and
3039 ending September 30, 2024, and (ii) in accordance with (I) a waiver
3040 issued pursuant to section 30 of this act, and (II) the requirements set
3041 forth in section 30 of this act. A package store permit shall also allow the
3042 taking and transmitting of orders for delivery of such merchandise in
3043 other states. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a package
3044 store permit shall allow the participation in any lottery ticket promotion
3045 or giveaway sponsored by the department. The annual fee for a package
3046 store permit shall be five hundred thirty-five dollars. The annual fee for
3047 an infused beverage endorsement to a package store permit shall be five
3048 hundred dollars, and shall be deposited by the department in the
3049 consumer protection enforcement account established in section 21a-8a.

3050 Sec. 34. Section 30-63 of the general statutes is repealed and the
3051 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective July 1, 2024*):

3052 (a) No holder of any manufacturer, wholesaler or out-of-state
3053 shipper's permit shall ship, transport or deliver within this state, or sell
3054 or offer for sale, any alcoholic liquors, except for beer manufactured by
3055 a permittee in this state and sold for consumption only on the
3056 permittee's premises, unless the name of the brand, trade name or other
3057 distinctive characteristic by which such alcoholic liquors are bought and
3058 sold, the name and address of the manufacturer thereof and the name
3059 and address of each wholesaler permittee who is authorized by the
3060 manufacturer or his authorized representative to sell such alcoholic
3061 liquors are registered with the Department of Consumer Protection and
3062 until such brand, trade name or other distinctive characteristic has been
3063 approved by the department. Such registration shall be valid for a
3064 period of three years. The fee for such registration, or renewal thereof,
3065 shall be two hundred dollars for out-of-state shippers and fifteen dollars
3066 for Connecticut manufacturers for each brand so registered, payable by
3067 the manufacturer or such manufacturer's authorized representative
3068 when such liquors are manufactured in the United States and by the
3069 importer or such importer's authorized representative when such
3070 liquors are imported into the United States. The department shall not
3071 approve the brand registration of any fortified wine, as defined in
3072 section 12-433, which is labeled, packaged or canned so as to appear to
3073 be a wine or liquor cooler, as defined in section 12-433.

3074 (b) No manufacturer, wholesaler or out-of-state shipper permittee
3075 shall discriminate in any manner in price discounts between one
3076 permittee and another on sales or purchases of alcoholic liquors bearing
3077 the same brand or trade name and of like age, size and quality, nor shall
3078 such manufacturer, wholesaler or out-of-state shipper permittee allow
3079 in any form any discount, rebate, free goods, allowance or other
3080 inducement for the purpose of making sales or purchases. Nothing in
3081 this subsection shall be construed to prohibit beer manufacturers, beer
3082 wholesalers or beer out-of-state shipper permittees from differentiating
3083 in the manner in which their products are packaged on the basis of on-

3084 site or off-site consumption.

3085 (c) For alcoholic liquor other than beer, each manufacturer,
3086 wholesaler and out-of-state shipper permittee shall post with the
3087 department, on a monthly basis, the bottle, can and case price of any
3088 brand of goods offered for sale in Connecticut, which price when so
3089 posted shall be the controlling price for such manufacturer, wholesaler
3090 or out-of-state permittee for the month following such posting. On and
3091 after July 1, 2005, for beer, each manufacturer, wholesaler and out-of-
3092 state shipper permittee shall post with the department, on a monthly
3093 basis, the bottle, can and case price, and the price per keg or barrel or
3094 fractional unit thereof for any brand of goods offered for sale in
3095 Connecticut which price when so posted shall be the controlling price
3096 for such brand of goods offered for sale in this state for the month
3097 following such posting. Such manufacturer, wholesaler and out-of-state
3098 shipper permittee may also post additional prices for such bottle, can,
3099 case, keg or barrel or fractional unit thereof for a specified portion of the
3100 following month which prices when so posted shall be the controlling
3101 prices for such bottle, can, case, keg or barrel or fractional unit thereof
3102 for such specified portion of the following month. Notice of all
3103 manufacturer, wholesaler and out-of-state shipper permittee prices
3104 shall be given to permittee purchasers by direct mail, Internet web site
3105 or advertising in a trade publication having circulation among the retail
3106 permittees except a wholesaler permittee may give such notice by hand
3107 delivery. Price postings with the department setting forth wholesale
3108 prices to retailers shall be available for inspection during regular
3109 business hours at the offices of the department by manufacturers and
3110 wholesalers until three o'clock p.m. of the first business day after the last
3111 day for posting prices. A manufacturer or wholesaler may amend such
3112 manufacturer's or wholesaler's posted price for any month to meet a
3113 lower price posted by another manufacturer or wholesaler with respect
3114 to alcoholic liquor bearing the same brand or trade name and of like age,
3115 vintage, quality and unit container size; provided that any such
3116 amended price posting shall be filed before three o'clock p.m. of the
3117 fourth business day after the last day for posting prices; and provided

3118 further such amended posting shall not set forth prices lower than those
3119 being met. Any manufacturer or wholesaler posting an amended price
3120 shall, at the time of posting, identify in writing the specific posting being
3121 met. On and after July 1, 2005, all wholesaler postings, other than for
3122 beer, for the following month shall be provided to retail permittees not
3123 later than the twenty-seventh day of the month prior to such posting.
3124 All wholesaler postings for beer shall be provided to retail permittees
3125 not later than the twentieth day of the month prior to such posting.

3126 (d) Monthly price schedules on a family brand case shall contain the
3127 bottle price for each item contained in the family brand case, the unit
3128 price and the case price. The bottle price posted for a family brand case
3129 shall be equal to the bottle price posted for the same month in a case
3130 containing the one class and specific brand of alcoholic liquor. For
3131 purposes of this subsection, "family brand" means a group of different
3132 products belonging to a single brand that are marketed under a parent
3133 brand. Family brand cases shall be assembled and packaged by the
3134 supplier or by a third party, on behalf of the supplier, and shall not be
3135 assembled by the wholesaler.

3136 (e) The provisions of this section shall not apply to the sale or
3137 distribution of infused beverages or legacy infused beverages, as such
3138 terms are defined in section 26 of this act.

3139 Sec. 35. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2024*) (a) For the purposes of this
3140 section:

3141 (1) "Container" has the same meaning as provided in section 26 of this
3142 act; and

3143 (2) "Infused beverage" has the same meaning as provided in section
3144 26 of this act.

3145 (b) A fee of one dollar shall be assessed by the holder of a wholesaler
3146 permit or a wholesaler permit for beer issued under section 30-17 of the
3147 general statutes on each infused beverage container sold to the holder
3148 of a package store permit issued under subsection (b) of section 30-20 of

3149 the general statutes, as amended by this act. Such fee shall not be subject
 3150 to any sales tax or treated as income pursuant to any provision of the
 3151 general statutes.

3152 (c) On January 2, 2025, and every six months thereafter, each holder
 3153 of a wholesaler permit or a wholesaler permit for beer issued under
 3154 section 30-17 of the general statutes shall remit payment to the
 3155 department for each infused beverage container sold during the
 3156 preceding six-month period. The funds received by the department
 3157 from infused beverage sales shall be deposited in the consumer
 3158 protection enforcement account established in section 21a-8a of the
 3159 general statutes for the purposes of (1) protecting public health and
 3160 safety, (2) educating consumers and licensees, and (3) ensuring
 3161 compliance with cannabis and liquor control laws.

3162 Sec. 36. (NEW) (*Effective July 1, 2024*) Notwithstanding the provisions
 3163 of section 21a-8a of the general statutes, the Commissioner of Consumer
 3164 Protection shall, upon request by the Attorney General, execute an
 3165 agreement with the Attorney General pursuant to which the
 3166 Department of Consumer Protection shall provide to the Office of the
 3167 Attorney General, from such funds as may be available in the consumer
 3168 protection enforcement account established in said section, such funds
 3169 as the commissioner and Attorney General may agree are necessary to
 3170 pay for any personal services and other enforcement expenses incurred
 3171 by said office in enforcing the provisions of section 21a-420c of the
 3172 general statutes, as amended by this act.

