

# SB3053

**Measure Title:** RELATING TO EDIBLE CANNABIS PRODUCTS.

**Report Title:** Medical Cannabis; Edible Cannabis Products

**Description:** Defines edible cannabis products as manufactured cannabis that is intended to be used for human consumption and provides manufacturing requirements for edible cannabis products. Authorizes licensed medical cannabis dispensaries to manufacture and distribute edible cannabis products. Establishes requirements for manufacturing, handling, and packaging manufactured cannabis products. Takes effect on 01/01/2020.

**Companion:**

**Package:** None

**Current Referral:** CPH, JDC/WAM

**Introducer(s):** ESPERO, GABBARD, RUDERMAN, S. Chang, English, Galuteria



**TESTIMONY OF  
THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
TWENTY-NINTH LEGISLATURE, 2018**

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**ON THE FOLLOWING MEASURE:**

S.B. NO. 3053, RELATING TO EDIBLE CANNABIS PRODUCTS.

**BEFORE THE:**

SENATE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, CONSUMER PROTECTION, AND HEALTH

**DATE:** Tuesday, February 13, 2018                      **TIME:** 9:00 a.m.

**LOCATION:** State Capitol, Room 229

**TESTIFIER(S):** Russell A. Suzuki, Acting Attorney General, or  
Tara K.C.S. Molnar, Deputy Attorney General

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Chair Baker and Members of the Committee:

The Department of the Attorney General provides comments on this bill.

This measure would amend the definition of “food” in section 328-1, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS), to exclude “edible cannabis products” intended for human consumption, such as chewing gum, drinks, baked products, and candy (page 2, lines 6-7; page 4, lines 17-21). The bill would also amend the definition of “manufactured cannabis product” in section 329D-1, HRS, to allow for the production of any product manufactured using cannabis pursuant to section 329D-10, HRS (page 2, lines 11-17). The measure also amends section 329D-9, HRS, to require the production of manufactured cannabis products in a commercial kitchen, home kitchen, or other suitable facility (page 3, lines 3-17). The bill would also amend section 329D-10, HRS, to add edible cannabis products as a type of manufactured cannabis product that licensees may manufacture and distribute (page 4, line 14, through page 5, line 14). The measure would amend section 329D-11, HRS, to modify labeling requirements for medical cannabis and manufactured cannabis products (page 6, line 20, through page 7, line 11).

The proposed amendments to sections 329D-1 and 329D-10, HRS, (page 2, lines 11-17; page 4, line 14, through page 5, line 14) would expand the definition of “manufactured cannabis product” to allow for the production of edible cannabis

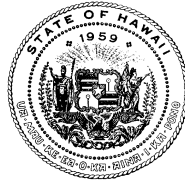
products. The Department of the Attorney General respectfully notes that it generally opposes the passage of new laws related to cannabis until all of the dispensaries open and it has the chance to gauge their impact upon the State.

The proposed wording on page 3, lines 3-17, presents two issues. First, it requires companies to produce manufactured cannabis products in commercial kitchens, home kitchens, or other suitable facilities, which could lead to the cross-contamination of foodstuffs. If the Committee is inclined to allow the production of manufactured cannabis products in a commercial kitchen, we suggest that it not allow the production of manufactured cannabis products in a commercial kitchen used for food preparation to avoid adulteration of foodstuffs.

Second, the proposed wording on page 3, lines 3-17, mandates production of all manufactured cannabis products only in a commercial kitchen, home kitchen, or other suitable facility, including areas in dispensaries or production centers that comply with food safety regulations, even though section 329D-10 allows for the manufacture of cannabis products which may not be consumed, such as ointments, skin lotions, and transdermal patches. If the Committee is inclined to mandate the use of specific settings in which companies shall manufacture cannabis products, we ask that it clarify whether these settings apply to all manufactured cannabis products.

Section 329D-7(13)(B) requires the Department of Health to create “[p]roduct packaging standards sufficient to allow law enforcement personnel to reasonably determine the contents of an unopened package.” Section 329D-11 requires that dispensaries use opaque packaging “so that the product cannot be seen from outside the packaging.” We ask the Committee to clarify what is intended for these packaging requirements.

