



Washington State Liquor Control Board

Frequently Asked Questions about the I-502 Proposed Rules

Topic: Initiative 502

Updated: September 4, 2013

*Note: New questions and answers are indicated with an asterisk **

Licensing

When can I get my license?

We will begin accepting applications for all three license types (producer, processor and retailer) for 30 days on November 18, 2013 and expect to begin issuing licenses, at the earliest, in December/January 2013. Due to the anticipated turnout and rush to obtain a license it is possible that the process may take longer than the projected 90 days. The best way to stay up to date on the implementation process and when the applications become available is to register for [email notifications](#) on the WSLCB website.

Why are you only accepting applications for 30 days?

Opening up the licensing window for 30 days affords anyone who is qualified to apply for a license the opportunity to do so. Whether you are a small grower or larger company you will be given the same opportunity to get a license. Closing the window after 30 days allows the Board the opportunity to assess the market and see what changes, if any, are needed regarding the number of licenses. The Board may also reopen the window at its discretion.

*** When can I get an application?**

Application documents will be available, both online and in hard copy, sometime after the Board accepts the proposed rules, which is scheduled for October 16.

*** What do I have to do to start my application?**

To start the application process, and qualify within the 30 day licensing window, you will need to have a location and file your application with Business Licensing Services.

How many producer and processor licenses will be issued?

Presently the WSLCB does not intend to limit the amount of producer or processor licenses it will issue. The LCB will open a 30 day window in November where anyone can apply, and qualified applicants will receive licenses.

*** Can I have more than one license?**

Any entity and/or principles within an entity are limited to no more than three marijuana licenses. Retail marijuana license holders are limited to no more than three retail licenses with no more than 33% of the allowed licenses in any county or city.

*** Why did you limit the number of licenses per licensee?**

Limiting the number of licenses any one entity can hold reduces the possibility that any one entity can singlehandedly control the market.

*** How many retail licenses will be issued?**

334 retail licenses will be issued. The number of retail locations was determined using a formula that distributes the number of locations proportionate to the most populous cities within each county.

Locations not assigned to a specific city are at large. The specific locations will be selected by lottery in the event the number of applications exceeds the allotted amount for the cities and county.

How will the lottery work?

WSLCB staff are developing the guidelines for the retail license lottery. As more information becomes available we will notify stakeholders via the [I-502 Listserv](#).

If the local authority objects to my proposed location after filing my application can I move my location without refiling?

Applicants will be able to change the location of a potential license if the local authority objects, as long as the application is still in the processing stage, without filing a new application.

Will a criminal record impact my ability to get a license?

The WSLCB will employ a disqualifying criminal history point system similar to liquor. An exception would be allowed for two misdemeanor convictions of possession within three years. A felony conviction will prohibit you from obtaining a marijuana license if the conviction was in the last 10 years.

How do I prove three months residency?

There are many ways to prove residency. Some examples include:

- Get a Washington State driver's license or ID card, which has an issue date on it
- Present three months worth of utility bills, pay stubs, etc.
- Register to vote

You can find out more about state residency requirements at [Access Washington](#).

How do I show I'm current on my taxes?

Prospective licensees will be required to sign an attestation that they are current on their taxes. Failure to do so or misrepresentation of the status of your taxes is grounds to deny the application.

Can I get my \$250 application fee back?

Marijuana application fees are non-refundable.

Is it true that the WSLCB is just going to license current medical marijuana outlets to retail marijuana?

No. Retail licenses will be issued to qualified applicants who meet the licensing criteria. A medical marijuana outlet that wants to convert to a recreational outlet will have to go through the same application process as any other potential applicant. If they were to obtain a retail license they would only be allowed to sell marijuana purchased from the recreational system, they would not be allowed to commingle medical and recreational marijuana.

Can local jurisdictions prevent me from opening a location?

The LCB has no authority to dictate zoning requirements to local governments. Municipalities could conceivably zone marijuana/related businesses out of their geographical area, check with your local authority to understand their requirements.

Since there are a limited number of retail licenses available can I apply for a retail license and a processor and/or producer license at the same time to ensure that I'm not left out and then withdraw the processor and/or producer license application in the event that I get the retail license?

No. Applicants must decide ahead of time which license type they are pursuing. If an applicant applies for a retail license in addition to one of the other two license types all of the applications will be rejected.

Can I be a processor and a producer?

