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| 2 | Councilmember Kenyan R. McDuffie |
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| 6 | A PROPOSED RESOLUTION |
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| 10 | IN THE COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA |
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| 15 | To declare the existence of an emergency, due to congressional review, with respect to the need |
| 16 | to amend the Legalization of Marijuana for Medical Treatment Amendment Act of 2010 |
| 17 | to provide that the number of testing laboratories allowed in an election ward cannot |
| 18 | exceed 2, provide that no person who has a felony conviction for a crime of violence, gun |
| 19 | offense, tax evasion, fraud, or credit card fraud that occurred within 3 years preceding the |
| 20 | filing of an application shall be eligible to be a director, owner, officer, or agent of a |
| 21 | dispensary, cultivation center, or testing laboratory, and remove the prohibition |
| 22 | preventing an individual with a felony conviction from working at a dispensary, |
| 23 | cultivation center, or testing laboratory. |
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| 25 | RESOLVED, BY THE COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, That this |
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| 26 | resolution may be cited as the "Medical Cannabis Congressional Review Emergency Declaration |
| 27 | Develoption of 2022 |
| 27 | Resolution of 2022". |
| 28 | (a) In 2021, the Council enacted legislation, on an emergency and a temporary basis, that |
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| 29 | amended the Legalization of Marijuana for Medical Treatment Amendment Act of 2010 to |
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| 30 | remove the blanket prohibition on individuals with felony convictions from obtaining a medical |
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| 31 | cannabis license (but still restrict individuals with certain felony convictions), establish a limit of |
| 22 | no more than 2 testing laboratories within an election word, and remove the prohibition |
| 32 | no more than 2 testing laboratories within an election ward, and remove the prohibition |
| 33 | preventing an individual with a felony conviction from working at a dispensary, cultivation |
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| 34 | center, or testing laboratory. |
| 34 | center, or testing laboratory. |

| 35 | (b) Current law, the Medical Cannabis Emergency Amendment Act of 2022, effective |
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| 36 | March 28, 2022 (D.C. Act 24-356; 69 DCR 2635) ("emergency legislation") expires on June 8, |
| 37 | 2022. The Medical Cannabis Temporary Amendment Act of 2022, enacted on May 9, 2022 |
| 38 | (D.C. Act 24-402; 69 DCR 5040) ("temporary legislation"), is pending the completion of the 30- |
| 39 | day review period required by section 602(c)(1) of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act, |
| 40 | approved December 24, 1973 (87 Stat. 813; D.C. Official Code § 1-206.02(c)(1)), and is not |
| 41 | projected to become law July 20, 2022. And the Medical Cannabis Amendment Act of 2021, as |
| 42 | introduced on February 26, 2021 (Bill 24-113), which had a public hearing on November 19, |
| 43 | 2021, must still complete the legislative process. |
| 44 | (c) It is important to keep the provisions described in subsection (a) of this section in |
| 45 | effect until the temporary legislation has become law. |
| 46 | Sec. 3. The Council of the District of Columbia determines that the circumstances |
| 47 | enumerated in section 2 constitute emergency circumstances making it necessary that the |
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| 40 | Medical Cannabis Congressional Review Emergency Amendment Act of 2022 be adopted after a |
| 49 | Medical Cannabis Congressional Review Emergency Amendment Act of 2022 be adopted after a single reading. |