The Department of the Attorney General respectfully recommends that, if the Committee moves this measure forward, it amends the bill as suggested.



**STATE OF HAWAII**  
**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH**  
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doh.testimony@doh.hawaii.gov

**Testimony in OPPOSITION to SB3053**  
**RELATING TO EDIBLE CANNABIS PRODUCTS**

SENATOR ROSALYN H. BAKER, CHAIR  
SENATE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, CONSUMER PROTECTION, AND HEALTH  
Hearing Date: February 13, 2018                      Room Number: 229  
Time: 9:00a.m.

1    **Fiscal Implications:** This bill has fiscal implications not included in the Governor's  
2    Supplemental Budget Request for appropriations priorities.

3    **Department Testimony:** The department respectfully opposes this bill.

4    The intent of HAR Chapter 11-850 was to establish minimum product standards for the  
5    manufacture of cannabis products. HAR Chapter 11-850 attempted to do this by requiring  
6    dispensaries to obtain permits under the existing HAR Chapter 11-50, Food Safety Code. This  
7    created legal issues as the department is unable to issue food establishment permits to facilities  
8    that use cannabis as an ingredient in their food products. Cannabis is not considered to be  
9    Generally Recognized As Safe (GRAS) by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration as a food  
10    additive and is thus considered to be an adulterant. The department cannot issue food permits to  
11    facilities that intentionally manufacture adulterated products.

12  
13    The department currently prohibits potentially hazardous foods from being produced in a home  
14    kitchen. It is for this reason, the department will oppose any production of cannabis edibles in  
15    residential kitchens. Patients with debilitating medical conditions should not be exposed to  
16    medicinal products produced in home kitchens.

17  
18    S.B. 3053, along with SB2132, redefines "manufactured cannabis product" and would require  
19    manufactured cannabis products to be manufactured in commercial kitchens or in a home kitchen

1 approved by the department. The change in definition in both bills is too broad and would  
2 require all allowed manufactured cannabis products to be manufactured in commercial kitchens,  
3 including capsules, lozenges, oils, lotions, etc. Further, the term “edible cannabis products” is  
4 defined to include baked goods (also in S.B. 2132), chewing gum, drinks, and candy. It excludes  
5 from manufacture gummies and brightly colored candies or candies that are similar to other  
6 commercially available products. It is unclear how the department would enforce against  
7 brightly colored candies or look-alikes since there is a significant variety of commercially  
8 available products.

9 The bill also requires that edible cannabis products made in private homes to be tested and  
10 labeled and to exclude the manufacturing of gummies and candies. The bill provides no  
11 resources for enforcement.

12

13 Offered Amendments: Should this measure move forward, we offer the following amendments:

14

15 Using the existing HAR 11-50, Food Safety Code as a template, remove the terms food/food  
16 products from that rule and replace it with the terms cannabis/cannabis products. Insert this  
17 template into a new administrative rule while removing any enforcement or administrative  
18 sections that conflict with, or do not meet the intent of the cannabis enforcement program.

19

20 We consider the above-mentioned amendment to be critical in protecting public health as States  
21 that have already legalized the manufacture of edible cannabis products have major prohibitions  
22 against edible cannabis products being manufactured in licensed food facilities due to the  
23 inherent risks of accidentally mistaking one product for the other at the manufacturing and  
24 packaging level. This has already been documented in Colorado in the early years of legalized  
25 cannabis.

26

27 Amend SECTION 4. (1) to read:

28

Manufactured cannabis products shall only be manufactured in a dispensary that meets  
the minimum sanitary standards adopted by the department, which is at least equivalent

29

1 to the standards provided for in HAR Chapter 11-50 for food establishments. Cannabis  
2 products shall not be manufactured in any facility with a Department of Health Food  
3 Establishment permit and shall not be manufactured in a home kitchen.