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	<i>July 1, 2024</i>	21a-240
Sec. 2	<i>July 1, 2024</i>	21a-408
Sec. 3	<i>July 1, 2024</i>	New section
Sec. 4	<i>July 1, 2024</i>	21a-420
Sec. 5	<i>July 1, 2024</i>	New section
Sec. 6	<i>July 1, 2024</i>	New section
Sec. 7	<i>July 1, 2024</i>	21a-420c

Sec. 8	<i>October 1, 2024</i>	21a-420c
Sec. 9	<i>July 1, 2024</i>	21a-420d(k)
Sec. 10	<i>July 1, 2024</i>	21a-420e(c)
Sec. 11	<i>July 1, 2024</i>	21a-420g(b)
Sec. 12	<i>July 1, 2024</i>	21a-420m(b)
Sec. 13	<i>July 1, 2024</i>	21a-420o
Sec. 14	<i>July 1, 2024</i>	21a-420p
Sec. 15	<i>July 1, 2024</i>	21a-420u(b)
Sec. 16	<i>July 1, 2024</i>	21a-420w(d)
Sec. 17	<i>July 1, 2024</i>	21a-420x(d)
Sec. 18	<i>July 1, 2024</i>	21a-420y
Sec. 19	<i>July 1, 2024</i>	21a-421e
Sec. 20	<i>July 1, 2024</i>	21a-421j(b)
Sec. 21	<i>July 1, 2024</i>	21a-421l(b)
Sec. 22	<i>July 1, 2024</i>	21a-421bb(b)
Sec. 23	<i>July 1, 2024</i>	22-61l(30)
Sec. 24	<i>July 1, 2024</i>	22-61m
Sec. 25	<i>July 1, 2024</i>	22-61n(c)
Sec. 26	<i>July 1, 2024</i>	New section
Sec. 27	<i>July 1, 2024</i>	New section
Sec. 28	<i>July 1, 2024</i>	New section
Sec. 29	<i>from passage</i>	New section
Sec. 30	<i>from passage</i>	New section
Sec. 31	<i>January 1, 2025</i>	New section
Sec. 32	<i>January 1, 2025</i>	21a-93
Sec. 33	<i>July 1, 2024</i>	30-20(b)
Sec. 34	<i>July 1, 2024</i>	30-63
Sec. 35	<i>July 1, 2024</i>	New section
Sec. 36	<i>July 1, 2024</i>	New section

The following Fiscal Impact Statement and Bill Analysis are prepared for the benefit of the members of the General Assembly, solely for purposes of information, summarization and explanation and do not represent the intent of the General Assembly or either chamber thereof for any purpose. In general, fiscal impacts are based upon a variety of informational sources, including the analyst's professional knowledge. Whenever applicable, agency data is consulted as part of the analysis, however final products do not necessarily reflect an assessment from any specific department.

OFA Fiscal Note

State Impact:

Agency Affected	Fund-Effect	FY 25 \$	FY 26 \$
Consumer Protection, Dept.	GF - Potential Cost	394,000	394,000
Attorney General	GF - Potential Cost	113,000	150,000
State Comptroller - Fringe Benefits ¹	GF - Potential Cost	167,000	183,000
Resources of the General Fund, Consumer Protection Enforcement Account, Cannabis Social Equity and Innovation Fund	Various - Potential Revenue Gain	See Below	See Below
Attorney General; Consumer Protection Enforcement Account	Various - Transfer	See Below	See Below

Note: Various=Various; GF=General Fund

Municipal Impact:

Municipalities	Effect	FY 25 \$	FY 26 \$
Various Municipalities	Potential Cost	See Below	See Below
Various Municipalities	Potential Revenue Gain	See Below	See Below

OFA Fiscal Note

The bill makes various changes to the laws governing cannabis, hemp, and medical marijuana resulting in the costs and revenue gains

¹The fringe benefit costs for most state employees are budgeted centrally in accounts administered by the Comptroller. The estimated active employee fringe benefit cost associated with most personnel changes is 41.25% of payroll in FY 25.

described below.

Section 5 results in a potential revenue gain to various funds and accounts by:

- (1) allowing social equity applicants for a cultivator license to apply instead for a provisional micro-cultivator license. The bill requires the applicant to pay a \$500,000 application fee that shall be deposited into the consumer protection enforcement account.²
- (2) requiring a renewal fee for the final micro-cultivator license to be \$1,000 and to be deposited into the General Fund (this is the same as existing law for this fee).
- (3) requiring social equity applicants seeking to operate an equity joint venture to (1) obtain a micro-cultivator license, (2) commence cultivation activities under such micro-cultivator license and (3) pay both the application fee noted above and a conversion fee of \$500,000 which is to be deposited into the Cannabis Social Equity and Innovation Fund.

As this provision generally provides expanded access for qualified social equity applicants to develop businesses, it is anticipated that more businesses may apply and pay the fees for licensure as permitted under the bill. The actual revenue gain will be dependent upon the number of qualified applicants and the type of licensure they are seeking.

Based on information from the Department of Consumer Protection and Social Equity Council (SEC), as of March 2024 there are currently 13 cultivator licensees (1 active; 12 provisional) and 6 micro-cultivators (1 active; 5 provisional).

Sections 6, 14, 27, and 28 allow the sale of infused beverages and of

²Per section 21a-8a of the Connecticut General Statutes, the consumer protection enforcement account is a non-lapsing account to be used by the Department of Consumer Protection to fund positions and other related expenses for the enforcement of licensing and registration laws.

seedlings³ by a micro-cultivator resulting in a potential cost to the Department of Consumer Protection (DCP) and the State Comptroller. To the extent the sale of infused beverages and seedlings generates a significant number of complaints which result in investigations, DCP may have to hire up to three additional positions⁴ for a salary and other expenses cost of \$394,000 per year, along with associated fringe benefit costs of \$121,000 per year.

Sections 6 and 35 create a fee of one dollar for each infused beverage container or legacy infused beverage container sold for wholesaler permits, dispensary facilities, hybrid retailers, or retailers resulting in a revenue gain to the consumer protection enforcement account dependent on how many infused beverages are sold.

Section 27 creates an infused beverage manufacturer license for an initial and annual renewal fee of \$5,000 resulting in a potential revenue gain to the consumer protection enforcement account to the extent applications and renewals are received. This section also allows DCP to administer a \$5,000 civil penalty for any violations resulting in a potential revenue gain to the consumer protection enforcement account to the extent violations occur.

These sections also expand CUTPA enforcement by the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) to include the unauthorized sale of (cannabis) infused beverages. It is anticipated that the OAG could require at least one Assistant Attorney General and one Investigator position as a result. The total annualized cost of these positions in FY 25 would be less than \$212,000.

These sections also result in a potential state and municipal tax revenue gain by allowing the sale of cannabis seedlings. The bill limits sales to only micro-cultivator establishments. The revenue gain is

³Currently, no live cannabis or hemp plants are permitted for retail sale in the state which results in additional oversight for DCP. Violations will require swift inspections to ensure product safety.

⁴The positions include a drug control agent, program manager, and staff attorney

therefore anticipated to be less than \$100,000 annually for the state and less than \$50,000 annually for various municipalities in total from applicable state and local taxes.

Section 8 allows municipalities to (1) prohibit certain businesses from operating, and (2) apply for a court order to remove certain merchandise from stores that violate provisions related to the delivery of cannabis, medical marijuana, or hemp. These sections also permit (1) civil fines up to \$30,000 for each violation committed, and (2) civil fines up to \$10,000 for anyone who knowingly makes commercial areas available for use in these violations. This results in a potential cost to municipalities beginning in FY 25 for legal costs. This potential cost may be offset by a potential revenue gain to municipalities for the collection of civil fines. The civil fines collected are first paid to the municipality to reimburse for legal costs. Half of the remainder is then paid to the municipality.

Section 8 also results in a potential revenue gain to the state to the extent civil penalties are imposed.⁵

Sections 10 and 18 allow a product packager to expand its authorized activities to include a product manufacturer if certain conditions are met and a \$30,000 application fee is paid resulting in a potential revenue gain to the state to the extent these applications are received. There are currently seven provisional product manufacturer licenses issued and seven provisional product packager licenses issued in the state.

Section 24 increases fines regarding manufacturer licenses resulting in a potential revenue gain to the state to the extent violations occur and fines are assessed.

Section 29 requires certain businesses to pay a one-dollar fee for each infused beverage or legacy infused beverage in their possession by June 15, 2024, resulting in a potential revenue gain to the consumer protection

⁵Income from civil penalties must first be paid to the municipality to reimburse it for the costs of instituting the action. If there is a remainder, half is paid to the municipality and half is paid to the state treasurer to deposit into the General Fund.

enforcement account.

Sections 31-32 create a certificate of registration for a moderate-THC hemp product vendor that has a \$2,000 application and annual renewal fee resulting in a potential revenue gain to the consumer protection enforcement account. These sections also allow DCP to impose a civil penalty of up to \$5,000 for violations resulting in a potential revenue gain to the consumer protection enforcement account to the extent violations occur.

Section 33 creates an infused beverage endorsement for package store permittees for an annual fee of \$500 resulting in a potential revenue gain to the consumer protection enforcement account to the extent the endorsement is applied for. In FY 23 there were 1,352 package store permits in the state.

Section 36 allows the consumer protection enforcement account to reimburse the OAG for certain enforcement expenses resulting in a cost to the account and a savings to the OAG.

This bill also makes various minor and technical cannabis related changes resulting in no fiscal impact to the state or municipalities.

House "A" strikes the underlying bill and its associated fiscal impact resulting in the impact described above.

The Out Years

The annualized ongoing fiscal impact identified above would continue into the future subject to employee wage increases, number of registrations, licenses, endorsements applied for, the number of violations, and the number of infused beverages sold.

