

Consumer Protection and Health

Cannabis and cannabis products intended for human consumption must be tested for contaminants, potency, and quality in accordance with rules adopted by the Board.

A licensee subject to testing requirements must have its cannabis and cannabis products tested by an independent licensed testing laboratory and not a licensed testing laboratory owned or controlled by the license holder of the cannabis establishment.

The Board will identify and restrict the use of pesticides that are injurious to public health.

All cannabis and cannabis products must display a standard symbol indicating that the product contains cannabis.

Cannabis products must be packaged in opaque, child-resistant packaging, and all cannabis and cannabis products sold by a retailer or integrated licensee must be in opaque, child-resistant packaging at point of sale to a customer.

Cannabis products must be labeled with the date the product was manufactured, the date the product is best used by, and the ingredients contained in the product, as well as information on the length of time it typically takes for products to take effect, appropriate warnings concerning the potential risks of consuming cannabis, the need to keep the product away from persons under 21 years of age, that cannabis should not be used by women who are pregnant or breastfeeding, and that use of cannabis may cause dependence in some individuals.

A packaged cannabis product may not contain more than 100 mg of THC unless it is a topical preparation or other nonconsumable product. Products must be labeled in a manner that states the number of servings of tetrahydrocannabinol in the product, measured in servings of a maximum of 5 milligrams per serving.

The following products are prohibited from being produced or sold by a licensed cannabis establishment:

- cannabis flower with greater than 30 percent tetrahydrocannabinol;
- solid concentrate cannabis products with greater than 60 percent tetrahydrocannabinol;
- oil cannabis products except for those that are sold prepackaged for use with battery-powered devices; and
- cannabis products that contain nicotine or alcoholic beverages.

The Board is required to adopt rules regulating any additives to cannabis and cannabis products, including those that are toxic or designed to make the product more addictive, more appealing to persons under 21 years of age, or to mislead consumers.

Consumer Protection and Health (continued)

The Board is required to adopt rules to prohibit cannabis products or the packaging of such products that are designed to make the product more appealing to persons under 21 years of age; to require that cannabis products sold by licensed retailers and integrated licensees are contained in child-resistant packaging; and to require that cannabis and cannabis products sold by licensed retailers and integrated licensees are packaged with labels that clearly indicate that the contents of the package contains cannabis and should be kept away from persons under 21 years of age.

A retailer or integrated licensee shall display a safety information flyer or flyers developed or approved by the Board and supplied to the licensee free of charge. The flyer or flyers shall contain information concerning the methods for administering cannabis, the amount of time it may take for cannabis products to take effect, the risks of driving under the influence of cannabis, the potential risks of cannabis use, the symptoms of problematic usage, and how to receive help for cannabis abuse.

The Cannabis Control Board's Advisory Committee includes a member with an expertise in public health appointed by the Governor and a member with an expertise in substance misuse prevention appointed by the Senate Committee on Committees.

On or before March 1, 2020, the Executive Director of the Cannabis Control Board must submit to the General Assembly the Board's recommendation whether a licensed cannabis product manufacturer should be considered a food manufacturing establishment or food processor pursuant to 18 V.S.A. § 4301(7) for the purpose of licensing and regulation by the Department of Health.

On or before November 15, 2020, the Executive Director of the Cannabis Control Board must submit to the General Assembly recommendations as to whether cannabis and cannabis products should have a minimum amount of cannabidiol to aid in the prevention of the cannabis-induced psychosis that occurs in some users of cannabis and cannabis products.

The amendment establishes the Substance Misuse Prevention Fund for the purpose of funding substance misuse prevention programming and for necessary costs incurred in administering the Fund. The Fund will be administered by the Commissioner of Health or designee.

30% of tax revenue is dedicated to the Substance Misuse Prevention Fund (not to exceed \$6 million a year) and remaining monies go to the General Fund.