

115TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 943

Urging action to increase equity within the legal cannabis marketplace.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 14, 2018

Ms. LEE (for herself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. POCAN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. TITUS, Mr. KHANNA, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. KIHUEN, Mr. POLIS, Mr. CAPUANO, and Mr. CORREA) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Education and the Workforce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

RESOLUTION

Urging action to increase equity within the legal cannabis marketplace.

Whereas the communities that have been most harmed by cannabis prohibition are benefiting the least from the legal marijuana marketplace;

Whereas a legacy of racial and ethnic injustices, compounded by the disproportionate collateral consequences of 80 years of cannabis prohibition enforcement, now limits participation in the industry;

Whereas 30 States and the District of Columbia have adopted laws allowing legal access to cannabis, and 9 States

and the District of Columbia have adopted laws legalizing cannabis for adult recreational use;

Whereas legal cannabis sales totaled \$6.7 billion in 2016 and are projected to reach \$50 billion by 2026;

Whereas according to the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), enforcing cannabis prohibition laws costs taxpayers about \$3.6 billion a year;

Whereas the continued enforcement of cannabis prohibition laws results in over 600,000 arrests annually, disproportionately impacting people of color who are almost 4 times more likely to be arrested for cannabis possession than their White counterparts, despite equal rates of use across populations;

Whereas people of color have been historically targeted by discriminatory sentencing practices resulting in Black men receiving drug sentences that are 13.1 percent longer than sentences imposed for White men and Latinos being nearly 6.5 times more likely to receive a Federal sentence for cannabis possession than non-Hispanic Whites;

Whereas, in 2013, simple cannabis possession was the fourth most common cause of deportation for any offense and the most common cause of deportation for drug law violations;

Whereas it is estimated that less than 1 percent of the cannabis industry is owned or operated by people of color;

Whereas applicants for cannabis licenses are limited by numerous laws, regulations, and exorbitant permit applications and licensing fees in these States, which can total more than \$700,000;

1 to those who now hold criminal records for a substance
2 that is now legal and regulated.

3 (b) BEST PRACTICES AND STEPS.—The practices
4 and steps referred to in this subsection include—

5 (1) establishing licensing and application fees
6 that are reasonable to cover only the costs of pro-
7 gram implementation and necessary regulations;

8 (2) creating a system where licensing is to be
9 obtained at the city or county level and should be
10 based on regulations determined by the local juris-
11 diction that meet the State’s minimum require-
12 ments, which allows the community to determine the
13 type and number of businesses, avoids arbitrary caps
14 on licenses, and results in an industry more rep-
15 resentative of the local market;

16 (3) in States where license caps are completely
17 unavoidable, establishing local oversight and control
18 of cannabis licenses by allowing local cities and mu-
19 nicipalities to prioritize licenses for local citizens and
20 residents, especially individuals most impacted by
21 the war on drugs, by taking into account and
22 prioritizing—

23 (A) long-term residency within the State or
24 locality;

1 (B) individuals whose income is less than
2 80 percent of the median household income
3 within a county;

4 (C) individuals who have been formerly in-
5 carcerated;

6 (D) individuals with prior drug law viola-
7 tions; and

8 (E) individuals living within a jurisdiction
9 that is heavily policed; and

10 (4) adopting laws and implementing regulations
11 that will allow small cultivators to thrive in the legal
12 market;

13 (5) creating more equitable licensing by—

14 (A) eliminating broad felony restrictions
15 for licensing;

16 (B) focusing restrictions on entering the
17 market to those, determined on a case-by-case
18 basis for both licensees and employees, with
19 criminal convictions that are relevant to the
20 owning and operating of a business; and

21 (C) prohibiting previous cannabis convic-
22 tions from consideration as justification for a
23 denial of a license;

24 (6) creating an automatic process, at no cost
25 for the individual, for the expungement or sealing of

1 criminal records for cannabis offenses that is inclu-
2 sive of individuals currently on parole or under any
3 probationary agreement, for cannabis offenses;

4 (7) establishing a process for resentencing per-
5 sons serving sentences for cannabis convictions and
6 redesignating of penalties for persons previously con-
7 victed of cannabis-related crimes for which the pen-
8 alties have been reduced or removed;

9 (8) eliminating suspicionless drug testing for
10 nonsafety sensitive positions;

11 (9) eliminating punishment or other penaliza-
12 tion for persons currently under parole, probation,
13 or other State supervision, or released on bail await-
14 ing trial, for conduct otherwise allowed under State
15 cannabis laws;

16 (10) setting aside a percentage of the tax rev-
17 enue from cannabis sales to be reinvested in commu-
18 nities that have been most affected by cannabis ar-
19 rests and the drug war, which most frequently have
20 been communities of color, including programs for
21 job training, reentry services, expungement expenses,
22 public libraries, community centers, programs and
23 opportunities dedicated to youth, and health edu-
24 cation programs;

1 (11) using a percentage of tax revenue to estab-
2 lish a special fund to provide small business invest-
3 ments to support people of color entering into the
4 legal marijuana industry;

5 (12) establishing cannabis regulatory and over-
6 sight bodies and commissions that reflect the racial,
7 ethnic, economic, and gender makeup of the sur-
8 rounding community;

9 (13) creating employment and subcontracting
10 requirements for cannabis licensee in order to use
11 the ancillary business activity generated by the can-
12 nabis industry to employ people of color; and

13 (14) including provisions designating spaces for
14 public consumption, either by the licensing of social
15 entities or by creating these spaces.

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