

RECOMMENDED LAWS

Recommended Cannabis Control laws, resolutions, or policies that will in time reduce marijuana harms. These laws, resolutions, or policies would be within the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State of Montana, all applicable state laws, the code of the City of Great Falls, and the specified recommendations of the majority of voters as expressed in Initiative-190.

RECOMMENDED LAW #1: No recreational marijuana products of any kind may be grown, manufactured, or sold within the city limits of Great Falls, or be distributed therein that contain a greater tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) content of any kind above a tested and proven dry weight of .03 %.

EXPLANATION: The most beneficial marijuana laws that contribute to the best health, safety, and welfare for all citizens, (as required by the U.S. Constitution, the Montana Constitution, several state laws, a Great Falls (GF) City Code, and the specified will of the established majority of Montana voters, will require the reduction of dangerous tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) potency to scientifically proven safer levels. Science has established that the greater the dosage of THC above a safer percent (.03%), the more drastically THC will reduce human brain material density, and is more likely to contribute to proven psychological, cardiovascular, immunity, kidney, and personality harms to human users and non-users who are regularly exposed to what Montana law has defined as dangerous drugs in four existing laws [50-32-101, 50-32-201, 50-32-202, and 50-32-222(4)(t).

Thousands of highly rated scientific analyses and professional observations have proven that recreational marijuana's greater THC potency will create the harmful, brain-reducing highs that can lead to psychological personality disorders, and will increase the psychological and physical harms resulting from the tolerance affect of all marijuana. Hundreds of scientific studies have proven that less potent, frequent, short-term THC use often lead, to the extended damaging prevalence of these harms caused by longer-term cannabis exposure, dependence, and proven addiction.

Numerous studies have scientifically established that the more any person is exposed to increased THC potency, the greater the threat to their health, safety, and welfare (HSW), their lifestyle and their social function. The psychological and physical damage created by all higher potency uses are contradictory in various ways to Montana Code Annotated laws 16-12-101, 16-12-108, 16-12-301, 45-9-101, 45-9-102, 45-9-103, 45-9-110, 50-32-201, 50-32-202, 50-32-222(4)(t), 76-1-102, and 76-2-304. Those restraining law codes, and regulations are supported by majority vote in Initiative 190 sections 1, 13, 16(j), 18, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, and 46 which stipulates control of marijuana products to protect the public's health, safety, and welfare.

Because Initiative-190 did not specifically legalize any potency of recreational marijuana, and was approved by a majority of voters in 2020, the THC-caused-brain-material reductions of all exposed citizens and users, creates scientifically proven lower mental awareness of THC's harms to the HSW of users. Initiative-190 did not specify a constitutional and law-abiding THC dosage but did stipulate marijuana product harm control and support for the HSW of the people in ten sections. In two places [Section 1(2)(L) & Section 27(10), I-190 admits that marijuana has always been harmful

and is currently harmful socially and economically. Those statements are contradictory to the understanding most users have about the product's safety, and I-190's statement [Section 1(2)(e)] that "ensures the safety of marijuana and marijuana infused products". Through all 67 pages and 57 sections, I-190 does not once specify a safe reduced THC potency level to comply with its stated HSW concepts. Yet Initiative-190 emphasizes government regulation and policies to support health, safety, and welfare (Section 1(2)(f) and (j), 16(1)(j), and 13(1)). The will of the voters, as specifically expressed in I-190 does not directly support dangerous levels of THC potency as defined in state laws 50-32-101, 50-32-201, 50-32-202, and 50-32-222(n)(t).

Existing concepts of marijuana possession and distribution legally accepted by the GF City Commission violate directly or indirectly eight parts of our state's constitution, including the Preamble, Sections 1, 3, 4, and 28 of Article II, and Sections 3, 4(1), and Sections 5(1) of Article III.

The question then arises as to which levels of THC potency qualify (per the US Constitution, the Montana Constitution, many State laws, the Great Falls City Code, and the will of a majority of voters) as safe and do not significantly damage health, safety, and welfare of numerous citizens. All known and available marijuana contains THC in some damaging form. Science has established that all THC dosage contributes to the various harms, including what scientific documents call ultra-low THC potency. However, competent science has proven that the lower the THC dosage, the less harm it creates. Thousands of sensible scientific studies have proven that the higher the THC potency, the more and quicker the harms it generates. Science finds that Ultra-low THC potency (.03%) still contributes to marijuana caused harms, but at rates that are very minimal and hard to detect unless THC products are used regularly and consistently for very long periods of time.

The federal government has set a safer standard of .03% THC for one agriculture product (Hemp) as acceptable by constitutional standards. The Great Falls commissioners' oath of office specifically requires that the Constitution of the United States and the Montana Constitution, must be obeyed by the Great Falls City Commission. A local THC requirement of .03% would follow federal agriculture policies, meet the requirements of the Montana constitution (Article II, section #3 and #4 (among others), abide by existing state zoning laws (76-2-103 and 76-2-304), comply with local city code (17.4.050), and would still satisfy the specified concepts of the will of a majority of the voters as specifically expressed in Initiative 190. Law's limiting recreational marijuana to a .03% THC potency are the only recognized way the commission can meet all the Montana Constitutional concerns, the legal Montana Code Annotated laws, reduce HSW harms to a legal non-dangerous level, and still meets the specifically expressed will of a majority of the voters.