OLR Bill Analysis**sHB 5150 (as amended by House "A")*****AN ACT CONCERNING CANNABIS AND HEMP REGULATION.**

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

[SUMMARY](#)[§§ 1, 4, 6, 23 & 26-35 — INFUSED BEVERAGES](#)

Establishes a new category of THC product, which it classifies as an “infused beverage” and requires it to meet many of the requirements for manufacturer hemp products; generally requires infused beverage manufacturers to be licensed; only allows certain cannabis establishments and package stores to sell these beverages; prohibits sales to anyone under age 21; sets various requirements for testing, signs, packages, and labels; allows the sale of “legacy infused beverages” until September 30, 2024; imposes a \$1 assessment per container; makes it a CUTPA violation to violate certain provisions

Narrows the definition of “marijuana” and “cannabis” by removing from the definition (1) the seeds and (2) synthetic cannabinoids; correspondingly deletes references to seeds in the “cannabis-type substances” definition; redefines “synthetic cannabinoids” by specifically excluding manufactured cannabinoids and redefines “manufactured cannabinoids” to specify how they are created rather than basing the definition on their natural structure or the effect they have

[§§ 1, 31 & 32 — HIGH- AND MODERATE-THC HEMP PRODUCTS](#)

Simplifies the THC thresholds for when a product is considered a high-THC hemp product by imposing a uniform threshold regardless of the product type; establishes the category of “moderate-THC hemp product” and places various requirements on sales (e.g., only to those age 21 and above and only from cannabis establishments or places with a DCP certificate) and requires it to meet many of the requirements for manufacturer hemp products

[§§ 2 & 3 — MARIJUANA TESTING](#)

Requires each cannabis establishment to submit marijuana (i.e., cannabis) samples to a cannabis testing laboratory for testing; sets testing and retesting method standards and procedures

§§ 5, 9, 11, 14 & 20 — MICRO-CULTIVATORS

Allows certain social equity cultivator applicants to apply for a micro-cultivator license; eliminates the ability for a micro-cultivator to use its own employees to deliver cannabis; allows micro-cultivators to sell cannabis seedlings

§§ 7 & 8 — SELLING AND DELIVERING CANNABIS OR MEDICAL MARIJUANA

Beginning October 1, 2024, allows municipalities to apply for a court order to take certain merchandise from stores that violate the cannabis or medical marijuana sales and delivery law; makes violations CUTPA violations and adds additional penalties

§ 9 — BACKER EXCEPTION

Allows an equity joint venture to share an individual owner with another equity joint venture that meets social equity applicant criteria if the individual owner is a backer for certain social equity cultivators

§§ 10 & 18 — PRODUCT PACKAGER EXPANDED ACTIVITIES

Allows a product packager to expand its authorized activities to include the authorized activities of a product manufacturer

§§ 12 & 15 — TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING CHANGES

Makes various technical and conforming changes

§ 13 — SOCIAL EQUITY CULTIVATORS, STATE-RECOGNIZED TRIBAL LAND, AND OUTDOOR CULTIVATION

Allows certain social equity cultivator applicants to locate (1) a facility on a state recognized tribe's reservation or land or (2) an exclusively outdoor grow facility outside a disproportionately impacted area if it is in a municipality that has one; prohibits DCP from granting an application for certain social equity provisional cultivator licenses after December 31, 2025

§§ 14 & 21 — STORING CANNABIS

Deems a location to be secure for storing cannabis if it satisfies the requirements for securing certain controlled substances

§§ 16 & 17 — CERTAIN MANUFACTURERS GETTING CANNABIS

Allows a product manufacturer and food and beverage manufacturer to get cannabis from the places it is already allowed to sell, transfer, or transport to

§ 19 — PROJECT LABOR AGREEMENT

Expands “project labor agreements” to include affiliated business entities and labor organizations; allows the court to issue penalties for affiliated business entities for project labor agreement violations

§ 20 — PACKAGING AND SIGNAGE

Allows edible cannabis products to be packaged for multiple servings under certain requirements; requires DCP to establish disclosures for mold and yeast and signage for mold and their remediation practices

§ 22 — ADVERTISING

Generally prohibits cannabis establishments from advertising or marketing a discounted price or other promotional offer to buy cannabis; allows a discounted price or promotion within a dispensary facility, retailer, or hybrid retailer building, or through a delivery service to induce cannabis purchases

§ 24 — SUMMARILY SUSPENDING CERTAIN CREDENTIALS

Expands the DCP and revenue services commissioners’ powers to summarily suspend a credential for any violation of the laws on manufacturer hemp, cannabis tax, marijuana and controlled substances tax, medical marijuana, and adult-use cannabis

§ 24 — MANUFACTURER HEMP PRODUCTS

Specifies out-of-state licensees may apply for a DCP manufacturer hemp license; increases various fines; removes certain manufacturer hemp product violations from being CUTPA violations; requires a police training bulletin to be done annually; specifies that hemp that is lawfully produced under federal law may be transported or shipped through the state

§ 25 — FOOD AND BEVERAGE MANUFACTURER TRACKING HEMP

Requires food and beverage manufacturers to track third-party purchases of hemp or hemp products

§ 36 — CONSUMER PROTECTION ENFORCEMENT ACCOUNT

Requires the DCP commissioner to provide OAG with funds from the consumer protection enforcement account to pay for OAG’s expenses for enforcing the law on selling and delivering cannabis or medical marijuana

BACKGROUND

SUMMARY

This bill makes various changes to the laws on adult-use cannabis, hemp, and medical marijuana as summarized in the section-by-section analysis below. It also makes various other minor, technical, and conforming changes.

*House Amendment "A" (1) removes provisions from the underlying bill on social equity applicants partnering with hemp producers, transporter licenses, hemp manufacturers, and dispensary or hybrid retailer relocations; (2) adds provisions redefining certain terms (e.g., cannabis and marijuana), moderate THC-hemp products, and project labor agreements; (3) makes revisions to the provisions on high-THC thresholds and infused beverages, including requiring licensure for manufacturers, adding legacy infused beverages and package store endorsements, and increasing the container fee amount; and (4) makes various minor, technical, and conforming changes.

EFFECTIVE DATE: July 1, 2024, unless otherwise stated.

§§ 1, 4, 6, 23 & 26-35 — INFUSED BEVERAGES

Establishes a new category of THC product, which it classifies as an "infused beverage" and requires it to meet many of the requirements for manufacturer hemp products; generally requires infused beverage manufacturers to be licensed; only allows certain cannabis establishments and package stores to sell these beverages; prohibits sales to anyone under age 21; sets various requirements for testing, signs, packages, and labels; allows the sale of "legacy infused beverages" until September 30, 2024; imposes a \$1 assessment per container; makes it a CUTPA violation to violate certain provisions

The bill establishes a new category of THC product, which it classifies as an "infused beverage" and requires it to meet many of the requirements for manufacturer hemp products. It prohibits sales of these beverages to anyone under age 21 and the beverages may only be sold at package stores or cannabis dispensary facilities, hybrid retailers (i.e., licensed to sell both recreational cannabis and medical marijuana), or retailers.

The bill deems any violation of the manufacturing infused beverages provisions a Connecticut Unfair Trade Practices Act (CUTPA) violation (see BACKGROUND). It also makes technical and conforming changes.

Infused Beverages (§ 26)

An “infused beverage” is a beverage that is not alcoholic; is intended for human consumption; and contains or is advertised, labeled, or offered for sale as containing, a total THC content of less than three milligrams (mg) per container that is at least 12 fluid ounces. It is not considered cannabis, marijuana, or a high-or moderate-THC product.

Manufacturing (§ 27)

License. Regardless of the law on manufacturing, cultivating, and storing hemp by certain cannabis establishments, the bill generally requires, on and after October 1, 2024, anyone who manufactures any infused beverage intended to be sold or offered for sale in Connecticut to have a Department of Consumer Protection (DCP) license.

A person seeking an infused beverage manufacturer license must submit to DCP, in a commissioner-prescribed way, an application with a \$5,000 application fee. Each license is valid for one year and must be renewed annually upon submitting a renewal application with a \$5,000 renewal fee. All fees are deposited in the consumer protection enforcement account. Under existing law, money from this account must be used to fund positions and other related expenses for enforcing DCP licensing and registration laws (also see § 36, below).

Exemption. Under the bill, certain cannabis establishments may, beginning October 1, 2024, manufacture infused beverages intended to be sold or offered for sale in the state with DCP approval. To do so, a cultivator, micro-cultivator, food and beverage manufacturer, product manufacturer, or a producer with expanded authorization must submit a written request to DCP for the department’s approval.

The cannabis establishments that receive DCP approval are subject to all of the bill’s infused beverage provisions and all regulations and

policies and procedures adopted that are applicable to infused beverage manufacturers, except they are not subject to the license requirement.

