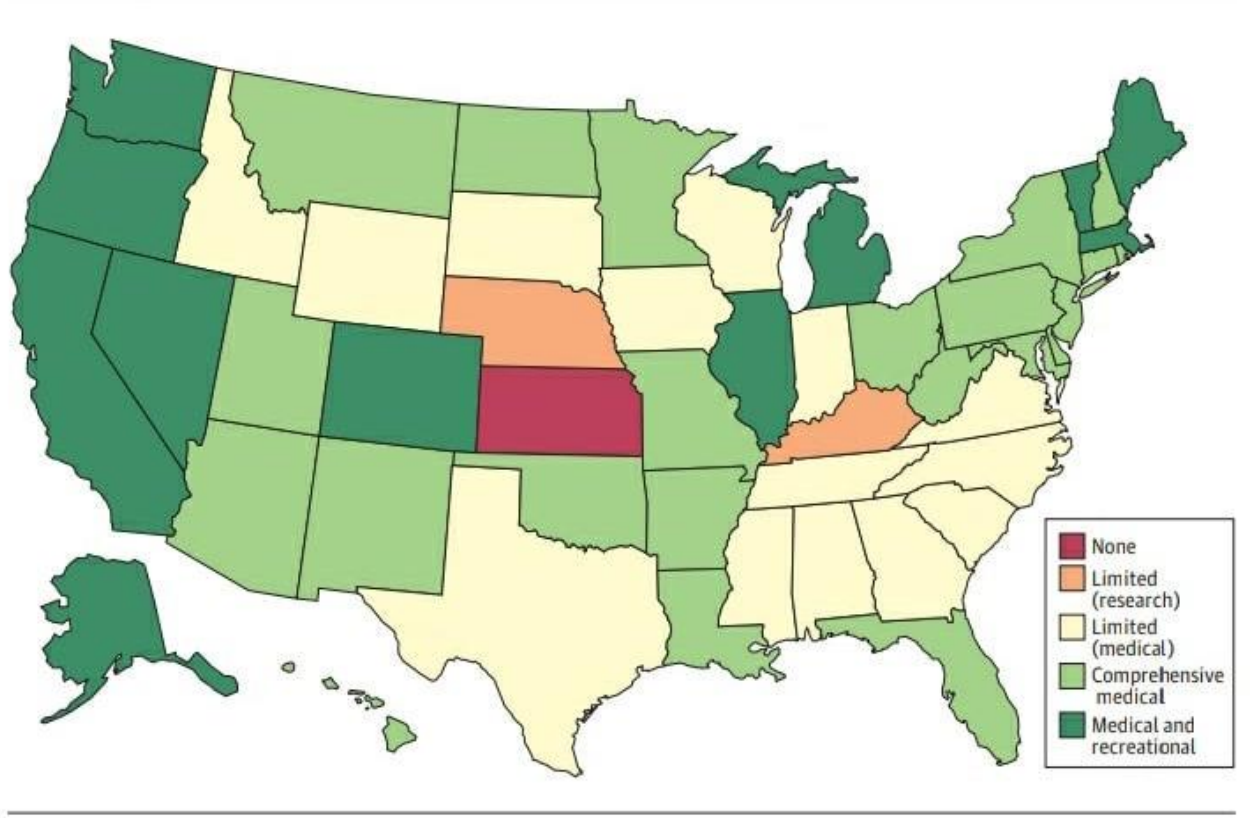
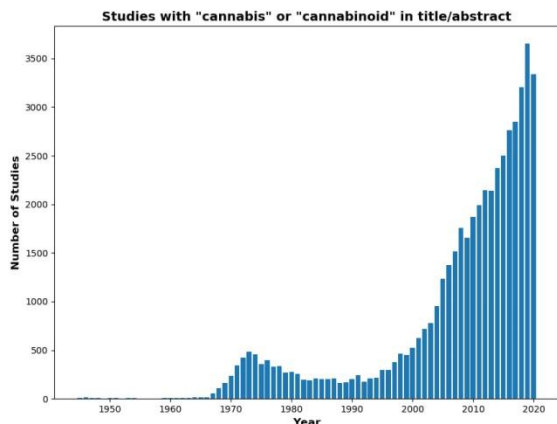


