

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Marijuana Enforcement Division

COLORADO MARIJUANA RULES

1 CCR 212-3

Part 1 – General Applicability

Basis and Purpose – 1-115

The statutory authority for this rule includes but is not limited to sections 44-10-202(1)(c), 44-10-202(1)(j), and 44-10-103, C.R.S., and all of the Marijuana Code. The purpose of this rule is to provide necessary definitions of terms used throughout the rules. Defined terms are capitalized where they appear in the rules, to let the reader know to refer back to these definitions. When a term is used in a conventional sense, and is not intended to be a defined term, it is not capitalized. This Rule 1-115 was previously Rules M and R 103, 1 CCR 212-1 and 1 CCR 212-2.

1-115 – Definitions

Definitions. The following definitions of terms, in addition to those set forth in section 44-10-103, C.R.S., apply to all rules promulgated pursuant to the Marijuana Code, unless the context requires otherwise:

“Accelerator Cultivator” means a natural person qualified as an Accelerator Licensee pursuant to these rules and is licensed to cultivate on the Licensed Premises of a Retail Marijuana Cultivation Facility and to distribute Retail Marijuana to Retail Marijuana Products Manufacturers and Retail Marijuana Stores.

“Accelerator Endorsement” means an endorsement issued by the State Licensing Authority to a Retail Marijuana Cultivation Facility Licensee or Retail Marijuana Products Manufacturer Licensee authorizing the licensee to exercise the privileges of an Accelerator-Endorsed Licensee.

“Accelerator-Endorsed Licensee” means a Retail Marijuana Cultivation Facility Licensee or Retail Marijuana Products Manufacturer Licensee who has, pursuant to these rules, been endorsed to host and offer technical and capital support to an Accelerator Licensee operating on its Licensed Premises.

“Accelerator License” means a license issued by the State Licensing Authority to a natural person authorizing the person to exercise the privileges of an Accelerator Licensee.

“Accelerator Licensee” means a natural person who has resided in a census tract designated by the Office of Economic Development and International Trade as an opportunity zone for five of the ten years prior to application and has not been the Beneficial Owner of a license issued pursuant to the Marijuana Code.

“Accelerator Manufacturer” means a natural person qualified as an Accelerator Licensee pursuant to these rules and is licensed to manufacture and distribute Retail Marijuana Concentrate and Retail Marijuana Product on the Licensed Premises of an Accelerator-Endorsed Manufacturer Licensee.

“Acquire,” when used in connection with the acquisition of an Owner’s Interest of a Regulated Marijuana Business, means obtaining ownership, Control, power to vote, or sole power of disposition of the Owner’s Interest, directly or indirectly through one or more transactions or subsidiaries, through purchase, assignment, transfer, exchange, succession or other means.

“Acting in Concert” means knowing participation in a joint activity or interdependent conscious parallel action toward a common goal, whether or not pursuant to an express agreement.

“Advertising” means the act of providing consideration for the publication, dissemination, solicitation, or circulation, of visual, oral, or written communication, to directly induce any Person to patronize a particular Regulated Marijuana Business, or to purchase particular Regulated Marijuana. “Advertising” includes marketing, but does not include packaging and labeling, Consumer Education Materials, or Branding. “Advertising” proposes a commercial transaction or otherwise constitutes commercial speech.

“Additive” means any non-marijuana derived substance added to Regulated Marijuana to achieve a specific technical and/or functional purpose during processing, storage, or packaging. Additives may be direct or indirect. Direct additives are used to impart specific technological or functional qualities. Indirect additives are not intentionally added but may be present in trace amounts as a result of processing, packaging, shipping, or storage.

“Affiliate” of, or Person affiliated with, a specified Person, means a Person that directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, Controls or is Controlled by, or is under common Control with, the Person specified.

“Alarm Installation Company” means a Person engaged in the business of selling, providing, maintaining, servicing, repairing, altering, replacing, moving or installing a Security Alarm System in a Licensed Premises.

“Alternative Use Designation” means a designation approved by the State Licensing Authority, permitting a Medical Marijuana Products Manufacturer or Retail Marijuana Products Manufacturer to manufacture and Transfer Alternative Use Product.

“Alternative Use Product” means Regulated Marijuana that has at least one intended use that is not included in the list of intended uses in Rule 3-1015(B). Alternative Use Product may raise public health concerns that outweigh approval of the Alternative Use Product, or that require additional safeguards and oversight. Alternative Use Product cannot be Transferred except as permitted by Rule 5-325 or Rule 6-325 after obtaining an Alternative Use Designation. Rule 5-325 permits a Medical Marijuana Products Manufacturer to Transfer Alternative Use Product to a Medical Marijuana Testing Facility prior to receiving an Alternative Use Designation. Rule 6-325 permits a Retail Marijuana Products Manufacturer to Transfer Alternative Use Product to a Retail Marijuana Testing Facility prior to receiving an Alternative Use Designation. Except where the context otherwise clearly requires, rules applying to Regulated Marijuana Concentrate or Regulated Marijuana Product apply to Alternative Use Product.

“Applicant” means a Person that has submitted an application for licensure, permit, or registration, or for renewal of licensure, permit, or registration, pursuant to these rules that was accepted by the Division for review but has not been approved or denied by the State Licensing Authority.

“Approved Training Program” means a responsible vendor program that received approval from the Division prior to being offered to a Licensee.

“Audited Product” means a Regulated Marijuana Product with an intended use of: (1) metered dose nasal spray, (2) vaginal administration, or (3) rectal administration. Audited Product types

may raise public health concerns requiring additional safeguards and oversight. These product types may only be manufactured and Transferred by a Medical Marijuana Products Manufacturer in strict compliance with Rule 5-325 or Retail Marijuana Products Manufacturer in strict compliance with Rule 6-325. Prior to the first Transfer of an Audited Product to a Medical Marijuana Store, Medical Marijuana Cultivation Facility that has a Centralized Distribution Permit, Retail Marijuana Store or Retail Marijuana Cultivation Facility that has obtained a Centralized Distribution Permit, the Medical Marijuana Products Manufacturer or Retail Marijuana Products Manufacturer shall submit to the Division and, if applicable, to the Local Licensing Authority or Local Jurisdiction an independent third-party audit verifying compliance with Rule 5-325 or Rule 6-325. All rules regarding Regulated Marijuana Product apply to Audited Product except where Rules 5-325, 6-325, 4-115, 3-1010, and 3-1015 apply different requirements.