Hemp. The bill requires, beginning October 1, 2024, infused beverage manufacturers to obtain hemp oil under certain conditions for the purpose of manufacturing infused beverages. The hemp oil must:

1. be derived from hemp;
2. have been extracted from hemp grown by certain individuals (see below); and
3. have been extracted from hemp by using a (a) Class 3 residual solvent within the meaning of the most recent United States Pharmacopeia, (b) solvent generally recognized as safe under the federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, or (c) DCP-approved solvent that is posted on the department's website.

The hemp oil must have been:

1. extracted from hemp grown by a (a) hemp producer, as evidenced by a producer-issued certificate of authenticity or (b) licensed hemp grower regulated by a state, territory, or federally recognized Indian tribe, and in accordance with a state or tribal plan the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) approved, as evidenced by a grower-issued certificate of authenticity; or
2. extracted (a) by a person who is actively credentialed by a state or federally recognized Indian tribe to extract hemp and (b) in a facility that a state or federally recognized Indian tribe credentials.

Prohibitions and Requirements. Beginning October 1, 2024, the bill sets certain prohibitions and requirements for manufacturing infused beverages as described below.

Prohibitions. The bill prohibits infused beverages sold or offered to be sold in the state:

1. from including any additive that is psychotropic, or could increase the infused beverage's potency, toxicity, or addictive properties, including caffeine other than those naturally occurring in chocolate, or total THC that exceeds three mgs per container;
2. unless they meet (a) the laboratory testing standards for cannabis under the state's cannabis law and the regulations and policies and procedures adopted under that law or (b) other DCP-approved testing standards that are also posted on the department's website; and
3. from being packaged, labeled, or advertised in any way that is likely to mislead an individual by incorporating any statement, brand, design, representation, picture, illustration, or other depiction that (a) bears a reasonable resemblance to trademarked or characteristic packaging of cannabis offered for sale in the state by a cannabis establishment, or on tribal land by a tribal-credentialed cannabis entity, or a commercially available product other than a cannabis product; or (b) appeals to individuals who are under age 21, by, among other things, making use of any spokesperson or celebrity who appeals to these individuals; depicting any individual who is under age 25 consuming cannabis or an infused beverage; including any object, such as a toy, character, or cartoon character, which suggests the presence of anyone under age 21; or making use of any other method that is designed to appeal to anyone under age 21.

Manufacturer Requirements. The bill requires each infused beverage manufacturer that manufactures any infused beverage intended to be sold or offered for sale in the state to:

1. only manufacture beverages with total THC that does not exceed three mgs per container;
2. manufacture beverages using equipment that is exclusively used to manufacture a beverage or prepared in accordance with good

manufacturing practices set under federal law (21 C.F.R. Parts 110 and 111); and

3. ensure that all hemp oil the manufacturer possesses for manufacturing beverages is (a) stored in a secure, locked location separate from any cannabis, and (b) clearly and conspicuously labeled as hemp oil solely for use in manufacturing infused beverages, and (c) solely used for the purpose of manufacturing infused beverages.

Testing. The bill also requires each lot of an infused beverage in its final form to be tested by a cannabis testing laboratory. A statistically significant number of samples must be collected from the lot and submitted for final product testing in a DCP-approved manner. The sampling and final product testing must be conducted by using a representative sample of the lot and by collecting a minimum number of sample increments relative to the lot size.

Symbols. Under the bill, each infused beverage container sold or offered for sale in Connecticut must prominently display a symbol, in a size of at least one-half inch by one-half inch and be in a DCP-approved format, that indicates the beverage is not legal or safe for anyone who is under age 21.

Sales. The bill requires infused beverage manufacturers to only sell infused beverages to a dispensary facility, hybrid retailer, retailer, or wholesale permittee or wholesale permittee for beer.

Verification. For infused beverages manufactured in and regulated by another state, and by a person who is regulated as a food or nonalcoholic beverage manufacturer, the bill requires certain verifications before the beverages may be sold.

Before the specified cannabis establishments sell to a consumer or a wholesaler sells to a package store, they must, based on a representative sample of the infused beverage containers included in the shipment, (1) verify that the included beverages satisfy the packaging, labeling, and

advertising requirements above, and (2) for the purposes of preserving public health and safety, verify that the beverages in the shipment were manufactured with the requirements that are substantially similar to the bill's infused beverage prohibitions and manufacturing, testing, and symbol requirements. In addition to making sure these requirements follow the bill's provisions, they must also satisfy any implementing DCP regulations or policies or procedures.

Gift Prohibition. The bill also prohibits cannabis establishments or infused beverage manufacturers, or their agents or employees, from gifting or transferring any infused beverage to a consumer for free as part of a commercial transaction.

Documentation. The bill allows the DCP commissioner to request that an infused beverage manufacturer submit to DCP, in a way he prescribes, documentation sufficient to demonstrate the manufacturer is in compliance with the bill's provisions. The manufacturer must promptly provide the requested documentation.

Investigations and Enforcement. The bill subjects each infused beverage manufacturer to investigation and enforcement provisions of cannabis establishment licenses. By law, the DCP commissioner, for sufficient cause, may take certain disciplinary actions, including suspending or revoking a credential or issuing fines of up to \$25,000 per violation, and accepting an offer in compromise (CGS § 21a-421p).

Federal Conflict Report. Under the bill, if the DCP commissioner determines, after consulting the attorney general, that the federal Agricultural Improvement Act of 2018 has been amended in a way that conflicts with these provisions, the commissioner must prepare and submit a report, in coordination with the attorney general, to the General Law Committee.

The report must at least set the scope of the conflict and recommendations for a resolution. The commissioner must submit the report (1) within 30 days after the USDA announces the amendment, if the General Assembly is in session, or (2) within 60 days after the

announcement, if the General Assembly is not in session.

Regulations, Policies, and Procedures. The bill allows the DCP commissioner to adopt regulations to implement these provisions. Before adopting the required regulations, the commissioner must issue policies and procedures to implement the bill's provisions. These policies and procedures have the force and effect of law.

At least 15 days before the policies and procedures take effect, the bill requires the commissioner to post them on DCP's website and submit them to the secretary of the state (SOTS) to be posted on the eRegulations system. A policy or procedure is no longer effective once SOTS codifies the final regulation or, if the regulations have not been submitted to the Regulation Review Committee, July 1, 2028, whichever occurs earlier.

Penalties. Under the bill, following a hearing conducted under the Uniform Administrative Procedure Act (UAPA), the DCP commissioner may impose an administrative civil penalty of up to \$5,000 per violation, and suspend, revoke, or place conditions on any infused beverage manufacturer that violates any of these provisions or any implementing regulation. All administrative civil penalties must be deposited in the consumer protection enforcement account.

The commissioner may also summarily suspend, in accordance with the UAPA, any DCP credential that he has issued to a person who violates this provision.

Under the bill, beginning July 1, 2024, anyone who violates these infused beverage provisions is deemed to have violated CUTPA.

Retail Sales (§ 28)

Age Requirement. Beginning July 1, 2024, the bill prohibits infused beverages from being sold or offered for sale to anyone under age 21. It does so by prohibiting a package store owner, agent, or employee; dispensary facility, hybrid retailer, or retailer from selling these beverages without first verifying the individual's age with a valid

driver's license or identification card.

Sales and Sign Requirements. Under the bill, beginning October 1, 2024, an infused beverage may only be sold and distributed if it is sold at a (1) package store that buys from a wholesaler, or (2) dispensary facility, hybrid retailer, or retailer. If sold at a dispensary, hybrid retailer, or retailer, the beverage must be stored and displayed separately from cannabis in the same way as manufacturer hemp products (i.e., displayed with a DCP-approved sign, clearly labeled to distinguish them as a different product, and subject to different testing standards).

Standards. Infused beverages must also meet certain standards of manufacturer hemp products. These standards prohibit these beverages from:

1. having any synthetic cannabinoid and
2. being distributed or sold without certain packaging and labeling (e.g., scannable bar code and product expiration or best-by date if applicable).

Indirect Sales. Beginning July 1, 2024, the bill prohibits infused beverages from being sold, or offered for sale, at retail to anyone in the state by any indirect means, including by mail, telephone, or other electronic means.

Packaging and Labeling Requirements. Beginning October 1, 2024, the bill prohibits anyone from selling, or offering for sale, these beverages in any container containing less than 12 fluid ounces or in packages that have more than four containers.

Penalty. Under the bill, anyone who violates these infused beverage provisions is deemed to have violated CUTPA.

Legacy Infused Beverages (§ 30)

The bill allows a dispensary facility, hybrid retailer, retailer, or package store to sell legacy infused beverages until September 30, 2024,

after receiving a DCP waiver. A “legacy infused beverage” is a beverage that (1) is not an alcoholic beverage, (2) is intended for human consumption, and (3) contains or is advertised, labeled, or offered for sale as containing, THC. The beverage must also, as of June 30, 2024, comply with the Responsible and Equitable Regulation of Adult-Use Cannabis Act (RERACA) and the corresponding DCP policies and procedures and regulations.