4  
5 Delete SECTION 4. (2), redundant

- 6  
7 1) Delete SECTION 4. (3), as those requirements are already included in HAR Chapter 11-  
8 50. Delete SECTION 5. (b) (1), to be consistent with SECTION 4. (1)

9  
10 Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY  
**CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU**

ALII PLACE  
1060 RICHARDS STREET • HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813  
PHONE: (808) 547-7400 • FAX: (808) 547-7515

KEITH M. KANESHIRO  
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY



CHASID M. SAPOLU  
FIRST DEPUTY PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

**THE ROSALYN H. BAKER, CHAIR  
SENATE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE,  
CONSUMER PROTECTION, AND HEALTH  
Twenty-Eighth State Legislature  
Regular Session of 2018  
State of Hawai'i**

February 13, 2018

**RE: S.B. 3053; RELATING TO MANUFACTURED CANNABIS PRODUCTS.**

Chair Baker, Vice-Chair Tokuda and members of the Senate Committee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Health, the Department of the Prosecuting Attorney of the City and County of Honolulu (“Department”) submits the following testimony in opposition to S.B. 3053.

The purpose of S.B. 3053 is to allow medical marijuana dispensaries to sell medical marijuana in the form of “edible cannabis products...including but not limited to chewing gum, drinks, baked products, and candy,” on top of the currently allowed forms of medical marijuana products (capsules, lozenges, pills, oils and oil extracts, tinctures, ointments and skin lotions, transdermal patches, aerosols and other products specified by the Department of Health). The Department is strongly opposed to the proposal to allow food products like these, as they will greatly increase the likelihood that people—including children—will inappropriately or even inadvertently consume marijuana.

When Colorado began permitting medical marijuana dispensaries in 2010, the annual number of hospitalizations and Emergency Room visits for possible marijuana exposure, for children under 9 years old, increased 5-fold in years 2010-2013, as compared to the nine years prior.<sup>1</sup> In the same time period, the average number of calls to the Rocky Mountain Poison and Drug Center for marijuana exposure nearly doubled.<sup>2</sup> Clearly, allowing dispensaries to sell commercially-made food products—such as gum, candy and baked goods—will increase the likelihood that children will be drawn to and actually ingest these products, whether intentionally

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<sup>1</sup> Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, *Monitoring Health Concerns Related to Marijuana in Colorado: 2014: Changes in Marijuana Use Patterns, Systematic Literature Review, and Possible Marijuana-Related Health Effects*, Jan. 30, 2015, at 170, available at [https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/sites/default/files/DC\\_MJ-Monitoring-Health-Concerns-Related-to-Marijuana-in-CO-2014.pdf](https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/sites/default/files/DC_MJ-Monitoring-Health-Concerns-Related-to-Marijuana-in-CO-2014.pdf).

<sup>2</sup> *Id.*, at 162.

or accidentally, and will likely increase the chances of adults ingesting these products unnecessarily as well. This may be one of the reasons why no prescription medication currently on the market is legally manufactured and sold in snack-form; medication is not meant to be delicious or tantalizing.

In addition to public safety and welfare concerns, allowing medical marijuana dispensaries to sell commercially manufactured food-products containing medical marijuana will make it even harder to enforce Hawaii's laws regarding marijuana and medical marijuana, including possession of an "adequate supply." Simply stated, there is no practicable way for law enforcement to accurately analyze the contents or potency of these food-products, particularly when potency varies widely throughout the product or portions of the product (as with baked goods). At the time H.B. 321, H.D. 1, S.D. 2, C.D. 1 (2015)—the bill that first established Hawaii's medical marijuana dispensary system—was enacted as Act 241 (2015), there was significant attention given to a federal document commonly known as "the Cole memorandum."<sup>3</sup> As suggested by that document, our Legislature appeared to take great efforts to create a dispensary system that not only provides registered medical marijuana patients with regular access to marijuana, but also provides a "strong and effective regulatory and enforcement system[] to control the cultivation, distribution, sale, and possession of marijuana." Perhaps in light of this, and in the overall interest of public safety and welfare, our Legislature choose not to grant authority for dispensaries to sell medical marijuana in the form of "edibles" such as those proposed in S.B. 3053.