“Bad Actor” means a Person who:

- a. Has been convicted, within the previous ten years (or five years, in the case of issuers, their predecessors and affiliated issuers), of any felony or misdemeanor:
 - i. In connection with the purchase or sale of any Security;
 - ii. Involving the making of any false filing with the Federal Securities Exchange Commission; or
 - iii. Arising out of the conduct of the business of an underwriter, broker, dealer, municipal securities dealer, investment adviser or paid solicitor of purchasers of Securities;
- b. Is subject to any order, judgment or decree of any court of competent jurisdiction, entered within the previous five years, that restrains or enjoins such Person from engaging or continuing to engage in any conduct or practice:
 - i. In connection with the purchase or sale of any Security;
 - ii. Involving the making of any false filings with the Federal Securities Exchange Commission; or
 - iii. Arising out of conduct of the business of an underwriter, broker, dealer, municipal securities dealer, investment adviser or paid solicitor of purchasers of Securities:
- c. Is subject to a final order of a state securities commission (or an agency or officer of a state performing like functions); a state authority that supervises or examines banks, savings associations, or credit unions; a state insurance commission (or an agency or officer of a state performing like functions); an appropriate federal banking agency; the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission; or the National Credit Union Administration that:
 - i. Bars the Person from:
 - A. Association with an Entity regulated by such commission, authority, agency, or officer;
 - B. Engaging in the business of Securities, insurance or banking; or
 - C. Engaging in savings association or credit union activities; or

- ii. Constitutes a final order based on a violation of any law or regulation that prohibits fraudulent, manipulative, or deceptive conduct entered within the previous ten years;
- d. Is subject to an order of the Federal Securities Exchange Commission entered pursuant to section 15(b) or 15B(c) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or section 203(e) or (f) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 that:
 - i. Suspends or revokes such Person's registration as a broker, dealer, municipal securities dealer or investment adviser;
 - ii. Places limitations on the activities, functions or operations of such Person; or
 - iii. Bars such Person from being associated with any Entity, or from participating in the offering of any Penny Stock;
- e. Is subject to any order of the Federal Securities Exchange Commission entered within the previous five years that orders the Person to cease and desist from committing or causing a violation or future violation of:
 - i. Any scienter-based anti-fraud provision of the federal securities laws, including without limitations section 17(a)(1) of the Securities Act of 1933, section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and 17 C.F.R. 240.10b-5, section 15(c)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and section 206(1) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, or any other rule or regulation thereunder; or
 - ii. Section 5 of the Securities Act of 1933.
- f. Is suspended or expelled from membership in, or suspended or barred from association with a member of, a registered national securities exchange or a registered national or affiliated securities association for any act or omission to act constituting conduct inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade;
- g. Has filed (as a registrant or issuer), or was named as an underwriter in, any registration statement or Regulation A offering statement filed with the federal Securities Exchange Commission that, within the previous five years, was the subject of a refusal order, stop order, or order suspending the Regulation A exemption, or is the subject of an investigation or proceeding to determine whether a stop order or suspension order should be issued; or
- h. Is subject to a United States Postal Service false representation order entered with the previous five years, or is subject to a temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction with respect to conduct alleged by the United States Postal Service to constitute a scheme or device for obtaining money or property through the mail by means of false representations.

"Batch Number" means any distinct group of numbers, letters, or symbols, or any combination thereof, assigned by a Medical Marijuana Cultivation Facility or Medical Marijuana Products Manufacturer to a specific Harvest Batch or Production Batch of Medical Marijuana, or by a Retail Marijuana Cultivation Facility or Retail Marijuana Products Manufacturer to a specific Harvest Batch or Production Batch of Retail Marijuana.

"Beneficial Owner" includes the terms "beneficial ownership", or "beneficially owns" and means:

- a. Any Person who, directly or indirectly, through any contract, arrangement, understanding, relationship, or otherwise has or shares:
 - i. Voting power which includes the power to vote, or to direct the voting of, an Owner's Interest; and/or,
 - ii. Investment power which includes the power to dispose, or to direct the disposition of, an Owner's Interest.
- b. Any Person who, directly or indirectly, creates or uses a trust, proxy, power of attorney, pooling arrangement or any other contract, arrangement, or device with the purpose or effect of divesting such Person of beneficial ownership of an Owner's Interest or preventing the vesting of such beneficial ownership as part of a plan or scheme to evade the reporting requirements of section 13(d) or (g) of the Securities Act of 1933 shall be deemed for purposes of such sections to be the beneficial owner of such Owner's Interest.
- c. All Owner's Interests of the same class beneficially owned by a Person, regardless of the form which such beneficial ownership takes, shall be aggregated in calculating the number of shares beneficially owned by such Person.
- d. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (c) of this rule:
 - i.
 - A. A Person shall be deemed to be the beneficial owner of an Owner's Interest, subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this rule, if that Person has the right to acquire beneficial ownership of such Owner's Interest, as defined in Rule 13d-3(a) (§ 240.13d-3(a)) within sixty days, including but not limited to any right to acquire: (1) Through the exercise of any option, warrant or right; (2) through the conversion of an Owner's Interest; (3) pursuant to the power to revoke a trust, discretionary account, or similar arrangement; or (4) pursuant to the automatic termination of a trust, discretionary account or similar arrangement; provided, however, any person who acquires an Owner's Interest or power specified in paragraphs (d)(i)(A)(1), (2) or (3), of this section, with the purpose or effect of changing or influencing the control of the issuer, or in connection with or as a participant in any transaction having such purpose or effect, immediately upon such acquisition shall be deemed to be the beneficial owner of the Owner's Interests which may be acquired through the exercise or conversion of such Owner's Interests or power. Any Owner's Interests not outstanding which are subject to such options, warrants, rights or conversion privileges shall be deemed to be outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage of outstanding Owner's Interests of the class owned by such Person but shall not be deemed to be outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage of the class by any other Person.
 - B. Paragraph (d)(i)(A) of this section remains applicable for the purpose of determining the obligation to file with respect to the underlying Owner's Interests even though the option, warrant, right or convertible Owner's Interests is of a class of equity

Owner's Interest, as defined in § 240.13d-1(i), and may therefore give rise to a separate obligation to file.