Until June 30, 2024, the bill allows these cannabis establishments and package store permittees to submit to DCP, on a commissioner-prescribed form, a waiver application to sell the legacy infused beverages they possess, including their inventory, until September 30, 2024.

A DCP waiver allows these cannabis establishments and package stores to sell legacy infused beverages they possess when the bill passes, as long as all sales are to individuals age 21 or older and in compliance with all applicable provisions of RERACA and implementing regulations and policies and procedures.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage

Inventory (§ 29)

The bill requires, beginning May 15, 2024, businesses, other than the specified cannabis establishments above and package stores, to take certain actions before they are able to sell any infused or legacy infused beverages. They must, (1) by May 14, 2024, take inventory of the containers they own and possess, and (2) by June 15, 2024, submit to DCP, in a way the commissioner prescribes, a report with the inventory results and a fee of \$1 per container in the inventory.

Under the bill, a “business” means any individual or sole proprietorship, partnership, firm, corporation, trust, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, joint stock company, joint venture, association, or other legal entity through which business for profit or not-for-profit is conducted.

If a business does not submit the report and pay the fee by June 15, 2024, the commissioner must:

1. make a good faith estimate, based on the information available to him, of the number of containers that the business owned and possessed on May 14, 2024; and
2. invoice the business \$1 per container based on the estimate.

All fees DCP receives from these inventories must be deposited into the consumer protection enforcement account.

Additionally, the DCP commissioner may, subject to the UAPA, revoke, place conditions on, or suspend any certificate, license, permit, registration, or other credential DCP has issued to any business that fails to submit the report and pay the fee before June 15, 2024.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage

Package Store Endorsement (§ 33)

The bill requires a package store permittee to annually pay DCP \$500 for an infused beverage endorsement, which the department must deposit in the consumer protection enforcement account.

Container Assessment (§§ 6 & 35)

The bill requires a \$1 assessment on every infused and legacy infused beverage container sold that must be remitted to DCP every six months for certain public health and safety purposes.

Under the bill, a cannabis establishment (i.e., dispensary facility, hybrid retailer, or retailer) and alcohol liquor wholesaler permittee or beer wholesaler permittee must assess this on each container sold. For cannabis establishments, it is on sales to a consumer. For wholesalers, it is on sales to a package store. These assessments are not subject to any sales tax or treated as income tax.

The bill begins the required remittances on different dates, but requires they all occur every six months. For cannabis establishments, it

begins October 1, 2024, and for wholesalers it begins January 2, 2025. For both, they must remit payment to DCP for each infused beverage container sold during the preceding six months, and the funds must be deposited into the consumer protection enforcement account.

Narrows the definition of “marijuana” and “cannabis” by removing from the definition (1) the seeds and (2) synthetic cannabinoids; correspondingly deletes references to seeds in the “cannabis-type substances” definition; redefines “synthetic cannabinoids” by specifically excluding manufactured cannabinoids and redefines “manufactured cannabinoids” to specify how they are created rather than basing the definition on their natural structure or the effect they have

Marijuana, Cannabis, and Cannabis-Type Substances

The bill narrows the statutory definition of “marijuana” and “cannabis” by removing from the definition (1) the seeds and (2) synthetic cannabinoids, including in the exemptions.

Under current law, the terms “marijuana” and “cannabis” have the same meaning, which is all parts of a plant or species of the genus cannabis, whether growing or not, and including its seeds and resin; its compounds, manufactures, salts, derivatives, mixtures, and preparations; high-THC hemp products, manufactured cannabinoids, and certain synthetic cannabinoids, except those not included below; or cannabimon, cannabimol, cannabidiol (CBD), and similar compounds unless derived from hemp, except CBD derived from hemp.

Marijuana and cannabis do not include the following:

1. a plant’s mature stalks; fiber made from the stalks; oil or cake made from the seeds; a compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation made from the stalks, except the extracted resin;
2. sterilized seeds incapable of germination;
3. hemp with a total THC concentration of up to 0.3% on a dry-weight basis that is not a high-THC product;
4. any substance the federal Food and Drug Administration

approves as a drug and that is reclassified in any controlled substance schedule, or that the federal Drug Enforcement Administration unclassifies; or

5. synthetic cannabinoids that the DCP commissioner designates as controlled substances and classifies in the appropriate schedule through regulations.

The bill also makes conforming changes to the “cannabis-type substances” definition by correspondingly deleting references to seeds.

Synthetic Cannabinoids

The bill redefines “synthetic cannabinoid” to mean any substance converted by a chemical process to create a cannabinoid or cannabinoid-like substance that has (1) structural features that allow interaction with at least one of the known cannabinoid-specific receptors and (2) any physiological or psychotropic response on at least one cannabinoid specific receptor. It includes hexahydrocannabinol (HHC and HXC) and hydrox4phc (PHC) but does not include manufactured cannabinoids, (see below).

Under current law, “synthetic cannabinoid” means any material, compound, mixture, or preparation containing any quantity of a substance having a psychotropic response primarily by agonist activity at cannabinoid-specific receptors affecting the central nervous system that is produced artificially and not derived from an organic source that naturally contains cannabinoids, unless listed in another controlled substance schedule.

Manufactured Cannabinoids

The bill redefines “manufactured cannabinoids” to specify how they are created rather than basing the definition on their natural structure or the effect they have.

Under the bill, “manufactured cannabinoids” mean cannabinoids created by converting one cannabinoid directly to a different cannabinoid through (1) the application of light or heat, (2)

decarboxylation of naturally occurring acidic forms of cannabinoids, or (3) an alternate extraction or conversion process that DCP approves and publishes on its website.

Under current law, manufactured cannabinoids are cannabinoids naturally occurring from a source other than marijuana that are similar in chemical structure or physiological effect to marijuana-derived cannabinoids, but that are derived by a chemical or biological process.

§§ 1, 31 & 32 — HIGH- AND MODERATE-THC HEMP PRODUCTS

Simplifies the THC thresholds for when a product is considered a high-THC hemp product by imposing a uniform threshold regardless of the product type; establishes the category of “moderate-THC hemp product” and places various requirements on sales (e.g., only to those age 21 and above and only from cannabis establishments or places with a DCP certificate) and requires it to meet many of the requirements for manufacturer hemp products

High-THC Hemp Products (§ 1)

Beginning October 1, 2024, the bill simplifies the THC threshold for when a product is considered a high-THC hemp product and classifying it as marijuana or cannabis, subjecting it to various licensing and regulatory requirements (e.g., it must be sold only by licensed establishments, tested, and sold only to those age 21 or older except under the medical marijuana program). It does so by imposing a uniform THC threshold of one mg per-serving, with up to five mgs per-container, or 0.3% on a dry-weight basis for cannabis flower or cannabis trim.

Under current law, the thresholds are:

1. for a hemp edible, topical, or transdermal patch: (a) one mg on a per-serving basis or (b) five mgs on a per-container basis;
2. for a hemp tincture, including oil intended for ingestion by swallowing, buccal administration (i.e., between the gums and mouth cheek), or sublingual absorption (i.e., placing under tongue to dissolve): (a) one mgs on a per-serving basis or (b) 25 mgs on a per-container basis;

3. for a hemp concentrate or extract, including a vape oil, wax, or shatter (a type of cannabis extract): 25 mgs on a per-container basis; or
4. for a manufacturer hemp product not described above: (a) one mg on a per-serving basis, (b) five mgs on a per-container basis, or (c) 0.3% on a dry-weight basis for cannabis flower or cannabis trim.

Moderate-THC Hemp Product (§§ 31 & 32)

The bill establishes the category of “moderate-THC hemp product” and places various restrictions on sales (e.g., only sold to those age 21 and over).

Beginning January 1, 2025, the bill only allows moderate-THC hemp products to be sold at a cannabis establishment or by a person who holds a DCP certificate of registration. A “moderate-THC hemp product” means a manufacturer hemp product, that has total THC of between one-half mg and five mgs, on a per-container basis.

Certificate of Registration. A person seeking a certificate of registration as a moderate-THC hemp product vendor must submit to DCP, in a form and manner the commissioner prescribes, an application with a \$2,000 non-refundable application fee. At a minimum, the application must disclose the place the person sells the moderate-THC hemp product and enough information for the DCP commissioner to determine if (1) in the preceding year, if at least 85% of the average monthly gross revenue generated at the existing location was from retail sales of moderate-THC hemp products to consumers or (2) it is reasonably likely that at least 85% of the average monthly gross revenue at the proposed location will be from retail sales of moderate-THC hemp products to consumers.

The bill generally prohibits the commissioner from issuing the certificate unless he has determined that the applicant satisfies, or is reasonably likely to satisfy, the minimum sales threshold. However, the

bill does not require a vendor to (1) meet the minimum sales threshold if it manufactures the products at its registered retail location or (2) disclose the information. The commissioner may issue a certificate to vendors that satisfy this criterion even if they do not satisfy the minimum sales threshold.