Yes. Licensees may hold a both a producer and processor license together.

Is there a producer/processor license?

No. Applicants must apply for, and obtain, both licenses separately and must pay the application and renewal fees on both licenses.

Do I have to pay the 25% tax on sales between producer and processor if I hold both licenses?

No. If you hold a producer/processor license you avoid the 25% tax that would be applied to a producer to processor sale.

Do I have to provide proof from my landlord that they are aware of how their property is being used?

No. The provision requiring an applicant to provide a signed affidavit showing their landlord is aware of the marijuana related business using their property has been removed.

There is a bus stop in front of my location; will that disqualify me from getting a license?

The rules define "public transit center" as a facility located outside of the public right-of-way that is owned and managed by a transit agency or city, county, state, or federal government for the express purpose of staging people and vehicles where several bus or other transit routes converge.

*** Does a walking trail qualify as a park?**

No. The Board has specifically addressed that a walking trail, such as a converted former rail line, does not qualify as a park.

Can I have multiple locations?

Yes. However each location must be licensed separately and the licensee must meet the previously mentioned requirements on license types.

*** How will the WSLCB measure distance from a restricted area to a potential marijuana location?**

~~Distance will be measured along the most direct route over or across established public walks, streets, or other public passageway between the proposed building/business location to the perimeter of the grounds of:~~ an elementary or secondary school, playground, recreation center or facility, child care center, public park, public transit center, library or arcade where admission is not restricted to those age 21 and older.

Important Note Regarding the 1,000 foot Measurement: The LCB will file an emergency rule on October 16, 2013, that will revise the current language regarding the 1,000' buffer. The language in the emergency rule will state: "The distance shall be measured as the shortest straight line distance from the property line of the licensed premises to the property line of an elementary or secondary school, playground, recreation center or facility, child care center, public park, public transit center, library or arcade where admission is not restricted to those age 21 and older."

*** Why did the Board change the exclusion zone measuring method from "most common legal pathway" to "straight line?"**

The Board, after receiving guidance from the federal government, changed the measuring method to ensure that WLSCB rules match federal enforcement guidelines.

If I'm providing financial backing do I have to be a resident?

Yes. Financiers will be required have three months Washington state residency and to pass the same criminal background checks as a licensee.

Testing**How can I get my laboratory certified to test marijuana?**

The LCB will contract (via the request for proposals process) with a firm who will be responsible for accrediting labs.

How will I get my products tested?

The LCB will furnish a list, via our website, of accredited labs for producers to contract with for testing services.

Traceability/Product**What is the traceability system?**

A robust and comprehensive traceability software system will that will trace product from start to sale. Licensees will have to use tracking software that is compatible with LCB's traceability system and allows the LCB to monitor and track any plant at any time.

When do my plants need to be entered into the traceability system?

Prior to reaching eight inches in height or width each plant must be tagged and tracked individually

How do I obtain startup inventory?

Within fifteen days of starting production operations a producer must have all non-flowering marijuana plants physically on the licensed premises and recorded into the traceability system. No flowering marijuana plants may be brought into the facility during this fifteen day timeframe. After the 15 days pass, a producer may only start plants from seed or create clones from a marijuana plant located physically on their licensed premises, or purchase marijuana seeds, clones, or plants from another licensed producer.

Growing**Where can I grow?**

- **Indoors/Greenhouse**
Fully enclosed secure indoor facility or greenhouse with rigid walls, a roof, and doors.
- **Outdoor**
Outdoor production may take place in non-rigid greenhouses, other structures, or an expanse of open or cleared ground fully enclosed by a physical barrier. To obscure public view of the premises, outdoor production must be enclosed by a sight obscure wall or fence at least eight feet high. Outdoor producers must meet security requirements described in WAC 314-55-083.

Can a current farm just convert its crop to marijuana?

Converting a crop to marijuana would require a producer license and the farm would have to meet all of the guidelines set forth in the rules pertaining to outdoor growing.

Can I grow in my personal residence?

No. The rules state that “the Board will not approve a license for any location where law enforcement access, without notice or cause, is limited. This includes personal residences.” Private residences are afforded a degree of privacy under the 4th amendment of the U.S. Constitution that is incompatible with the regulatory requirements of I-502.