While the Department understands that individuals with certain debilitating conditions rely on medical marijuana for some modicum of respite at this stage in their life, the public, social and economic risks associated with establishing and regulating a medical marijuana dispensary system cannot be underestimated, particularly after seeing the effects in other states. Because of the high risk for abuse, accidental ingestion, and the unique legal and medical standing of medical marijuana and medical marijuana dispensaries—and the ongoing demand for illicit marijuana—the Department believes it is crucial that Hawaii's fledging dispensary system be held to the strictest regulations and parameters; dispensaries must not be permitted to sell food products such as chewing gum, drinks, baked goods and candy. Not only will these limitations help to protect public safety and welfare—which is always the Department's highest concern—but may also help to establish and maintain the integrity of the dispensary system itself.

For all the foregoing reasons, the Department of the Prosecuting Attorney of the City and County of Honolulu strongly opposes the passage of S.B. 3053. Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this matter.

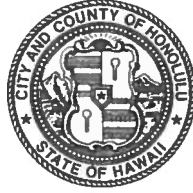
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<sup>3</sup> Memorandum from Deputy Attorney General James M. Cole to U.S. Attorneys (Aug. 29, 2013), available online at <http://www.justice.gov/iso/opa/resources/3052013829132756857467.pdf> (last accessed Feb. 12, 2018).



POLICE DEPARTMENT  
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

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KIRK CALDWELL  
MAYOR

SUSAN BALLARD  
CHIEF

JOHN D. McCARTHY  
JONATHON GREMS  
DEPUTY CHIEFS

OUR REFERENCE CT-TA

February 13, 2018

The Honorable Rosalyn H. Baker, Chair  
and Members  
Committee on Commerce, Consumer  
Protection, and Health  
State Senate  
Hawaii State Capitol  
415 South Beretania Street, Room 229  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Chair Baker and Members:

SUBJECT: Senate Bill No. 3053, Relating to Edible Cannabis Products

I am Captain Phillip Johnson of the Narcotics/Vice Division of the Honolulu Police Department (HPD), City and County of Honolulu.

The HPD opposes Senate Bill No. 3053, Relating to Edible Cannabis Products. This bill, in part, seeks to amend Section 329D-10 of the Hawaii Revised Statutes to include edible cannabis products.


Edible marijuana products should not be allowed. Hospitals in Colorado reported treating growing numbers of children who are sickened after accidentally ingesting edible marijuana. The Colorado Veterinary Medical Association has stated that veterinarians are seeing an increased number of animals for accidental marijuana ingestion. If marijuana is made available in more edible forms, children and pets are more likely to have exposure to it.

The HPD urges you to oppose Senate Bill No. 3053, Relating to Edible Cannabis Products.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

APPROVED:

Sincerely,

  
Susan Ballard  
Chief of Police

  
for Phillip Johnson, Captain  
Narcotics/Vice Division

**SB-3053**

Submitted on: 2/12/2018 2:11:12 PM

Testimony for CPH on 2/13/2018 9:00:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Victor K. Ramos	Maui Police Department	Oppose	No

Comments:

This proposal seem counterintuitive to the so called "medicinal marijuana" concept.

**SB-3053**

Submitted on: 2/12/2018 3:48:33 AM

Testimony for CPH on 2/13/2018 9:00:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Melodie Aduja	OCC Legislative Priorities	Support	No

Comments:

**PRESENTATION OF THE  
OAHU COUNTY COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE PRIORITIES  
DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF HAWAII  
TO THE COMMITTEE ON CONSUMER PROTECTION AND  
HEALTH**

THE SENATE

TWENTY-NINTH LEGISLATURE

REGULAR SESSION OF 2018

Tuesday, February 13, 2018

9:00 a.m.

Hawaii State Capitol, Conference Room 229

**RE: Testimony in Support** of SB 3053, RELATING TO EDIBLE CANNABIS PRODUCTS

To the Honorable Rosalyn H. Baker, Chair; the Honorable Jill N.Tokuda, Vice-Chair and the Members of the Committee on Energy and Environmental Protection:

Good morning, my name is Melodie Aduja. I serve as Chair of the Oahu County Committee ("OCC") Legislative Priorities Committee of the Democratic Party of Hawaii. Thank you for the opportunity to provide written testimony on Senate Bill No.3053 relating to edible medical cannabis products.