Under the bill, the certificate must be renewed annually. Each vendor seeking renewal must submit a renewal application with a \$2,000 nonrefundable renewal application fee and the same sales information as required for the initial certificate. Except for certain vendors who are also manufacturers, DCP must only renew the certificate if the vendor meets the same minimum sales threshold.

DCP must deposit these fees into the consumer protection enforcement account.

Prohibitions. The bill prohibits:

1. anyone from acting as or representing himself or herself as a vendor, unless the person actively holds a DCP certificate of registration;
2. anyone selling these products that are intended for human ingestion in packaging that includes more than two containers;
3. cannabis establishments or vendors, or their agents or employees, from gifting or transferring any product for free to a consumer as part of a commercial transaction; and
4. cannabis establishments or vendors, or their agents or employees, from selling moderate-THC hemp products to anyone under age 21. (Before selling these products, they must first verify the individual's age with a valid government-issued driver's license or identity card to establish the person is age 21 or older.)

Standards, Testing, and Labeling. The bill requires all moderate-THC hemp products to meet the same standards, testing, and container

labeling as THC-infused beverages (see above).

Investigations and Enforcement. Like infused beverage manufacturers, the bill subjects each moderate-THC hemp product vendor to the investigation and enforcement provisions of cannabis establishment licenses.

Hearing and Penalty. After a hearing under the UAPA, the DCP commissioner may impose an administrative civil penalty of up to \$5,000 per violation, and suspend, revoke, or place conditions on a vendor that violates the bill's provisions or any related adopted regulation. Any administrative civil penalty collected must be deposited in the consumer protection enforcement account.

Regulations. The bill requires the DCP commissioner to adopt regulations to implement these provisions. Before adopting the regulations and in order to implement these provisions, he may issue policies and procedures that have the force and effect of law. At least 15 days before the policies and procedures take effect, the bill requires the commissioner to post them on DCP's website and submit them to the secretary of the state (SOTS) to be posted on the eRegulations system. A policy or procedure is no longer effective once the final regulation is adopted or, if the regulations have not been submitted to the Regulation Review Committee, after July 1, 2028, whichever occurs earlier.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. The bill adds unauthorized sales of moderate-THC hemp products as a prohibited act under the state Uniform Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. Under the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, first violations are generally punishable by up to six months in prison, a fine of up to \$500, or both. A subsequent violation is punishable by up to one year in prison, a fine of up to \$1,000, or both (CGS § 21a-95).

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2025, for the moderate THC-hemp product provisions.

§§ 2 & 3 — MARIJUANA TESTING

Requires each cannabis establishment to submit marijuana (i.e., cannabis) samples to a cannabis testing laboratory for testing; sets testing and retesting method standards and procedures

Testing Samples

The bill requires each cannabis establishment to submit marijuana (i.e., cannabis) samples to a cannabis testing laboratory for testing, as required by this provision. By law, a cannabis establishment is a producer, dispensary facility, cultivator, micro-cultivator, retailer, hybrid retailer, food and beverage manufacturer, product manufacturer, product packager, delivery service, or transporter.

Under the bill, a cannabis testing laboratory must test each marijuana sample for (1) microbiological contaminants, mycotoxins, heavy metals, and pesticide chemical residue and (2) an active ingredient analysis, if applicable. The microbiological testing must include, as a minimum, testing for the *Aspergillus* species, as set and posted on DCP's website. (Presumably, DCP will set acceptable limits for all of these tests.)

Testing Methods

When conducting the microbiological testing, the marijuana sample must be tested using a molecular method that:

1. includes quantitative polymerase chain reaction;
2. is certified for identifying microbiological DNA; and
3. is approved by the Association of Official Analytical Collaboration International, or a comparable national or international standards organization the DCP commissioner designates.

The bill also allows alternative testing methods if DCP approves them and posts them on the department's website.

Repeat Testing After Failure

Under the bill, if a sample does not pass the testing, the cannabis establishment that submitted the failing sample must repeat testing on

the marijuana batch where the sample was taken, in a DCP-approved way. If the repeat test provides satisfactory results, the entire batch may be released for sale.

The bill also allows a cannabis establishment to submit a remediation plan that is sufficient to ensure public health and safety to the commissioner and, if he approves it, the establishment may remediate the batch where the sample was taken and repeat the testing in a DCP-approved way. If all the repeat testing provides satisfactory results, the entire batch may be released for sale.

Disposing of Batches

If a cannabis establishment does not retest, or if repeat laboratory testing does not provide satisfactory results, the establishment must dispose of the entire marijuana batch where the sample was taken according to DCP commissioner-established procedures, as published on the agency's website.

Marijuana Batch Size

The bill requires the maximum quantity and number of marijuana samples to be sufficient to ensure representative sampling of the corresponding batch size.

§§ 5, 9, 11, 14 & 20 — MICRO-CULTIVATORS

Allows certain social equity cultivator applicants to apply for a micro-cultivator license; eliminates the ability for a micro-cultivator to use its own employees to deliver cannabis; allows micro-cultivators to sell cannabis seedlings

Social Equity Applicants (§§ 5 & 11)

By law, DCP opened a three-month application period for social equity applicants to apply for a provisional and final cultivator license for a facility located in a disproportionately impacted area without participating in a lottery or request for proposals.

The bill allows these social equity applicants to apply for a new micro-cultivator license without any partners.

Application. Under the bill, between July 1, 2024, and March 31, 2025,

a social equity applicant that had submitted an application for these cultivator licenses may withdraw the application and apply for a micro-cultivator license. The applicant may do so if:

1. the Social Equity Council verifies the applicant meets the social equity criteria,
2. the applicant is eligible to receive a provisional cultivator license (e.g., passes criminal background check),
3. DCP has not already issued a provisional cultivator license, and
4. the applicant submits an application to DCP with a written statement withdrawing the cultivation application.

Withdrawals. The bill specifies that applicants that withdraw an application are not eligible for a refund on any fee connected to that application.

Issuance of License. Between July 1, 2024, and December 31, 2025, DCP must issue a provisional micro-cultivator license to a social equity applicant if he or she:

1. meets eligibility criteria and submits a timely, completed application and other documentation required to determine eligibility under the social equity applicant process;
2. submits a written statement disclosing whether any change in ownership or control has occurred since the applicant was verified by the Social Equity Council as a social equity applicant; and
3. submits the \$500,000 application fee.

These application fees must be deposited into the consumer protection enforcement account.

Changes to Social Equity Status. Under the bill, if the applicant

provided a written statement on changes in ownership or control, then the Social Equity Council must determine if the changes are allowed under the laws and regulations governing its application review process.

The council must determine whether the applicant continues to meet the social equity applicant criteria and submit to DCP a written notice disclosing its determination.

License Renewal Fee. Under the bill, a renewal fee for a final micro-cultivator license is the same as existing law (i.e., \$1,000 for micro-cultivators). These fees must be paid to the state treasurer to be credited to the General Fund.

Equity Joint Venture. The bill prohibits social equity applicants that receive a micro-cultivator license from being eligible to apply for a provisional and final license to create more than one equity joint venture that the council approves. It also prohibits these applicants from operating the equity joint venture unless the applicant has received the new license, started cultivation activities, and submitted to DCP both the application fee and a conversion fee, which are both \$500,000. The conversion fee must be deposited in the Cannabis Social Equity and Innovation Fund. By law, this fund may be used as access to capital for businesses, technical assistance for start-ups, workforce education and community investment funding, and paying costs for regulating cannabis (CGS § 21a-420f).

Application Disclosure and Process. Like the provision allowing applicants to partner with hemp producers, the bill applies the same prohibition on application disclosure and requires submitted applications to be processed as other applications selected through the lottery.

Delivery Service (§ 14)

The bill eliminates the ability for a micro-cultivator to use its own employees to deliver cannabis. Under current law, a micro-cultivator

may sell its own cannabis to consumers either through a delivery service or using its own employees.

Seedlings (§§ 14 & 20)

The bill allows a micro-cultivator, and no other cannabis establishment, to sell its own cannabis seedlings to consumers. But a micro-cultivator may only sell a seedling to a consumer if:

1. the micro-cultivator cultivated the seedling in the state from a seed or clone;
2. the seedling has a standing height of up to six inches measured from the base of the stem to the tallest point, does not contain any bud or flower, and has been tested for pesticides and heavy metals based on laboratory testing standards set by policies and procedures and final regulations; and
3. there is a label or informational tag on the seedling disclosing certain information.

The bill requires the label or informational tag to include the following in legible English, black lettering, Times New Roman font, flat regular typeface, on a contrasting background, and in uniform size of at least one-tenth of one inch, based on a capital letter "K":

1. the micro-cultivator's name;
2. a product description for the seedling;
3. one of the following chemotypes anticipated after flowering: "High THC, Low CBD," "Low THC, High CBD," or "50/50 THC and CBD";
4. the results of the required testing;
5. directions for the optimal care of the seedling;
6. unobscured symbols, in a size of at least one-half inch by one-half

inch and in a DCP commissioner-approved format, where the symbols indicate the seedling contains THC and is not legal or safe for individuals under age 21; and

7. a unique identifier that a cannabis analytic tracking generates and DCP maintains to track cannabis under policies, procedures, and final regulations.