- ii. A member of a national securities exchange shall not be deemed to be a beneficial owner of an Owner's Interest held directly or indirectly by it on behalf of another Person solely because such member is the record holder of such Owner's Interests and, pursuant to the rules of such exchange, may direct the vote of such Owner's Interests, without instruction, on other than contested matters or matters that may affect substantially the rights or privileges of the holders of the Owner's Interests to be voted, but is otherwise precluded by the rules of such exchange from voting without instruction.
- iii. A person who in the ordinary course of his business is a pledgee of Owner's Interests under a written pledge agreement shall not be deemed to be the beneficial owner of such pledged Owner's Interests until the pledgee has taken all formal steps necessary which are required to declare a default and determines that the power to vote or to direct the vote or to dispose or to direct the disposition of such pledged Owner's Interests will be exercised, provided, that:
 - A. The pledgee agreement is bona fide and was not entered into with the purpose nor with the effect of changing or influencing the control of the issuer, nor in connection with any transaction having such purpose or effect, including any transaction subject to Rule 13d-3(b);
 - B. The pledgee is a Person specified in Rule 13d-1(b)(ii), including Persons meeting the conditions set forth in paragraph (G) thereof; and
 - C. The pledgee agreement, prior to default, does not grant to the pledgee;
 - 1. The power to vote or to direct the vote of the pledged Owner's Interests; or
 - 2. The power to dispose or direct the disposition of the pledged Owner's Interests, other than the grant of such power(s) pursuant to a pledge agreement under which credit is extended subject to regulation T (12 CFR 220.1 to 220.8) and in which the pledgee is a broker or dealer registered under section 15 of the Securities Act of 1933.
- iv. A Person engaged in business as an underwriter of Owner's Interests who acquires Owner's Interests through his participation in good faith in a firm commitment underwriting registered under the Securities Act of 1933 shall not be deemed to be the beneficial owner of such Owner's Interests until the expiration of forty days after the date of such acquisition.

"Blank Check Company" means an Entity that:

- a. Is a development stage company that has no specific business plan or purpose or has indicated that its business plan is to engage in a merger or acquisition with an unidentified company or companies, or other Entity or Person; and
- b. Is issuing Penny Stock.

“Branding” means promotion of a Regulated Marijuana Business’s brand through publicizing the Regulated Marijuana Business’s name, logo, or distinct design feature of the brand.

“Cannabinoid” means any of the chemical compounds that are the active principles of marijuana.

“Centralized Distribution Permit” means a permit issued to a Medical Marijuana Cultivation Facility pursuant to section 44-10-502, C.R.S., or a Retail Marijuana Cultivation Facility pursuant to section 44-10-602, C.R.S., authorizing temporary storage of Medical Marijuana Concentrate and Medical Marijuana Product received from a Medical Marijuana Products Manufacturer or Retail Marijuana Concentrate and Retail Marijuana Product received from a Retail Marijuana Products Manufacturer for the sole purpose of Transfer to commonly owned Medical Marijuana Stores or Retail Marijuana Stores. For purposes of a Centralized Distribution Permit only, the term “commonly owned” means at least one natural person has a minimum of five percent ownership in both the Medical Marijuana Cultivation Facility possessing the Centralized Distribution Permit and the Medical Marijuana Store, or in both the Retail Marijuana Cultivation Facility possessing the Centralized Distribution Permit and the Retail Marijuana Store.

“Child-Resistant” means special packaging that is:

- a. Designed or constructed to be significantly difficult for children under five years of age to open and not difficult for normal adults to use properly as defined by 16 C.F.R. 1700.15 (1995) and 16 C.F.R. 1700.20 (1995). Note that this Rule does not include any later amendments or editions to the Code of Federal Regulations. The Division has maintained a copy of the applicable federal regulations, which is available to the public;
- b. Opaque so that the packaging does not allow the product to be seen without opening the packaging material; and
- c. Resealable for any product intended for more than a single use or containing multiple servings.

“Commercially Reasonable Royalty” means a right to compensation in the form of a royalty payment for the use of intellectual property with a direct nexus to the cultivation, manufacture, Transfer or testing of Regulated Marijuana. A Commercially Reasonable Royalty must be limited to specific intellectual property the Commercially Reasonable Royalty interest owns or is otherwise authorized to license or to a product or line of products. A Commercially Reasonable Royalty must not cause reasonable consumer confusion or violate any federal copyright, trademark or patent law or regulation will not be approved. To determine whether the Commercially Reasonable Royalty is reasonable, the Division will consider the totality of the circumstances, including but not limited to the following factors:

- a. The percentage of royalties received by the recipient for the licensing of the intellectual property.
- b. The rates paid by the Licensee for the use of other intellectual property.

- c. The nature and scope of the license, as exclusive or non-exclusive; or as restricted or non-restricted in terms of territory or with respect to whom the product may be sold.
- d. The licensor's established policy and marketing program to maintain his intellectual property monopoly by not licensing others or by granting licenses under special conditions designed to preserve that monopoly.
- e. The commercial relationship between the recipient and Licensee, such as, whether they are competitors in the same territory in the same line of business.
- f. The effect of selling the intellectual property in promoting sales of other products of the Licensee; the existing value of the intellectual property to the recipient as a generator of sales of his non-intellectual property items; and the extent of such derivative sales.
- g. The duration of the term of the license for use of the intellectual property.
- h. The established or projected profitability of the product made using the intellectual property; its commercial success; and its current popularity.
- i. The utility and advantages of the intellectual property over products or businesses without the intellectual property.
- j. The nature of the intellectual property; the character of the commercial embodiment of it as owned and produced by the licensor; and the benefits to those who have used the intellectual property.
- k. The portion of the profit or of the selling price that may be customary in the particular business or in comparable businesses to allow for the use of the intellectual property.
- l. The portion of the realizable profit that should be credited to the intellectual property as distinguished from non-intellectual property elements, the manufacturing process, business risks, or significant features or improvements added by the Licensee.

"Consumer Education Materials" means any informational materials that seek to educate consumers about Regulated Marijuana generally, including but not limited to education regarding the safe consumption of marijuana, Regulated Marijuana Concentrate, or Regulated Marijuana Products, provided it is not distributed or made available to individuals under twenty-one years of age.

"Consumption Area" means a designated and secured area within the Licensed Premises of a Licensed Hospitality Business where consumers can use and consume marijuana and where no one under the age of 21 is permitted. A Consumption Area may, but is not required to, be part of a Restricted Access Area.

"Container" means the receptacle directly containing Regulated Marijuana that is labeled according to the requirements in the 3-1000 Series Rules.

"Control" means the possession, direct or indirect, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management or policies of a Person, whether through the ownership of voting Owner's Interests, by contract, or otherwise. This definition of Control includes Controls, Controlled, Controlling, Controlled by, and under common Control with.