Figure 1. Map of Legality for Cannabis and Cannabis Preparations for Medical and Recreational Purposes in the United States

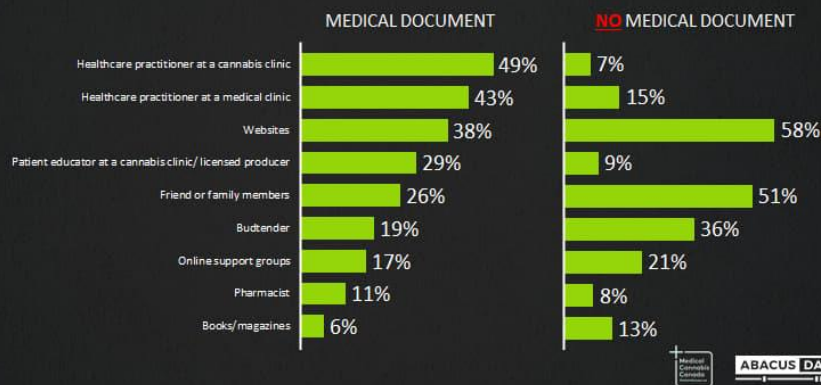


JAMA Surg. doi:10.1001/jamasurg.2020.5545



PATIENTS WHO HAVE HAD MEDICAL DOCUMENT REPORT HIGHER ENGAGEMENT WITH HCPS

Which of the following sources do you go to for guidance on cannabis use for medical purposes? Select all that apply.



FACTS: CANNABIS VS OPIOIDS

280%

INCREASE IN FATAL OPIOID OVERDOSES FROM 2002 - 2015 IN THE U.S.