*** How much marijuana can I keep on my licensed premise?**

- Producer: Outdoor/Greenhouse – One and ¼ of a year’s harvest, Indoor – six months harvest
- Processor: six months useable marijuana and total production
- Retailer: four months of average inventory

*** As a producer how long do I have to hold my product before transporting it to a processor?**

There is a mandatory 24 hour quarantine period. Previously this period was 72 hours.

How can I get my marijuana certified as organic?

Marijuana may not be labeled as organic unless permitted by the United States Department of Agriculture in accordance with the Organic Foods Production Act.

Processing

Why can’t I advertize marijuana’s medical benefits?

The WSLCB is regulating the recreational marijuana market and does not evaluate the medical claims of a recreational product. Prospective licensees who want to produce/market marijuana for medical purposes should research Washington’s medical marijuana laws.

How will you prevent children from accidentally ingesting marijuana products?

Marijuana infused products must be packaged in child resistant packaging in accordance with Title 16 CFR 1700 of the Poison Prevention Packaging Act.

*** Can I sell marijuana blends?**

Yes, provided the marijuana lots that are being blended have been tested and that the labeling requirements for each lot used in the blend are met.

What happened to the “Produced in Washington” icon?

During the public comment period the WSLCB heard a variety of comments on the icon and ultimately decided to remove it from the rules. The intent of the icon was to provide parents, teachers, etc with a visual aid that helped them readily identify a product as marijuana. Many of the comments were positive and appreciated the WSLCB’s work on this issue, while others were concerned that the icon may be seen as promotional. The Board does reserve the ability to require an icon be included on packaging in the future for public safety purposes if they deem it necessary.

*** If my marijuana fails quality testing can I turn it into an extract?**

Yes. With the Board’s approval, marijuana that fails testing can be converted into an extract and sold provided that the resulting extract passes quality/safety testing.

Why does the Board want to ban concentrates?

The Board's analysis believes that the definition of usable marijuana or infused product in I-502 does not cover concentrates. While the Board was willing to allow concentrates they are not inclined to break the law to do so.

Does hash qualify as usable marijuana?

No. Under the definitions of I-502 hash does not qualify as usable marijuana.

Can I infuse concentrates with an inert oil, or similar substance, and sell it?

Yes. This would qualify as a marijuana infused product.

What is the minimum level of added marijuana for a product to be considered a marijuana infused product?

The Board has not set minimum thresholds for what constitutes an "infused" product.

*** What is the serving size for infused extracts for inhalation? What is the transaction limit?**

The serving size for infused extracts for inhalation is a unit, which may not exceed one gram. Customers may purchase up to seven grams of marijuana infused extract for inhalation.

Retail*** Why can't I sell over the internet? Or have a delivery service?**

The initiative states that all retail sales must take place in a licensed retail establishment. Neither internet nor delivery sales qualify as retail establishments.

Can a medical marijuana outlet and a retail outlet share the same space?

No. The two operations would have to be separate. Retail outlets are only allowed to sell marijuana that comes from a licensed processor and licensed processors are not allowed to sell to unlicensed entities, such as a medical marijuana outlet.

Are there any restrictions on retail hours of operation?

Retail marijuana operations may take place between the hours of 8:00AM and 12:00AM.

Why can't I hold the marijuana before purchase?

I-502 is very clear that there can be no open containers of marijuana, or consumption of marijuana at licensed locations. The WSLCB cannot write rules that contradict the law.

Why can't I smell the marijuana before purchase?

Retail licensees are allowed to provide a sample jar with a plastic or metal mesh screen to allow customers the ability to smell the product before purchasing. Opened marijuana products are not allowed inside a licensed retail outlet.

*** Can I produce/sell THC infused alcohol (i.e. THC infused vodka)?**

No. The initiative is clear that retail outlets may only sell marijuana, marijuana infused products and marijuana paraphernalia. To sell alcohol in Washington you would need a liquor license which would violate the above provisions.

Miscellaneous

Will the WSLCB be setting prices?

No. The WSLCB will not set prices but licensees are not allowed to sell marijuana products below their acquisition cost.

*** As a licensee can I test my product for quality?**

Licensees are allowed to test for quality under the specific requirements set forth in WAC 314-55-083(6). Those requirements limit the amount of product that can be tested, how often testing can take place, and the reporting requirements by license and product type.

Can I provide samples?

Producers are allowed to provide samples to a processor and processors are allowed to provide samples to a retailer. Retailers are not allowed to supply samples to the public.