

Madame Chairs and Members of the Committee,

For the record, my name is Sam Chapman. This will be my third time testifying before you on this bill. I believe it remains important to remind the committee of what this bill does, and more importantly what it does not do.

What SB 307 -3 does:

- ALLOWS for the consumption of cannabis in designated areas at licensed venues, out of the view of the public.
- EMPOWERS local governments to craft time, place, and manner regulations (including *greater* restrictions on venues that allow consumption than on other cannabis businesses, such as retailers).
- REQUIRES state *and* local license for cannabis consumption venue.

What SB 307 -3 doesn't do:

- DOES NOT amend the Indoor Clean Air Act.
- DOES NOT allow cannabis consumption in public (sidewalks, parks, etc.).
- DOES NOT restrict the power of cities or counties to regulate cannabis.
- DOES NOT allow cannabis to be sold or consumed where alcohol or tobacco is sold.

Other States & Cities Have Social Consumption Laws

Oregon would not be the first or only jurisdiction to regulate cannabis consumption. California's legalization law specifically states that "a local jurisdiction may allow for the smoking, vaporizing, and ingesting of marijuana or marijuana products on the premises of a retailer or microbusiness licensed under this division if: (1) Access to the area where marijuana consumption is allowed is restricted to persons 21 years of age and older; (2) Marijuana consumption is not visible from any public place or non-age restricted area; and (3) Sale or consumption of alcohol or tobacco is not allowed on the premises."¹

Other states have similar laws on the books, including Maine and Massachusetts.^{2,3} Nevada's legislature is currently considering a similar bill.⁴ At the local level, cities like Denver and Oakland are moving forward with consumption regulations as well.^{5,6} Far from leading the pack, Oregon would simply be keeping pace with these other jurisdictions by enacting SB 307.

¹ The Adult Use of Marijuana Act (2016). <https://cannabis.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/sites/13/2017/04/prop64-Memo-20161110.pdf>

² The Marijuana Legalization Act (2016). <http://www.maine.gov/sos/cec/elec/citizens/marijuanaleg.doc>

³ The Regulation and Taxation of Marijuana Act (2016). <https://malegislature.gov/Laws/SessionLaws/Acts/2016/Chapter334>

⁴ SB 236 (2017). <https://www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/79th2017/Bill/5143/Overview>

⁵ Social Consumption (2017).

<https://www.denvergov.org/content/denvergov/en/denver-business-licensing-center/marijuana-licenses/social-consumption-advisory-committee.html>

⁶ Ordinance 13424 (2017).

<https://oakland.legistar.com/View.ashx?M=F&ID=5089487&GUID=959CAD0C-877F-42A7-AA85-066C9627AB34>

Conclusion

SB 307 with the -3 amendment is an incremental, pragmatic approach to regulating the consumption of legal cannabis by adults in the cities and counties that choose to license spaces for that purpose. It does not do anything new or exciting. It would simply allow Oregon to keep pace with other states (including California, Maine & Massachusetts) in terms of common sense cannabis regulation, while preserving the authority of local governments within Oregon to regulate cannabis as they see fit, on their own timeline.

On behalf of all of the Oregonians who will benefit from this law, including medical cannabis patients and tenants who can't legally use cannabis in their homes, responsible parents who don't want to subject their children to cannabis, as well as visitors partaking in one of the many craft products that Oregon is proud to call our own, I'd like to personally thank you for your commitment to this important issue.

I would be happy to answer any questions.