-25%

AVG DECREASE IN RX OPIOID DEATHS IN STATES 2 YEARS AFTER IMPLEMENTATION OF MEDICAL MARIJUANA PROGRAMS

HEALTH LAB
by ZANA MEDICAL



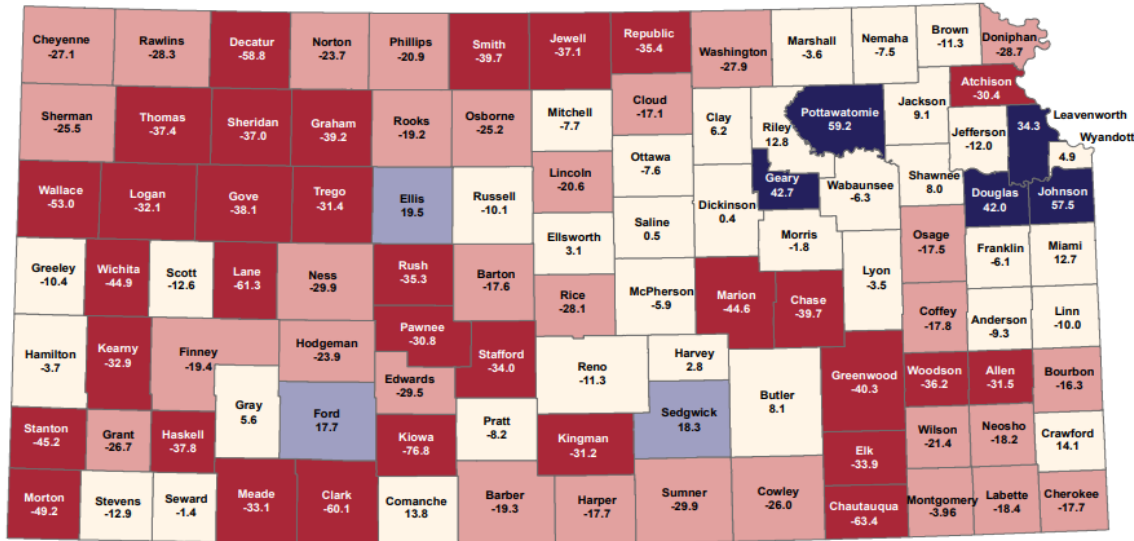
MEDICINE / HEALTH

- PHYSICIAN
- NURSE PRACTITIONER
- WELLNESS COORDINATOR
- PATIENT LIAISON LEAD
- PATIENT SERVICES REPRESENTATIVE
- CANNABIS PATIENT CONSULTANT
- CARETAKER
- MEDICAL DIRECTOR
- CANNABIS ANIMAL HEALTH SPECIALIST
- PHYSICAL THERAPIST
- CANNABIS SPORTS NUTRITIONIST
- CANNABIS MASSAGE THERAPIST
- CANNABIS WEIGHT LOSS ADVISOR
- CANNABIS THERAPIST
- PAIN MANAGEMENT CONSULTANT
- PHYSICIAN / NURSE EDUCATOR
- MEDICAL OUTREACH
- MEDICAL SUPERVISOR
- DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL STRATEGY
- PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY SPECIALIST
- MEDICAL LIAISON
- PATIENT ADVISOR
- MEDICAL ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGER
- CLINICAL INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION MANAGER
- MEDICAL OFFICE ASSISTANT
- REGISTERED NURSE
- CLINICAL EXTENDER
- CLINIC MANAGER
- PATIENT EXPERIENCE MANAGER
- ONBOARDING REPRESENTATIVE
- SENIOR HEALTHCARE DATA SYSTEMS COMPLIANCE ADMINISTRATOR
- PHARMACY ASSISTANT/ TECHNICIAN
- BILINGUAL TELEMEDICINE NURSE PRACTITIONER

www.Green-Flower.com

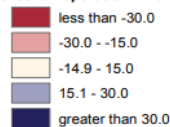
Preserving & Bringing Life Back to Rural Kansas

Projected Percent Population Change in Kansas, by County
2014 - 2044



Source: Institute for Policy & Social Research, The University of Kansas;
data from Wichita State University, Center for Economic Development and Business Research.

Percent Population Change



State: 11.6

1. Two challenges facing rural & frontier counties:

- Lack of jobs
- Loss of our promising young people

2. A way to stop a silent killer

- Rural communities hit the worst with suicides/overdoses

3. Making communities safer

- Eliminating illicit markets

4. Opportunities for tourism

- Untapped potential

Sources:

- <https://learnsativa.org/how-legal-marijuana-can-bring-life-back-to-rural-america/>

HB2040

2021-01-11

To House Commerce,
Labor and Economic
Development Committee

Changing the workers compensation law
presumption of disqualifying drug impairment on
the basis of certain drug concentration test levels
from conclusive to rebuttable and removing the
presumption with respect to marijuana.

SB92

2021-01-29

Senate Referred separately to Committee
on Public Health & Welfare and
Committee on Federal and State Affairs

Creating the Kansas equal access act to
authorize the use of medical marijuana.

**Introduced in 2020 as
HB2742*

HB2184

2021-02-25

To House Federal and State
Affairs Committee

Creating the Kansas medical marijuana
regulation act.

**Introduced in 2020 as
HB2740*

HB2430

2021-03-10

To House Federal and State
Affairs Committee

Creating the Kansas cannabis legalization act to
authorize the cultivation, manufacture, sale,
possession and use of cannabis and cannabis
products.

SB287

2021-03-10

To Senate Public
Health and
Welfare
Committee

HB2436

2021-03-17

To House
Federal and
State Affairs
Committee

Enacting the Kansas medical marijuana
regulation act and enacting the Kansas
innovative solutions for affordable healthcare
act to expand medical assistance eligibility.

House Substitute SB158 –

The Kansas medical marijuana regulation act

**Passed out of committee 3/29/2021*

> Will likely be available Wednesday 3/31 & debated on House floor week of April 5th

Establishes a state medical cannabis program and medical marijuana advisory committee under the jurisdiction of Kansas Department of Health and Environment in consultation with the Alcoholic Beverage Control, Boards of Pharmacy, Healing Arts, and others stated in Section 5.

- 73 page bill + amendments:
 - Allows for reciprocity with states that have similar standards
 - Allows vaporization as an approved administration method
 - Pharmacists will audit dispensaries and cannot receive more than 1% of their total annual sales
 - Allows counties to prohibit dispensaries
 - Prohibits companies from advertising through billboards along state highways or felons from becoming licensed
 - Licensees must be an entity (i.e. individuals apply, patient cultivation is not protected.)