The OCC Legislative Priorities Committee is in favor of Senate Bill No. 2488 and supports its passage,

Senate Bill No.3053 is in accord with the Platform of the Democratic Party of Hawai'i ("DPH"), 2016, as it (1) defines edible cannabis products as manufactured cannabis that is intended to be used for human consumption and provides manufacturing requirements for edible cannabis products, (2) authorizes licensed medical cannabis dispensaries to manufacture and distribute edible cannabis products, and (3) establishes requirements for manufacturing, handling, and packaging manufactured cannabis products.

The DPH Platform states that "[w]e support fair and equitable access to medical marijuana to be administered by the Hawaii of Hawaii's Department of Health. (Platform of the DPH, P. 7, Lines 386-387 (2016)).

We support legalization and regulation of marijuana and other cannabis derivatives. (Platform of the DPH, P. 8, Line 395 (2016)).

Given that Senate Bill No.3053 authorizes licensed medical cannabis dispensaries to manufacture and distribute edible cannabis products, it is the position of the OCC Legislative Priorities Committee to support this measure.

Thank you very much for your kind consideration.

Sincerely yours,

**/s/ Melodie Aduja**

Melodie Aduja, Chair, OCC Legislative Priorities Committee

Email: [legislativepriorities@gmail.com](mailto:legislativepriorities@gmail.com), Tel.: (808) 258-8889



*Dedicated to safe, responsible, humane and effective drug policies since 1993*

TO: Senate Committee on Commerce, Consumer Protection and Public Health  
FROM: Carl Bergquist, Executive Director  
HEARING DATE: 13 February 2018, 9AM  
RE: SB3053, RELATING TO EDIBLE CANNABIS PRODUCTS; SUPPORT with AMENDMENTS

Dear Chair Baker, Vice Chair Tokuda, Committee Members:

The Drug Policy Forum of Hawai'i (DPFHI) **supports** this measure and the similar [SB2132](#) to hasten the arrival of edible medical cannabis products at medical cannabis dispensaries. The original medical cannabis dispensary legislation (Act 241 of 2015) permitted the state Department of Health (DOH) to add “[o]ther products as specified by the department” (HRS §329D-10 (9)). To date, it has not added edibles. Further, the Act 230 Legislative Oversight Working Group, convened in 2016, and reporting to the legislature at the end of 2017, was specifically tasked to issue recommendations on “edibles” yet it did not. We take full responsibility as a member of that working group for this lapse.

Many patients need and prefer this form of medicine, and asking them or their caregivers to make it for them is not acceptable. The professional production of different quality controlled strains in different forms cannot be replicated in the home environment. Many other states, including Arkansas of January 2018, allow edibles in some form. Scare stories to the contrary, [countless patients are being helped, particularly elder ones](#).

Regarding the specifics of these two bills, we suggest combining their stronger provisions:

- This bill (SB3053) has the more expansive language on the permitted forms of edibles. This will simply help more patients than limiting it to “baked goods” as does SB2132;
- However, we prefer the SB2132 provisions allowing non-dispensary manufacturers to produce edibles for sale at the dispensaries. This is in line with the intent of the original dispensary bill to involve more local businesses.

Please amend either SB3053 or SB2132 to incorporate both of these aspects.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.