Exempts Seedlings From Child-Resistant Packaging and Creates Limit on Sales. The bill exempts micro-cultivators selling seedlings from having to sell them in child-resistant packaging. It also prohibits micro-cultivators from (1) selling more than three seedlings to a consumer in any six-month period and (2) accepting any returned seedlings.

§§ 7 & 8 — SELLING AND DELIVERING CANNABIS OR MEDICAL MARIJUANA

Beginning October 1, 2024, allows municipalities to apply for a court order to take certain merchandise from stores that violate the cannabis or medical marijuana sales and delivery law; makes violations CUTPA violations and adds additional penalties

Municipal Prohibition

By law, only certain specified cannabis establishments may sell or deliver adult-use cannabis to consumers and medical marijuana to patients or caregivers.

Beginning October 1, 2024, the bill allows any municipality, by legislative vote, to prohibit any business from operating within the municipality if the business (1) is found to be illegally selling, offering, or delivering cannabis or (2) poses an immediate threat to public health and safety (see below).

If a municipality's chief executive officer determines that a business in the municipality is operating (i.e., offering sales of goods and services to the general public, including through indirect sales) in this way, he or she may apply to Superior Court for an order to take certain merchandise from the business. If the Superior Court finds that a business is in violation or poses a threat, then it may issue an ex parte

(i.e., only one party involved) order without a hearing directing the municipality's chief law enforcement officer to take possession and control of merchandise related to the violation or immediate threat to public health and safety. These items include any cannabis or cannabis product; any cigarette, tobacco, or tobacco product; any merchandise related to these products; and any proceeds related to these products and merchandise.

Under the bill, "immediate threat to public health and safety" includes the presence of any (1) cannabis or cannabis product in connection with any law on selling, offering, or delivering cannabis, or (2) cigarette or tobacco product alongside any cannabis or cannabis product.

Penalties

Beginning October 1, 2024, under the bill, a violation of the law on selling, offering, or delivering cannabis is deemed a CUTPA violation.

Additionally, anyone who aids or abets these violations is assessed a \$30,000 civil fine for each violation, where each day the violation continues is a separate offense. A person is not deemed to have aided or abetted a violation, unless he or she:

1. was the owner, officer, controlling shareholder, or in a similar position of authority over a person who is prohibited from selling or offering cannabis and then sold or offered it in violation of these provisions;
2. knew that the person was prohibited and still sold or offered the sale;
3. gave substantial assistance or encouragement for the sale or offer of sale; and
4. the person's conduct was a substantial factor in furthering the sale or offer of sale.

It also imposes a \$10,000 civil fine for each violation by anyone who manages or controls a commercial property, building, room, space, or enclosure, in the person's capacity as owner, lessee, agent, employee, or mortgagor, who knowingly makes the commercial area available for use in these violations. Each day a violation continues is a separate offense.

Under the bill, only the attorney general, upon the complaint of the DCP commissioner or a municipality where the violation occurred, may assess any civil penalty or institute a civil action to recover any imposed civil penalties. If a municipality institutes a civil action to recover an imposed civil penalty, the penalty must be paid to the municipality first to reimburse it for the costs for instituting the action. Half of the remainder, if any, is paid to the municipality's treasurer and half is paid to the state treasurer for deposit into the General Fund.

Lastly, the bill specifies that it does not prohibit criminal penalties on anyone prohibited from selling or offering cannabis or cannabis products who does so.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2024, for the municipal prohibition and penalties provision.

§ 9 — BACKER EXCEPTION

Allows an equity joint venture to share an individual owner with another equity joint venture that meets social equity applicant criteria if the individual owner is a backer for certain social equity cultivators

Under current law, the Social Equity Council is prohibited from approving an equity joint venture applicant that shares any individual owner with another equity joint venture that meets the social equity applicant criteria. The bill makes an exception for an individual owner in their capacity as a backer for certain social equity cultivators.

§§ 10 & 18 — PRODUCT PACKAGER EXPANDED ACTIVITIES

Allows a product packager to expand its authorized activities to include the authorized activities of a product manufacturer

The bill allows a product packager to expand its authorized activities to include the authorized activities of a product manufacturer under

certain conditions. In order for this to happen the:

1. packager must submit to DCP a completed license expansion application and a \$30,000 application fee; and
2. commissioner must authorize the packager, in writing, to perform the expanded activities of a product manufacturer.

The bill requires a product packager that expands its authorized activities to comply with all the laws, regulations, policies, and procedures for product manufacturers. If there is a conflict between the packager requirements and the manufacturer requirements, the more stringent public health and safety standard prevails.

Under the bill, the renewal fee for a product packager's expanded authorization is \$25,000. This renewal fee is instead of the product packager renewal fee, which is \$25,000.

§§ 12 & 15 — TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING CHANGES

Makes various technical and conforming changes

The bill makes various technical and conforming changes.

§ 13 — SOCIAL EQUITY CULTIVATORS, STATE-RECOGNIZED TRIBAL LAND, AND OUTDOOR CULTIVATION

Allows certain social equity cultivator applicants to locate (1) a facility on a state recognized tribe's reservation or land or (2) an exclusively outdoor grow facility outside a disproportionately impacted area if it is in a municipality that has one; prohibits DCP from granting an application for certain social equity provisional cultivator licenses after December 31, 2025

By law, in order for a social equity applicant who applied for a cultivator license without participating in a lottery to get a final cultivator license, the applicant must provide evidence of certain information, including a right to exclusively occupy a location in a disproportionately impacted area where the cultivation facility will be located (CGS § 21a-420o).

The bill also allows these applicants to provide evidence that they will locate (1) a facility on state-recognized tribal land or (2) an

exclusively outdoor grow facility outside a disproportionately impacted area if it is in a municipality that has one.

State Tribal Land

Under the bill, the facility may be located on any reservation of the Schaghticoke, Paucatuck Eastern Pequot, or Golden Hill Paugussett tribes that includes at least 10 acres of contiguous land that was part of the reservation on July 1, 2024, or (2) on any land any state-recognized tribe owns in fee simple if the parcel is at least 10 acres of contiguous land and is in a municipality that contained a disproportionately impacted area before July 1, 2024.

Under existing law, a disproportionately impacted area is a U.S. census tract in the state that the Social Equity Council identifies using a statutory process. Additionally, the adult-use cannabis laws provide certain advantages to residents of disproportionately impacted areas (e.g., social equity applicants). And certain cultivators with social equity applicants could have received a license without participating in a lottery if they located their facilities in a disproportionately impacted area (CGS §§ 21a-420(48) & -420o).

Outdoor Cultivation

Under the bill, an exclusively outdoor grow facility may be located outside of a disproportionately impacted area if the facility is in a municipality that has any portion of a disproportionately impacted area. The outdoor grow must be done on land the municipality has approved for agricultural or farming uses and all cultivation must comply with all regulations, policies, and procedures on outdoor cannabis cultivation.

Provisional Cultivator License Prohibition

Additionally, the bill prohibits DCP from granting an application for provisional cultivator licenses after December 31, 2025.

§§ 14 & 21 — STORING CANNABIS

Deems a location to be secure for storing cannabis if it satisfies the requirements for securing certain controlled substances

By law, among other things, a cannabis establishment must store all cannabis in a way to prevent diversion, theft, or loss. Under the bill, a location is deemed to be secure if the location satisfies the state regulations for securing controlled substances (i.e., schedule III, IV, and V, which require storage in an approved vault, safe, or separate secure locked area, among other requirements) (Conn. Agencies Regs., § 21a-262-4).

§§ 16 & 17 — CERTAIN MANUFACTURERS GETTING CANNABIS

Allows a product manufacturer and food and beverage manufacturer to get cannabis from the places it is already allowed to sell, transfer, or transport to

Current law allows a product manufacturer and food and beverage manufacturer to sell, transfer, or transport its own products to a cannabis establishment, cannabis testing laboratory, or research program using its own employees or a transporter. The bill also allows these manufacturers to get cannabis from these places.

§ 19 — PROJECT LABOR AGREEMENT

Expands “project labor agreements” to include affiliated business entities and labor organizations; allows the court to issue penalties for affiliated business entities for project labor agreement violations

Existing law requires certain construction and renovation projects for the operation of a cannabis establishment to be subject to a project labor agreement. Under current law, a project labor agreement is an agreement between a subcontractor or contractor and a cannabis establishment that binds them to certain conditions. The bill expands the agreement to include affiliate businesses and labor organizations. Under the bill, an agreement is a prehire collective bargaining agreement that is entered into by and between:

1. a cannabis establishment or affiliate business entity (i.e., one that directly, or indirectly through intermediaries, is controlled by, or is under control with, a cannabis establishment);
2. one or more contractors or subcontractors; and
3. one or more labor organizations (i.e., exists for the purpose of

collective bargaining or dealing with employers concerning grievances, employment terms or conditions, or other mutual aid or protection, but does not include a company union).