“Controlling Beneficial Owner” means a Person that satisfies one or more of the following criteria:

- a. A natural person, an Entity that is organized under the laws of and for which its principal place of business is located in one of the states or territories of the United States or District of Columbia, a Publicly Traded Corporation, or a Qualified Private Fund that is not a Qualified Institutional Investor:
 - i. Acting alone or Acting In Concert, that owns or Acquires Beneficial Ownership of ten percent or more of the Owner’s Interest of a Regulated Marijuana Business;
 - ii. That is an Affiliate that Controls a Regulated Marijuana Business and includes, without limitation, any Manager; or
 - iii. That is otherwise in a position to Control the Regulated Marijuana Business except as authorized in section 44-10-506 or 44-10-606, C.R.S.; or
- b. A Qualified Institutional Investor acting alone or Acting In Concert that owns or Acquires Beneficial Ownership of more than thirty percent of the Owner’s Interest of a Regulated Marijuana Business.
- c. Unless the context otherwise requires, the defined term Controlling Beneficial Owner includes Direct Beneficial Interest Owner.

“Corrective Action” means a reactive action implemented to eliminate the root cause of a Nonconformance and to prevent recurrence.

“Court Appointee” means a Person appointed by a court as a receiver, personal representative, executor, administrator, guardian, conservator, trustee, or similarly situated Person; acting in accordance with section 44-10-401(3), C.R.S., and these rules; and authorized by court order to take possession of, operate, manage, or control a licensed Regulated Marijuana Business.

“Covered Securities” means:

- a. A Security designated as qualified for trading in the national market system pursuant to section 78k-1(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 that is listed, or authorized for listing, on a national securities exchange (or tier or segment thereof); or a Security of the same issuer that is equal in seniority or that is a senior Security to a Security designated as qualified for trading in the national market system.
- b. A Security issued by an investment company that is registered, or that has filed a registration statement under the federal Investment Company Act of 1940.
- c. A Security as defined by the Federal Securities Exchange Commission by rule pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §77r(b)(3).
- d. A Security pursuant to 15 U.S.C. §77r(b)(4).

“Delivery Motor Vehicle” means any self-propelled vehicle that is designed primarily for travel on the public highways, that is generally and commonly used to transport persons and property over the public highways or a low-speed electric vehicle that is used for delivery of Regulated Marijuana to patients or consumers; except that the term does not include electric assisted bicycles, wheelchairs, or vehicles moved solely by human power.

“Denied Applicant” means any Person whose application for licensure, permit, or registration pursuant to the Marijuana Code has been denied, any Person whose application for a responsible vendor program has been denied, or any Licensee whose application for any of the following non-exhaustive list has been denied: An initial license application pursuant to Rule 2-220, a renewal application pursuant to Rule 2-225, the request for a finding of suitability pursuant to Rule 2-235, a change of owner pursuant to Rule 2-245; a change of location of the Licensed Premises pursuant to Rule 2-255; a change, alteration, or modification of the Licensed Premises pursuant to Rule 2-260; or a production management tier increase request pursuant to Rule 5-225 or 6-220.

“Department” means the Colorado Department of Revenue.

“Director” means the Director of the Marijuana Enforcement Division.

“Division” means the Marijuana Enforcement Division.

“Edible Medical Marijuana Product” means any Medical Marijuana Product for which the intended use is oral consumption, including but not limited to, any type of food, drink, or pill.

“Edible Retail Marijuana Product” means any Retail Marijuana Product for which the intended use is oral consumption, including but not limited to, any type of food, drink, or pill.

“Employee License” means a license granted by the State Licensing Authority pursuant to section 44-10-401, C.R.S., to a natural person who is not a Controlling Beneficial Owner. Any person who possesses, cultivates, manufactures, tests, dispenses, sells, serves, transports, or delivers Regulated Marijuana, who is authorized to input data into a Regulated Marijuana Business’s Inventory Tracking System or point-of-sale system, or who has unescorted access in the Restricted Access Area or Limited Access Area must hold an Employee License. Employee License includes both Key Licenses and Support Licenses.

“Entity” means a domestic or foreign corporation, cooperative, general partnership, limited liability partnership, limited liability company, limited partnership, limited liability limited partnership, limited partnership association, nonprofit association, nonprofit corporation, or any other organization or association that is formed under a statute or common law of the state of Colorado or any other jurisdiction as to which the laws of this state of Colorado or the laws of any other jurisdiction governs relations among owners and between the owners and the organization or association and that is recognized under the laws of the state of Colorado or the other jurisdiction as a separate legal entity.

“Executive Officer” means the president, any vice president in charge of a principal business unit, division or function (such as sales, administration or finance), any other officer who performs a policy making function, or any other person who performs similar policy making functions for the Regulated Marijuana Business.

“Exit Package” means an Opaque bag or other similar Opaque covering provided at the point of sale, in which Regulated Marijuana already in a Container is placed. If Regulated Marijuana flower, trim or seeds are placed into a Container that is not Child-Resistant, then the Exit Package must be Child-Resistant. The Exit Package is not required to be labeled in accordance with the 3-100 Series Rules.

“Fibrous Waste” means any roots, stalks, and stems from a Regulated Marijuana plant.

“Final Agency Order” means an Order of the State Licensing Authority issued in accordance with the Marijuana Code and the State Administrative Procedure Act. The State Licensing Authority will issue a Final Agency Order following review of the Initial Decision and any exceptions filed

thereto or at the conclusion of the declaratory order process. A Final Agency Order is subject to judicial review.

“Flammable Solvent” means a liquid that has a flash point below 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

“Flowering” means the reproductive state of the cannabis plant in which there are physical signs of flower budding out of the nodes of the stem.

“Food-Based Medical Marijuana Concentrate” means a Medical Marijuana Concentrate that was produced by extracting Cannabinoids from Medical Marijuana through the use of propylene glycol, glycerin, butter, olive oil or other typical cooking fats.

“Food-Based Retail Marijuana Concentrate” means a Retail Marijuana Concentrate that was produced by extracting Cannabinoids from Retail Marijuana through the use of propylene glycol, glycerin, butter, olive oil or other typical cooking fats.

“Foreign Private Issuer” means any foreign issuer other than a foreign government except an issuer meeting the following conditions as of the last business day of its most recently completed second fiscal quarter:

- a. More than 50 percent of the outstanding voting Securities of such issuer are directly or indirectly owned of record by residents of the United States; and
- b. Any of the following:
 - i. The majority of the executive officers or directors are United States citizens or residents;
 - ii. More than 50 percent of the assets of the issuer are located in the United States; or
 - iii. The business of the issuer is administered principally in the United States.

“Good Cause” for purposes of denial of an initial, renewal, or reinstatement of a license, registration, or permit application, means:

- a. The Licensee or Applicant has violated, does not meet, or has failed to comply with any of the terms, conditions, or provisions of the Marijuana Code, any rules promulgated pursuant to the Marijuana Code, or any supplemental relevant state or local law, rule, or regulation;
- b. The Licensee or Applicant has failed to comply with any special terms or conditions that were placed upon the license pursuant to an order of the State Licensing Authority or the relevant local jurisdiction; or
- c. The Licensee’s Licensed Premises have been operated in a manner that adversely affects the public health or welfare or the safety of the immediate neighborhood in which the establishment is located.