**ONLINE TESTIMONY SUBMITTAL**

Senate Committee on Consumer Protection & Health  
Hearing on February 13, 2018 @ 9:00 a.m.  
Conference Room #229

**DATE:** February 12, 2018  
**TO:** Senate Committee on Consumer Protection & Health  
Senator Ros Baker, Chair  
Senator Jill Tokuda, Vice Chair  
**FROM:** Eva Andrade, Executive Director  
**RE:** Opposition to SB 2132 Relating to Manufactured Cannabis Products  
Opposition to SB 3053 Relating to Edible Cannabis Products

Hawaii Family Forum is a non-profit, pro-family education organization committed to preserving and strengthening families in Hawaii, which coordinates a network of various Christian Churches and denominations. As such, we have serious concerns about these bills and their ramifications on the wider community – especially with regards to our keiki. Although we leave the discussion as to the legality of these bills and all regulatory functions and applicability to the experts, we do offer these reasons why we believe this bill should be deferred indefinitely:

**1) Access to marijuana in the form of edibles will end up in the hands of our keiki.**

Colorado’s laws on labeling and child-resistant packaging have been unable to stop an increase of children ending up in the emergency room after accidentally consuming marijuana according to a study published in the medical journal JAMA Pediatrics.<sup>i</sup> It’s happening in other States as well: In September of 2017, in Indiana, 11 teenagers were hospitalized after eating marijuana gummy bears. Just weeks before that incident, a 10-year-old boy in New York got sick from eating a sour gummy candy he found in his father's vehicle that contained cannabis oil and the boy's father was arrested for child endangerment.<sup>ii</sup>

**2) Edibles are Difficult to Regulate and Control**

The effects from smoking marijuana only takes minutes. Edibles, on the other hand, take between 1-3 hours and the user may end up consuming longer amounts of the drug without realizing it is a drug. The amount of THC, the active ingredient in marijuana, is very difficult to measure and is often unknown in the various food products. Colorado continues to tighten laws on edibles because of these, and other problems.

Hawaii needs to remain a safe place for families. Mahalo for the opportunity to submit our concerns.

<sup>i</sup> Flynn, Dan, *Colorado Bans Marijuana Edibles That Look Like Kids’ Candy*, October 17, 2017, <http://www.foodsafetynews.com/2017/10/colorado-bans-marijuana-edibles-that-look-like-kids-candy/#.WoH6w0xFyAU> (Articled dated 09/17/17 - Accessed 02/12/18)

<sup>ii</sup> Rossen, Jeff & Billington, Jovanna, *Rossen Reports update: Edible Marijuana That Looks Like Candy Is Sending Kids To The ER*, September 16, 2017, <https://www.today.com/parents/edible-marijuana-looks-candy-sending-kids-er-t94486> (Accessed 02/12/18)

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# ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE STATE OF HAWAII

DIOCESE OF HONOLULU

Witness to Jesus



Submitted Online  
For Hearing:  
Committee:

February 12, 2018  
Tuesday, February 13, 2018 @ 9:00 am.  
Senate CPH #229

**SUBMITTED:** February 12, 2018

**TO:** Senate Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Health  
Sen. Roz Baker, Chair  
Sen. Jill Tokuda

**FROM:** Walter Yoshimitsu, Executive

**RE:** Opposition to SB 2132 Relating to Manufactured Cannabis Products.  
Opposition to SB 3053 Relating to Edible Cannabis Products

Honorable Chairs and members of the Senate Consumer Protection Committee, I am Walter Yoshimitsu, **representing the Hawaii Catholic Conference**. The Hawaii Catholic Conference is the public policy voice for the Roman Catholic Church in the State of Hawaii, which under the leadership of Bishop Larry Silva, represents Roman Catholics in Hawaii. We have serious reservations against these bills that would add edibles to the list for medical marijuana use. Even if one takes a more nuanced position on medical use of marijuana, any expansion in the area of edibles create too many questions and uncertainties on dosing and ingestion.

Across the nation, legislators are trying to make sense of the ever-expanding requests for access to medical marijuana. State health departments and scientific research are doing everything they can to provide solid information and research on the issue. Our concern is that since its legalization<sup>1</sup> in Colorado, a number of toddlers and children have shown up in emergency rooms and poison control centers after eating edibles such as marijuana-infused brownies. Some of these children having to be placed in intensive care. The children were able to access them because irresponsible people simply leave them lying around.