Current Fee Structure *(as amended)*

- \$5,000 for all application fees
- \$40,000 for all non-cultivating licenses
- \$20 per plant at any given time during cultivation

Example: If an applicant submits to grow 1,000 flowering plants, they will pay \$20,000 for the right to have 1,000 flowering plants at any given time.

Original Structure:

*\$20,000 for a level I cultivator license application;
\$180,000 for a level I cultivator license; and
\$200,000 for a renewal of a level I cultivator license; and*

*\$2,000 for a level II cultivator license app;
\$18,000 for a level II cultivator license; and
\$20,000 for a renewal of a level II cultivator license.*

Laboratory license fees not to exceed:

*\$2,000 for a lab license app;
\$18,000 for a lab license; and
\$20,000 for a renewal of a lab license.*

➤ The Case for Patient Cultivation

➤ **Secure home cultivation is not causing problems.**

“In the states that have reasonable safeguards — such as limiting the number of plants per household and requiring plants to be secure and out of the public view — home cultivation of cannabis simply hasn’t been a problem. No state has repealed home cultivation, and there has never been a serious push to do so.”

➤ **Home cultivation is important for patients.**

- Given that cannabis is a personalized therapy working through the eCS, specific conditions require varying ratios of cannabinoids and other plant constituents.

**Not all dispensaries within easily accessible distances may offer those products.*

➤ **Secure home cultivation does not have a serious impact on states’ tax receipts.**

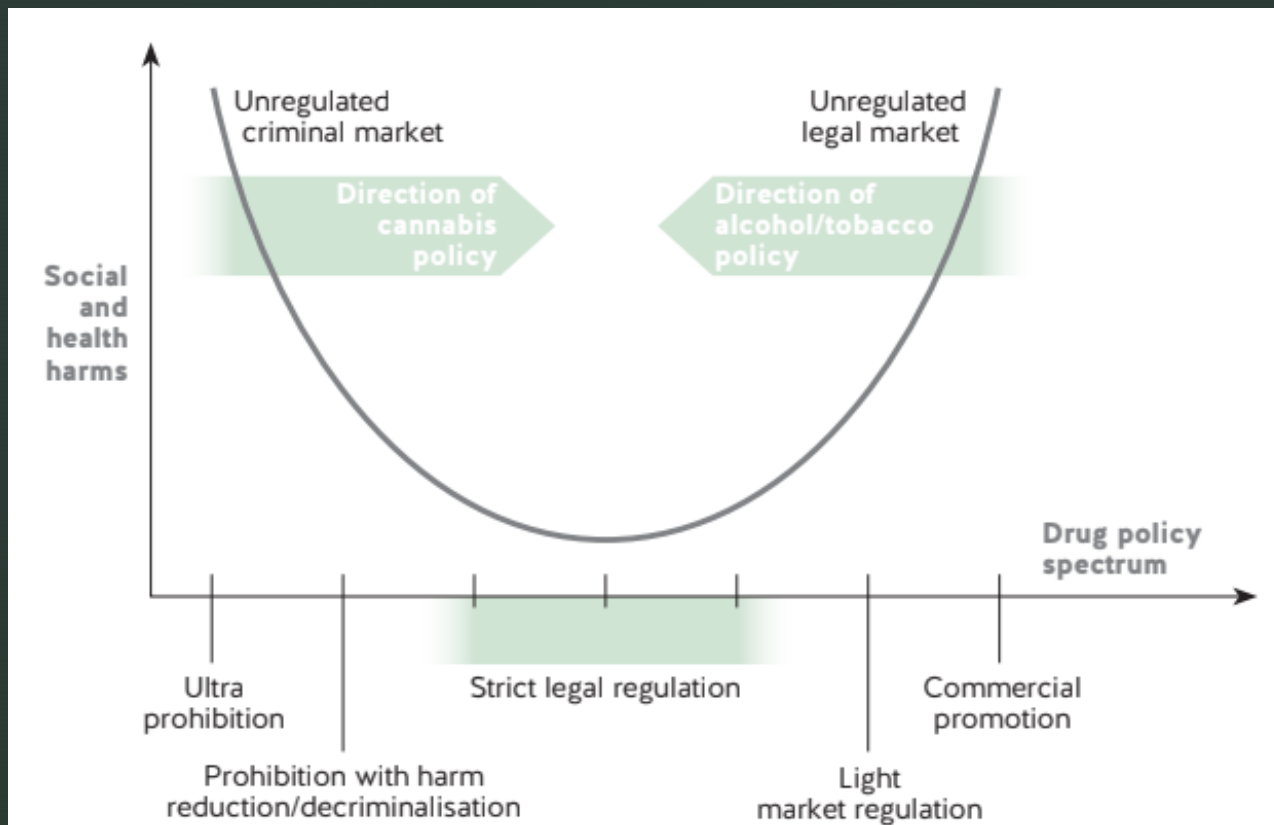
- More of a specialized hobby like gardening, it is not a serious competitor to state regulated sales.