“Good Moral Character” means having a criminal history that demonstrates honesty, fairness, and respect for the rights of others and for the law.

“Greenhouse” means a hoop house or other structure with non-rigid walls that utilizes natural light, in whole or in part, for the cultivation of Regulated Marijuana.

“Harvest Batch” means a specifically identified quantity of processed Regulated Marijuana that is uniform in strain, cultivated utilizing the same Pesticide and other agricultural chemicals and harvested at the same time.

“Harvested Marijuana” means Regulated Marijuana flower reported as a package in the Inventory Tracking System or post-harvest Regulated Marijuana not including wet whole plant, trim, concentrate, waste, or Fibrous Waste that remains on the premises of the Medical Marijuana Cultivation Facility or Retail Marijuana Cultivation Facility or its off-premises storage location beyond 90 days from harvest.

“Heat/Pressure-Based Medical Marijuana Concentrate” means a Medical Marijuana Concentrate that was produced by extracting Cannabinoids from Medical Marijuana through the use of heat and/or pressure. The method of extraction may be used by only a Medical Marijuana Products Manufacturer and can be used alone or on a Production Batch that also includes Water-Based Medical Marijuana Concentrate or Solvent-Based Medical Marijuana Concentrate.

“Heat/Pressure-Based Retail Marijuana Concentrate” means Retail Marijuana Concentrate that was produced by extracting Cannabinoids from Retail Marijuana through the use of heat and/or pressure. This method of extraction may be used by only a Retail Marijuana Products Manufacturer and can be used alone or on a Production Batch that also includes Water-Based Retail Marijuana Concentrate or Solvent-Based Retail Marijuana Concentrate.

“Identification Badge” means a physical badge issued to any natural person possessing an Owner License or Employee License, used to verify the identity of the natural persons on the Licensed Premises of a Regulated Marijuana Business.

“Identity Statement” means the name of the business as it is commonly known and used in any Advertising.

“Immature plant” means a nonflowering Regulated Marijuana plant that is no taller than eight inches and no wider than eight inches produced from a cutting, clipping or seedling and is in a cultivating container. Plants meeting these requirements are not attributable to a Licensee’s maximum allowable plant count, but must be fully accounted for in the Inventory Tracking System.

“Indirect Financial Interest Holder” means a Person that is not an Affiliate, a Controlling Beneficial Owner, or a Passive Beneficial Owner of a Regulated Marijuana Business and that:

- a. Holds a Commercially Reasonable Royalty in exchange for a Regulated Marijuana Business’s use of the Person’s intellectual property;
- b. Holds a Permitted Economic Interest that was issued prior to January 1, 2020, and that has not been converted into an Owner’s Interest or holds any unsecured convertible debt option, option agreement or warrant that establishes a right for a Person to obtain an interest that might convert to an ownership interest in a Regulated Marijuana Business obtained after January 1, 2020;
- c. Is a contract counterparty with a Regulated Marijuana Business, other than a customary employment agreement, that has a direct nexus to the cultivation, manufacture, sale, or testing of Regulated Marijuana, including, but not limited to, a lease of real property on which the Regulated Marijuana Business operates, a lease of equipment used in the cultivation, manufacture, or testing of Regulated Marijuana, a secured or unsecured financing agreement with the Regulated Marijuana Business, a security contract with the Regulated Marijuana Business, or a management agreement with the Regulated Marijuana Business, provided

that no such contract compensates the contract counterparty with a percentage of revenue for profits of the Regulated Marijuana Business.

- i. Any secured interest in Regulated Marijuana must expressly provide that it is subject to all required suitability and application requirements.
- d. Unless the context otherwise requires, the defined term Indirect Financial Interest Holder includes Indirect Beneficial Interest Owner.

“Industrial Fiber Products” means intermediate or finished products made from Fibrous Waste that are not intended for human or animal consumption and are not usable or recognizable as Regulated Marijuana. Industrial Fiber Products include, but are not limited to, cordage, paper, fuel, textiles, bedding, insulation, construction materials, compost materials, and industrial materials.

“Industrial Fiber Products Producer” means a Person who produces Industrial Fiber Products using Fibrous Waste.

“Industrial Hemp” means a plant of the genus Cannabis and any part of the plant, whether growing or not, containing a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) concentration of no more than three-tenths of one percent (0.3%) on a dry weight basis.

“Industrial Hemp Product” means a finished product containing Industrial Hemp that:

- a. Is a cosmetic, food, food additive, or herb;
- b. Is for human use or consumption;
- c. Contains any part of the hemp plant, including naturally occurring Cannabinoids, compounds, concentrates, extracts, isolates, resins, or derivatives; and
- d. Contains a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration of no more than three-tenths of one percent.

“Industrial Hygienist” means a natural person who has obtained a baccalaureate or graduate degree in industrial hygiene, biology, chemistry, engineering, physics, or a closely related physical or biological science from an accredited college or university.

- a. The special studies and training of such persons must be sufficient in the cognate sciences to provide the ability and competency to:
 - i. Anticipate and recognize the environmental factors and stresses associated with work and work operations and to understand their effects on individuals and their well-being;
 - ii. Evaluate on the basis of training and experience and with the aid of quantitative measurement techniques the magnitude of such environmental factors and stresses in terms of their ability to impair human health and well-being;
 - iii. Prescribe methods to prevent, eliminate, control, or reduce such factors and stresses and their effects.

- b. Any person who has practiced within the scope of the meaning of industrial hygiene for a period of not less than five years immediately prior to July 1, 1997, is exempt from the degree requirements set forth in the definition above.
- c. Any person who has a two-year associate of applied science degree in environmental science from an accredited college or university and in addition not less than four years practice immediately prior to July 1, 1997, within the scope of the meaning of industrial hygiene is exempt from the degree requirements set forth in the definition above.