Dosing and regulation for patients who use edibles will have different tolerance levels. A 10 mg piece of chocolate will affect one person differently than another, so dosing will be a major problem. Another problem with edibles is the time it takes for a body to absorb it after digesting the THC. THC is digested through the stomach and can take up to two hours for the full effect to kick in. That leaves way too much leeway for the promised benefits touted in these bills. Any mistakes could put a drugged driver on the road – and one lost life would be one too many!

Marijuana is a drug and an intoxicant potentially damaging to the integrity of one's body and personal integrity. Even marijuana use for medical purposes, slides into an abuse of the virtue of temperance. The Catholic moral tradition teaches that for human persons to flourish, we must use our reason to decide what is for our well-being. If any activity undermines or degrades our rational capacities, we have moral reasons to avoid that activity.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.denverpost.com/2016/07/25/colorado-kids-emergency-room-visits-marijuana-increased/>

## HAWAII CATHOLIC CONFERENCE

(The public policy voice for the Roman Catholic Church in the State of Hawaii)

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**SB-3053**

Submitted on: 2/13/2018 7:25:43 AM

Testimony for CPH on 2/13/2018 9:00:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Miles W. Tuttle	Kine Bottles	Support	No

Comments:



**SB-3053**

Submitted on: 2/10/2018 8:02:26 PM

Testimony for CPH on 2/13/2018 9:00:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Joseph A. Bobich		Support	No

Comments:

Dr. Myron Berney

SUPPORT **SB3053**

SUPPORT

Thank you in advance for your consideration of these bills and amendments

**SB-3053**

Submitted on: 2/11/2018 8:36:23 PM

Testimony for CPH on 2/13/2018 9:00:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Mark Gordon		Support	No

Comments:

Hi

Please Support SB 3053 to add edibles to the list of materials that can be sold at Dispensaries.

Please consider the following Comments:

- This Bill, SB 3053 allows edibles to include but not be limited to chewing gum, drinks, baked products, and candy. Similar language should be included in SB 2132
- Some medical marijuana patients need these particular forms for marijuana as medicine
- It should be encouraged to have edibles manufactured in State. However, reduced costs could be gained by also including Dispensaries to sell edibles manufactured in other States. Current States allowing this include, but are not limited to California, Nevada and Colorado.
- Suggestion to combine this Bill with SB 2132, since they are very similar. Advantageous, less time consuming and more efficient to combine both Bills into one.

Thank you for allowing me to share my comments.

Mark Gordon

Waikoloa HI.

**SB-3053**

Submitted on: 2/12/2018 7:33:44 AM

Testimony for CPH on 2/13/2018 9:00:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Marilyn Mick		Support	No

Comments:

- the bill is necessary since the Department of Health is not exercising its authority to permit edibles to be sold;
- the current prohibition on edibles is detrimental to patients who need this form of medicine;
- asking them to make these at home, or if they have a caregiver asking that person, is not burdensome and not always possible;
- it is also leading to higher prices at the dispensaries since they cannot sell what is among the most popular form of medicine in other states with medical cannabis programs;
- Edibles are permitted in many medical cannabis states, including as of January 2018 in Arkansas.

NOTE that the bills are similar with a few difference:

- a) SB2132 - would allow third party businesses to manufacture the edibles for the dispensaries. We support this since it serves the original dispensary bill's intent of involving local businesses. This bill, however, is restrictive in its definition and would only baked edibles.
- b) SB3053 - would only allow dispensaries to produce edibles. The definition of edibles in this bill is more expansive including e.g. certain forms of candy, chewing gum, baked good, liquids and more.

We support a combination of the two bills: the involvement of local businesses AND the inclusion of more kinds of edibles.

**SB-3053**

Submitted on: 2/12/2018 9:07:33 PM

Testimony for CPH on 2/13/2018 9:00:00 AM

<b>Submitted By</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Testifier Position</b>	<b>Present at Hearing</b>
Richard Ha		Support	Yes

Comments:

Aloha Chair Baker

Lau Ola LLC, strongly supports SB3053. Many patients will appreciate this form of ingestion.

The grow/dispensary operation is a high fixed cost one. Any added income stream would help to lower the break even price.

SB3053, will help to lower the price to patients.

Aloha

Richard