Under the bill, the plan must also establish the terms and conditions of employment in connection with performance of a covered project (i.e., constructing or renovating a facility to operate a cannabis establishment, that is at least \$5 million, and performed by or on behalf of a cannabis establishment, or an affiliated business entity).

Under current law, an agreement binds all project contractors and subcontractors by making specifications in all relevant solicitation provisions and contract documents. The bill instead binds each affiliated entity, contractor, and subcontractor to follow the collective bargaining agreement terms by making specifications in all relevant solicitation provisions and contract documents concerning performance of the covered project.

Additionally, under current law, an agreement must establish uniform employment terms and conditions for all construction labor employed on the projects. The bill instead specifies the terms and conditions to apply to construction labor employed in connection with performance of the covered project.

The bill also makes various minor, technical, and conforming changes.

Employee Organization and Labor Organization

Under current law, an employee organization may enforce the project labor agreement provisions or seek remedies for noncompliance. The bill instead allows a labor organization to take these actions.

Under current law, an “employee organization” is any lawful association, labor organization, federation, or council with a primary purpose of improving wages, hours, and other conditions of employment for cannabis establishments’ employees.

Civil Actions

The bill allows a civil action to be brought in the Superior Court where the covered project is to be performed. Under current law, these actions may only be brought where the project is located.

Current law allows the court, after holding a hearing, to order penalties of up to \$10,000 per day for each project labor agreement violation by the cannabis establishment. The bill extends this to an affiliated business entity.

Like under current law for a cannabis establishment, an affiliate business entity's failure to comply with the project labor agreement provisions must not be the basis for any administrative action by DCP.

§ 20 — PACKAGING AND SIGNAGE

Allows edible cannabis products to be packaged for multiple servings under certain requirements; requires DCP to establish disclosures for mold and yeast and signage for mold and their remediation practices

Under existing law, the cannabis-related regulations that the DCP commissioner must adopt must include specified labeling and packaging requirements. The bill modifies a few of these requirements and adds another.

Edible Cannabis Packaging

Current law requires packaging for edible cannabis products to be individually wrapped. The bill allows these products to be packaged for multiple servings if each single standardized serving is easily discernable and is individually wrapped or physically demarked and delineated.

Mold and Yeast

Existing law requires DCP to set laboratory testing standards. The bill requires DCP to:

1. establish consumer disclosures on mold and yeast in cannabis and allowed remediation practices and
2. prescribe signage for dispensary facilities, retailers, and hybrid

retailers to prominently display that discloses (a) possible health risks related to mold and (b) the use and possible health risks related to using mold remediation techniques.

§ 22 — ADVERTISING

Generally prohibits cannabis establishments from advertising or marketing a discounted price or other promotional offer to buy cannabis; allows a discounted price or promotion within a dispensary facility, retailer, or hybrid retailer building, or through a delivery service to induce cannabis purchases

The bill generally prohibits cannabis establishments from advertising or marketing that includes a discounted price or other promotional offer as an inducement to buy cannabis or a cannabis product that is not medical marijuana. However, it allows a discounted price or promotional offering, as an inducement to purchase cannabis, (1) within a dispensary facility, retailer, hybrid retailer building; (2) through a delivery service; or (3) on the dispensary facility, retailer, or hybrid retailer's website where cannabis or cannabis products may be lawfully ordered.

§ 24 — SUMMARILY SUSPENDING CERTAIN CREDENTIALS

Expands the DCP and revenue services commissioners' powers to summarily suspend a credential for any violation of the laws on manufacturer hemp, cannabis tax, marijuana and controlled substances tax, medical marijuana, and adult-use cannabis

Under current law, the DCP and revenue services commissioners may summarily suspend any credential their respective department issues to anyone who violates certain provisions on selling manufacturer hemp products (e.g., selling hemp that contains synthetic cannabinoid and failing to follow labeling or packaging guidelines). The bill expands the power to summarily suspend a credential to apply to any violation of the laws on manufacturer hemp, cannabis tax, marijuana and controlled substances tax, medical marijuana, and adult-use cannabis. As under existing law, these suspensions must be done under the UAPA procedures for matters involving licenses.

§ 24 — MANUFACTURER HEMP PRODUCTS

Specifies out-of-state licensees may apply for a DCP manufacturer hemp license; increases various fines; removes certain manufacturer hemp product violations from being CUTPA violations; requires a police training bulletin to be done annually; specifies that hemp that is lawfully produced under federal law may be transported or shipped through the state

Out-of-State Licensees Getting Connecticut License

Existing law prohibits anyone from manufacturing hemp in Connecticut without a DCP license. But the bill specifies that the manufacturer hemp laws should not be construed to prohibit anyone who is licensed in another state to manufacture, handle, store, and market manufacturer hemp products from applying for or getting a DCP license.

Fine Increase

The bill increases the following fines, from:

1. up to \$2,500 to up to \$5,000, for a manufacturer licensee who violates the manufacturer hemp law or regulations;
2. up to \$2,500 to up to \$5,000, for any entity who manufactures in the state without getting a license or does so when its license is suspended; and
3. \$250 to \$10,000, for anyone who manufactures in the state without a license or when the entity's license is suspended or revoked, payable by mail to the Centralized Infractions Bureau without appearing in court.

For the first two fines, a hearing conducted under the UAPA must be held first.

CUTPA

The bill removes certain manufacturer hemp product violations as CUTPA violations, which they are under current law. These include provisions allowing certain types of sales without a license, prohibiting synthetic cannabinoids, and requiring certain packaging and labeling for different manufacturer hemp products.

Police Training Bulletin on High-THC Hemp Products

Current law required the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, in consultation with DCP, to publish a training bulletin by October 31, 2023, informing local law enforcement agencies and officers of the investigation and enforcement standards for cannabis

and high-THC hemp products. The bill makes this an annual requirement with the same October 31 deadline.

Hemp Transportation

The bill specifies that nothing in the state hemp laws should be construed to prohibit any hemp shipment or transport through the state if it was lawfully produced under federal law.

The federal law allowing hemp explicitly prohibits states from prohibiting the transportation or shipment of hemp or hemp products produced in accordance with federal law through the state (P. L. 115-334, § 10114(b)).

§ 25 — FOOD AND BEVERAGE MANUFACTURER TRACKING HEMP

Requires food and beverage manufacturers to track third-party purchases of hemp or hemp products

As under existing law for certain cannabis establishments, the bill requires that hemp or hemp products purchased by a food and beverage manufacturer from a third party be tracked as a separate batch throughout the manufacturing process. Once the manufacturer receives the hemp or hemp product, it is deemed cannabis and the licensee must comply with all the cannabis laws and regulations. Manufacturers must keep a copy of the certificate of analysis for the purchased hemp or hemp products and the invoice and transport documents that show the quantity purchased and date received.

§ 36 — CONSUMER PROTECTION ENFORCEMENT ACCOUNT

Requires the DCP commissioner to provide OAG with funds from the consumer protection enforcement account to pay for OAG's expenses for enforcing the law on selling and delivering cannabis or medical marijuana

The bill requires the DCP commissioner, upon the attorney general's request, to execute an agreement with the attorney general to provide the Office of the Attorney General (OAG) with funds from the consumer protection enforcement account as the commissioner and attorney general agree OAG needs to pay for personal services and other enforcement expenses incurred by the office in enforcing the law on selling and delivering cannabis or medical marijuana (CGS § 21a-420c).

BACKGROUND

CUTPA

By law, CUTPA prohibits businesses from engaging in unfair and deceptive acts or practices. It allows the DCP commissioner to issue regulations defining an unfair trade practice, investigate complaints, issue cease and desist orders, order restitution in cases involving less than \$10,000, enter into consent agreements, ask the attorney general to seek injunctive relief, and accept voluntary statements of compliance. It also allows individuals to sue. Courts may issue restraining orders; award actual and punitive damages, costs, and reasonable attorney's fees; and impose civil penalties of up to \$5,000 for willful violations and up to \$25,000 for a restraining order violation.

Related Bills

sHB 5235, as amended by House "A," has substantially similar provisions (1) redefining "cannabis," "marijuana," "synthetic cannabinoids," and "manufactured cannabinoids"; (2) allowing multiple-serving edibles; and (3) specifically allowing the transport of hemp through the state if it was lawfully produced under federal law.

sHB 5236 (File 103), favorably reported by the General Law Committee, among other things, allows DCP to impose a civil penalty of up to \$5,000 for CUTPA violations, after an administrative hearing.

COMMITTEE ACTION

General Law Committee

Joint Favorable Substitute

Yea 21 Nay 1 (03/12/2024)

Finance, Revenue and Bonding Committee

Joint Favorable

Yea 32 Nay 15 (04/29/2024)