“Ineligible Issuer” means:

- a. Any issuer that is required to file reports pursuant to section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 that has not filed all reports and other materials required to be filed during the preceding 12 months, other than reports on Form 8-K required solely pursuant to an item specified in General Instruction I.A.3(b) of Form S-3;
- b. The issuer is, or during the past three years the issuer or any of its predecessors was:
 - i. A Blank Check Company;
 - ii. A Shell Company;
 - iii. An issuer of an offering of Penny Stock;
- c. The issuer is a limited partnership that is offering and selling its Securities other than through a firm commitment underwriting;
- d. Within the past three years, a petition under the federal bankruptcy laws or any state insolvency law was filed by or against the issuer, or a court appointed a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer with respect to the business or property of the issuer subject to the following:
 - i. In the case of an involuntary bankruptcy in which a petition was filed against the issuer, ineligibility will occur upon the earlier to occur of:
 - A. 90 days following the date of the filing of the involuntary petition (if the case has not been earlier dismissed); or
 - B. The conversion of the case to a voluntary proceeding under federal bankruptcy or state insolvency laws; and
 - ii. Ineligibility will terminate if an issuer has filed an annual report with audited financial statements subsequent to its emergence from that bankruptcy, insolvency, or receivership process;
- e. Within the past three years, the issuer or any Entity that at the time was a subsidiary of the issuer was convicted of any felony or misdemeanor described in paragraphs (i) through (iv) of section 15(b)(4)(B) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934;

- f. Within the past three years, the issuer or any Entity that at the time was a subsidiary of the issuer was made the subject of any judicial or administrative decree or order arising out of a governmental action that:
 - i. Prohibits certain conduct or activities regarding, including future violations of, the anti-fraud provisions of the federal securities laws;
 - ii. Requires that the Person cease and desist from violating the anti-fraud provisions of the federal securities laws; or
 - iii. Determines that the Person violated the anti-fraud provisions of the federal securities laws;
- g. The issuer has filed a registration statement that is the subject of any pending proceeding or examination under section 8 of the Securities Act of 1933 or has been the subject of any refusal order or stop order under section 8 of the Securities Act of 1933 within the past three years; or
- h. The issuer is the subject of any pending proceeding under section 8A of the Securities Act of 1933 in connection with an offering.

“Ingredient” means any non-marijuana derived substance that is added to Regulated Marijuana to achieve a desired effect. The term Ingredient includes all Additives.

“Initial Decision” means a decision of a hearing officer in the Department following a licensing, disciplinary, or other administrative hearing. Either party may file exceptions to the Initial Decision. The State Licensing Authority will review the Initial Decision and any exceptions filed thereto, and will issue a Final Agency Order.

“Inventory Tracking System” means the required seed-to-sale tracking system that tracks Regulated Marijuana from either the seed or immature plant stage until the Regulated Marijuana is sold to a patient at a Medical Marijuana Store or to a consumer at a Retail Marijuana Store, Transferred to a Medical Marijuana Testing Facility or Retail Marijuana Testing Facility, Transferred to a Sampling Manager, Transferred to an Industrial Fiber Products Producer, Transferred to a Medical Research Facility, Transferred to a Pesticide Manufacturer, or destroyed by a Regulated Marijuana Business, or used in a Research Project by a Marijuana Research and Development Facility.

“Inventory Tracking System Trained Administrator” means an Owner Licensee of a Regulated Marijuana Business or an Employee Licensee employed by a Regulated Marijuana Business, each of whom has attended and successfully completed Inventory Tracking System training and has completed any additional training required by the Division.

“Inventory Tracking System User” means an Owner Licensee of a Regulated Marijuana Business or an Employee Licensee employed by a Regulated Marijuana Business, who is granted Inventory Tracking System User account access for the purposes of performing inventory tracking functions in the Inventory Tracking System. Each Inventory Tracking System User must have been successfully trained by an Inventory Tracking System Trained Administrator in the proper and lawful use of Inventory Tracking System.

“Kief” means the resinous crystal-like trichomes that are found on Regulated Marijuana flower and that are accumulated, resulting in a higher concentration of cannabinoids.

“License” means to grant a license, permit, or registration pursuant to the Marijuana Code.

“Licensed Hospitality Business” means a Marijuana Hospitality Business or Retail Marijuana Hospitality and Sales Business.

“Licensed Premises” means the premises specified in an application for a license pursuant to the Marijuana Code that are owned or in possession of the Licensee and within which the Licensee is authorized to cultivate, manufacture, distribute, sell, store, transport, or test Medical Marijuana, or to cultivate, manufacture, distribute, sell, store, transport, test, or allow the use or consumption of Retail Marijuana, in accordance with the provisions of the Marijuana Code, and these rules. Not all areas of the Licensed Premises are Limited Access Areas or Restricted Access Areas.

“Licensee” means any Person licensed, registered, or permitted pursuant to the Marijuana Code including an Owner Licensee and an Employee Licensee.

“Limited Access Area” means a building, room, or other contiguous area upon the Licensed Premises where Regulated Marijuana and Regulated Marijuana Products are grown, cultivated, manufactured, stored, weighed, packaged, sold, possessed for sale, Transferred, or processed for Transfer, under control of the Licensee, with access limited to only those persons licensed by the State Licensing Authority and those visitors Escorted by a person licensed by the State Licensing Authority. All areas of ingress or egress to limited access areas must be clearly identified as such by a sign as designated by the State Licensing Authority.

“Limit of Detection” or “LOD” means the lowest quantity of a substance that can be distinguished from the absence of that substance (a blank value) within a stated confidence limit (generally 1%).

“Limit of Quantitation” or “LOQ” means the lowest concentration at which the analyte can not only be reliably detected but at which some predefined goals for bias and imprecision are met.

“Liquid Edible Medical Marijuana Product” means an Edible Medical Marijuana Product that is a liquid beverage or liquid food-based product for which the intended use is oral consumption, such as a soft drink or cooking sauce.

“Liquid Edible Retail Marijuana Product” means an Edible Retail Marijuana Product that is a liquid beverage or liquid food-based product for which the intended use is oral consumption, such as a soft drink or cooking sauce.

“Local Jurisdiction” means a locality as defined in section 16 (2)(e) of article XVIII of the state constitution.

“Local Licensing Authority” means an authority designated by municipal, county, or city and county charter, ordinance, or resolution, or the governing body of a municipality or city and county, or the board of county commissioners of a county if no such authority is designated.

“Manager” means:

- a. A member of a limited liability company in which management is not vested in managers rather than members;
- b. A manager of a limited liability company in which management is vested in managers rather than members;
- c. A member of a limited partnership association in which management is not vested in managers rather than members;

- d. A manager of a limited partnership association in which management is vested in managers rather than members;
- e. A general partner;
- f. An officer or director of a corporation, a nonprofit corporation, a cooperative, or a limited partnership association; or
- g. Any Person whose position with respect to an Entity, as determined under the constituent documents and organic statutes of the Entity, without regard to the Person's title, is the functional equivalent of any of the positions described in this definition.

"Marijuana-Based Workforce Development Training Program" means a program designed to train individuals to work in the Regulated Marijuana industry operated by an entity licensed under the Marijuana Code or by a school that is authorized by the Division of Private Occupational Schools.

"Marijuana Code" means the Colorado Marijuana Code found at sections 44-10-101 *et seq.*, C.R.S.