➤ **Home cultivation helps displace the illicit market.**

➤ **It’s consistent with our commitment to freedom and equality.**

Source:

- <https://www.mpp.org/issues/legalization/the-case-for-allowing-home-cultivation/>



Everything Changes



Thank you!
Please reach out anytime:
kellyrippel@gmail.com

@Greenthumb_one



A HISTORY OF CANNABIS & HEMP IN THE US

THEN TO NOW

MEDICINAL CANNABIS



INDUSTRIAL HEMP

1616

Cultivation began in North America upon arrival of settlers. In Jamestown they began growing hemp for its unusually strong fiber and used it to make rope, sails, and clothing.

1764

Medical cannabis appears in the New England Dispensatory.

1850-1915

Cannabis was widely used throughout United States as a medicinal drug and could easily be purchased in pharmacies and general stores.

1890

CBN, a molecular compound within the cannabis plant, was first identified.

1895

American chemists isolated what they thought was the active component in cannabis.

Breakthroughs were made in cannabis research, but around this time synthetics were quickly rising in popularity. Doctors became responsible for the distribution of drugs through controlled prescription systems.

1906

In the U.S. the Pure Food and Drug Act is passed, regulating the labeling of products containing Alcohol, Opiates, Cocaine, and Cannabis, among others.

1937

U.S. Congress passed the Marijuana Tax Act which criminalized the drug. The act derived from articles in newspapers owned by William Randolph Hearst, who had significant financial interests in the timber industry that manufactured his newsprint papers.

1970

Controlled Substance Act categorizes hemp as 'marijuana.'

PRESENT DAY

At least 35 states have some form of legalized industrial hemp and 29 have legalized medicinal or recreational cannabis.

1762

In the U.S. the state of Virginia rewarded farmers with bounties for hemp culture and manufacture, and imposed penalties upon those who did not produce it. Without hemp, America could not have successfully waged the revolution, and for the next one hundred and fifty years hemp enjoyed the position of America's top cash crop.

AFTER 1850

Hemp lost ground to cheaper products made of cotton, jute, sisal and petroleum.

Hemp was processed by hand, which was labor intensive and costly, not lending itself towards modern commercial production.

1940-1957

World War II brought on the final burst in American hemp-fiber production. The USDA's Hemp for Victory campaign successfully convinced growers to again embrace hemp.

1957-1961

Hemp is banned in the U.S. due to misconceptions around different types of cannabis plants. The last significant hemp crop in the U.S. had been harvested and processed. UN allows the cultivation of industrial hemp.

2014

Through the Farm Bill President Obama legalizes limited industrial hemp farming in the United States. The beginning of the end of Industrial Hemp prohibition in the states.



Flower branch of a male wild hemp plant in late summer when pollen is produced.

BULLETIN 555
Revised January 1973

Identifying and Controlling WILD HEMP (MARIJUANA)

RECEIVED

APR 12 1973

THE LIBRARY

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

Kansas State University of Agriculture and Applied Science

Manhattan, Kansas

Floyd W. Smith, director

Glenn H. Beck, Vice-President for Agriculture