RECOMMENDED LAW #2: Recreational marijuana can only be purchased once per week. The purchaser must be a legal Montana citizen. The purchase can only be made from a legitimate marijuana dealer on the legitimate registration list of the Department of Revenue, and approved by the State of Montana Cannabis Control Division. Any product so purchased must not contain more

than 1/8th ounce of cannabis that has been tested and proven to contain THC at a dry weight of no more than .03%. The purchased individual recreational cannabis product must contain no more than .03% THC in compliance with Federal agricultural specifications for hemp.

EXPLANATION: It is difficult, if not impossible, to develop any medically recognized recreational cannabis-related illness or harm if ultra-low THC potency (.03%) is used once per week at a purchased quantity level of 1/8th ounce per seven-day period. This law has the only known capability to reduce marijuana to a safer lowered legitimate level of marijuana-related harms and still allow recreational marijuana use as prescribed by Initiative-190. Eventually, this law will lower marijuana-related harm's and cannabis related control expenses by reducing the costs of such problems to education, medical services, economic functions, social services, family relations, law enforcement, and related judiciary efforts as we are currently experiencing.

RECOMMENDED LAW #3: All recreational marijuana sales must require the approval of a legal computerized contact with the Cannabis Control Division of the Montana Department of Revenue within ten minutes before the sale is made, dated, and legally approved by this process, no matter the time of day or the day of the week that the sale is made.

EXPLANATION: With the legal cooperation of the Montana Department of Revenue and their existing registration system, this rule would restrict the occurrence of a legal purchase to a less harmful acquisition, not more than once per week at a specified potency, no matter where the sale is made in our city. This law would prevent multiple purchases from different cannabis sales outlets within the city constituting a possible harmful pattern, within one 24-hour period of time.

RECOMMENDED LAW #4: Any marijuana cultivation, manufacturing, or retail sales outlet of any kind may not exist within 1,000 feet of any established youth activity area such as schools, playgrounds, recreation centers, parks, youth activity structures, or domicile involving youth or adults within the city boundaries of Great Falls. This law includes the cultivation, manufacturing, or legal retail sales of all marijuana and marijuana products. Even if the cannabis facility has been established before this declaration, this law must be obeyed as, beneficially conceived in other state laws, within one month of location violations..

EXPLANATION: Direct use and indirect exposure of marijuana is increasing by underage kids at a proven harmful abnormal rate within the City of Great Falls. Montana state agencies have documented proof that 22% of marijuana-related emergency room cases involve children of 10 years of age or younger. Such cannabis related misuse makes the harmful illegal misuse of cannabis more possible, often extends the effect of those harmful misuses indefinitely, and makes the education of those minds very difficult.

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EXPLANATION: The proven harms of marijuana uses and exposure are scientifically proven to be accelerated by such exposure, visibility, or presence, and contributes to numerous scientifically and professionally acknowledged harms to youth, as well as adult citizens.

RECOMMENDED LAW # 6: No marijuana cultivation, processing, or sales of any kind that may produce a cannabis-related odor detectible beyond the marijuana facility's boundaries in any manner, may exist within the City of Great Falls.

EXPLANATION : Of the more than 600 known strains of marijuana, many are proven to create their own odor, that is often harmfully suggestive to many users, is obnoxious to nonusers, and can unnecessarily create long-term harmful exposures to youthful minds.

RECOMMENDED LAW # 7: During the complete transport of any marijuana product within the legal boundaries of Great Falls,, cannabis in any manner, must be carried or transported within a sealed airtight bag or container during the complete transport of any marijuana product, where it cannot be seen, detected, or smelled by the public.

THE COMPLETE TEXT OF INITIATIVE NO. 190 (I-190)

NEW SECTION. Section 1. Short title -- purpose. (1) [Sections 1 through 36] may be cited as the "Montana Marijuana Regulation and Taxation Act."

(2) The purpose of [sections 1 through 36] is to:

(a) provide for legal possession and use of limited amounts of marijuana legal for adults 21 years of age or older;

(b) provide for the licensure and regulation of commercial cultivation, manufacture, production, distribution, and sale of marijuana and marijuana-infused products;

(c) allow for limited cultivation, manufacture, delivery, and possession of marijuana as permitted by [sections 1 through 36];

(d) eliminate the illicit market for marijuana and marijuana-infused products;

(e) prevent the distribution of marijuana sold under [sections 1 through 36] to persons under 21 years of age;

(f) ensure the safety of marijuana and marijuana-infused products;

(g) ensure the security of registered premises and adult-use dispensaries;

(h) establish reporting requirements for adult-use providers and adult-use marijuana-infused products providers;

(i) establish inspection requirements for registered premises, including data collection on energy use, chemical use, water use, and packaging waste to ensure a clean and healthy environment;

(j) provide for the testing of marijuana by licensed testing laboratories;

(k) give local governments a role in establishing standards for the cultivation, manufacture, and sale of marijuana that protect the public health, safety, and welfare of residents within their jurisdictions;

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