"Marijuana Consumer Waste" means any component left after the consumption of a Regulated Marijuana Product, including but not limited to Containers, packages, cartridges, pods, cups, batteries, all-in-one disposable devices, and any other waste component left after the Regulated Marijuana is consumed.

"Marijuana Hospitality Business" means an entity licensed to permit the use or consumption of marijuana within a Consumption Area.

"Marketing Layer" means packaging in addition to the Container that is the outermost layer visible to the consumer at the point of sale. The Marketing Layer is optional, but if used by a Licensee in addition to the required Container, it must be labeled according to the requirements in the 3-1000 Series Rules.

"Marijuana Research and Development Facility" means a Person that is licensed pursuant to the Marijuana Code to grow, cultivate, manufacture, and possess Medical Marijuana, and to Transfer Medical Marijuana to another Marijuana Research and Development Facility or a Medical Research and Development Facility, all for limited research purposes authorized pursuant to section 44-10-507, C.R.S.

"Material Change" means any change that would require a substantive revision to a Regulated Marijuana Business's standard operating procedures for the cultivation of Regulated Marijuana or the production of Regulated Marijuana Product.

"Medical Marijuana" means marijuana that is grown and sold pursuant to the Marijuana Code and includes seeds and Immature Plants. Unless the context otherwise requires, Medical Marijuana includes Medical Marijuana Concentrate and Medical Marijuana Products.

"Medical Marijuana Business" means a Medical Marijuana Store, a Medical Marijuana Product Manufacturer, a Medical Marijuana Cultivation Facility, a Medical Marijuana Testing Facility, a Medical Marijuana Business Operator, a Medical Marijuana Transporter, or a Marijuana Research and Development Facility.

"Medical Marijuana Business Operator" means an entity that holds a license from the State Licensing Authority to provide professional operational services to one or more Medical Marijuana Businesses, other than a Marijuana Research and Development Facility, for direct remuneration

from the Medical Marijuana Business(es), which may include compensation based upon a percentage of the profits of the Medical Marijuana Business(es) being operated. A Medical Marijuana Business Operator may contract with Medical Marijuana Business(es) to provide operational services. A Medical Marijuana Business Operator's contract with a Medical Marijuana Business does not in and of itself constitute ownership.

"Medical Marijuana Concentrate" means a specific subset of Medical Marijuana that was produced by extracting Cannabinoids from Medical Marijuana. Categories of Medical Marijuana Concentrate include Water-Based Medical Marijuana Concentrate, Food-Based Medical Marijuana Concentrate, Solvent-Based Medical Marijuana Concentrate, and Heat/Pressure-Based Medical Marijuana Concentrate. Medical Marijuana Concentrate includes Medical Marijuana Concentrate consumed using a Vaporizer Delivery Device or Pressurized Metered Dose Inhaler.

"Medical Marijuana Cultivation Facility" means a Person licensed pursuant to the Marijuana Code to operate a business as described in section 44-10-502, C.R.S.

"Medical Marijuana Product" means a product infused with Medical Marijuana and other Ingredients that is intended for use or consumption other than by smoking, including but not limited to edible product, ointments, and tinctures.

"Medical Marijuana Products Manufacturer" means a Person licensed pursuant to the Marijuana Code to operate a business as described in section 44-10-503, C.R.S.

"Medical Marijuana Store" means a Person licensed pursuant to the Marijuana Code to operate a business as described in section 44-10-501, C.R.S., and sells Medical Marijuana to registered patients or primary caregivers as defined in Article XVIII, Section 14 of the Colorado Constitution, but is not a primary caregiver.

"Medical Marijuana Testing Facility" means a public or private laboratory licensed and certified, or approved by the Division, to perform testing and research on Medical Marijuana.

"Medical Marijuana Transporter" means a Person that is licensed to transport Medical Marijuana from one Medical Marijuana Business to another Medical Marijuana Business or to a Medical Research Facility or Pesticide Manufacturer, and to temporarily store the transported Medical Marijuana at its Licensed Premises, but is not authorized to sell, give away, buy, or receive complimentary Medical Marijuana under any circumstances. A Medical Marijuana Transporter does not include a Licensee that transports its own Medical Marijuana.

"Medical Research Facility" means a Person approved and grant-funded by the State Board of Health pursuant to section 25-1.5-106.5, C.R.S., to conduct Medical Marijuana research. A Medical Research Facility is neither a Regulated Marijuana Business, nor a Licensee.

"Mobile Premises" means a Licensed Premises operated by a Marijuana Hospitality Business in a motor vehicle, which includes any self-propelled vehicle that is designed primarily for travel on the public highways and that is generally and commonly used to transport persons and property over the public highways or a low-speed electric vehicle; but does not include electrical assisted bicycles, electric scooters, low-power scooters, wheelchairs, or vehicles moved solely by human power. A Marijuana Hospitality Business operating a Mobile Premises must comply with all requirements in Rule 6-740.

"Monitoring" means the continuous and uninterrupted attention to potential alarm signals that could be transmitted from a Security Alarm System located at a Regulated Marijuana Business Licensed Premises, for the purpose of summoning a law enforcement officer to the premises during alarm conditions.

“Monitoring Company” means a person in the business of providing security system Monitoring services for the Licensed Premises of a Regulated Marijuana Business.

“Multiple-Serving Edible Retail Marijuana Product” means an Edible Retail Marijuana Product unit for sale to consumers containing no more than 10mg of active THC and no more than 100mg of active THC. If the overall Edible Retail Marijuana Product unit for sale to the consumer consists of multiple pieces where each individual piece may contain less than 10mg active THC, yet in total all pieces combined within the unit for sale contain more than 10mg of active THC, then the Edible Retail Marijuana Product shall be considered a Multiple-Serving Edible Retail Marijuana Product.

“Nonconformance” means a non-fulfillment of a requirement or departure from written procedures, work instructions, or quality system, as defined by the Licensee’s written Corrective Action and Preventive Action procedures.

“Non-objecting Beneficial Owner” means a Beneficial Owner who gives permission to a financial intermediary to release their name and address to the company(ies) or issuer(s) in which they have bought Securities.

“Notice of Denial” means a written statement from the State Licensing Authority, articulating the reasons or basis for denial of a license application.

“Opaque” means that the packaging does not allow the product to be seen without opening the packaging material.

“Order to Show Cause” means a document from the State Licensing Authority alleging the grounds for imposing discipline against a Licensee’s license.

“Owner’s Interest” means the shares of stock in a corporation, a membership in a nonprofit corporation, a membership interest in a limited liability company, the interest of a member in a cooperative or in a limited cooperative association, a partnership interest in a limited partnership, a partnership interest in a partnership, and the interest of a member in a limited partnership association.

“Owner License” means a license issued to a natural person who is a Controlling Beneficial Owner of a Regulated Marijuana Business or who is a Passive Beneficial Owner electing to be subject to licensure.

“Passive Beneficial Owner” means any Person Acquiring any Owner’s Interest in a Regulated Marijuana Business that is not otherwise a Controlling Beneficial Owner or in Control.

“Penny Stock” means any equity security other than a Security:

- a. That is an National Market System stock, provided that:
 - i. The Security is registered, or approved for registration upon notice of issuance, on a national securities exchange that has been continuously registered as a national securities exchange since April 20, 1992; and the national securities exchange has maintained quantitative listing standards that are substantially similar to or stricter than those listing standards that were in place on that exchange on January 8, 2004; or
 - ii. The Security is registered, or approved for registration upon notice of issuance, on a national securities exchange, or is listed, or approved for

listing upon notice of issuance on, an automated quotation system sponsored by a registered national securities association, that:

- A. Has established initial listing standards that meet or exceed the following criteria:
1. The issuer shall have: (a) stockholders' equity of \$5,000,000; (b) market value of listed Securities of \$50 million for 90 consecutive days prior to applying for a listing (market value means the closing bid price multiplied by the number of Securities listed); or (c) net income of \$750,000 (excluding non-recurring items) in the most recently completed fiscal year or in two of the last three most recently completed fiscal years;
 2. The issuer shall have an operating history of at least one year or a market value of listed Securities of \$50 million (market value means the closing bid price multiplied by the number of Securities listed);
 3. The issuer's stock, common or preferred, shall have a minimum bid price of \$4 per share;
 4. In the case of common stock, there shall be at least 300 round lot holders of the Security (a round lot holder means a holder of a normal unit of trading);
 5. In the case of common stock, there shall be at least 1,000,000 publicly held shares and such shares shall have a market value of at least \$5 million (market value means the closing bid price multiplied by the number of publicly held shares, and shares held directly or indirectly by an officer or director of the issuer and by any Person who is the Beneficial Owner of more than 10 percent of the total shares outstanding are not considered to be publicly held);
 6. In the case of a convertible debt security, there shall be a principal amount outstanding of at least \$10 million;
 7. In the case of rights and warrants, there shall be at least 100,000 issued and the underlying security shall be registered on a national securities exchange or listed on an automated quotation system sponsored by a registered national securities association and shall satisfy the requirements of paragraphs (a) or (e) of this definition;
 8. In the case of put warrants (that is, instruments that grant the holder the right to sell to the issuing company a specified number of shares of the company's common stock, at a specified price until a specified period of time), there shall be at least 100,000 issued and the underlying Security shall be registered on a national securities exchange or listed on an automated quotation

system sponsored by a registered national securities association and shall satisfy the requirements of paragraphs (a) or (e) of this definition;

9. In the case of units (that is, two or more Securities traded together), all component parts shall be registered on a national securities exchange or listed on an automated quotation system sponsored by a registered national securities association and shall satisfy the requirements of paragraphs (a) or (e) of this definition; and
 10. In the case of equity Securities (other than common and preferred stock, convertible debt securities, rights and warrants, put warrants, or units), including hybrid products and derivative products, the national securities exchange or registered national securities association shall establish quantitative listing standards that are substantially similar to those found in paragraph (a)(ii) of this definition; and
- B. Has established quantitative continued listing standards that are reasonably related to the initial listing standards set forth in paragraph (a)(ii) of this definition, and that are consistent with the maintenance of fair and orderly markets;
- b. That is issued by an investment company registered under the Federal Investment Company Act of 1940;
 - c. That is a put or call option issued by the Options Clearing Corporation;
 - d. That has a price of five dollars or more;
 - i. For purposes of this paragraph (d):
 - A. A Security has a price of five dollars or more for a particular transaction if the Security is purchased or sold in that transaction at a price of five dollars or more, excluding any broker or dealer commission, commission equivalent, mark-up, or mark-down; and
 - B. Other than in connection with a particular transaction, a Security has a price of five dollars or more at a given time if the inside bid quotation is five dollars or more; provided, however, that if there is no such inside bid quotation, a Security has a price of five dollars or more at a given time if the average of three or more interdealer bid quotations at specified prices displayed at that time in an interdealer quotation system, by three or more market makers in the Security, is five dollars or more.
 - C. The term “inside bid quotation” shall mean the highest bid quotation for the Security displayed by a market maker in the Security on an automated interdealer quotation system that has the characteristics set forth in section 17B(b)(2) of the Federal Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or such other automated

interdealer quotation system designated by the Federal Securities Exchange Commission for purposes of this definition, at any time in which at least two market makers are contemporaneously displaying on such system bid and offer quotation for the Security at specified prices.

- ii. If a Security is a unit composed of one or more Securities, the unit price divided by the number of shares of the unit that are not warrants, options, rights, or similar Securities must be five dollars or more as determined in accordance with paragraph (d)(i), and any share of the unit that is a warrant, option, right, or similar security, or a convertible security, must have an exercise price or conversion price of five dollars or more;
- e. That is registered, or approved for registration upon notice of issuance, on a national securities exchange that makes transaction reports available provided that:
 - i. Price and volume of information with respect to transactions in that security is required to be reported on a current and continuing basis and is made available to vendors of market information pursuant to the rules of the national securities exchange;
 - ii. The Security is purchased or sold in a transaction that is effected on or through the facilities of the national securities exchange, or that is part of the distribution of the Security; and
 - iii. The Security satisfies the requirements of paragraphs (a)(i) or (a)(ii);
- f. That is a security futures product listed on a national securities exchange or an automated quotation system sponsored by a registered national securities association; or
- g. Whose issuer has:
 - i. Net tangible assets in excess of \$2,000,000, if the issuer has been in continuous operation for at least three years, or \$5,000,000 if the issuer has been in continuous operation for less than three years; or
 - ii. Average revenue of at least \$6,000,000 for the last three years.

“Permitted Economic Interest” means any unsecured convertible debt option, option agreement or warrant that establishes a right for a Person to obtain an interest that might convert to an ownership interest in a Regulated Marijuana Business issued prior to January 1, 2020 where the holder is a natural person who is a lawful United States resident and whose right to convert into an ownership interest is contingent on the holder qualifying as a Controlling Beneficial Owner or Passive Beneficial Owner under the Retail Code or Medical Code. This definition is repealed effective January 1, 2020.

“Person” means a natural person, an estate, a trust, an Entity, or a state or other jurisdiction.

“Pesticide” means any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling or mitigating any pest or any substance or mixture of substances intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant or desiccant; except that the term “pesticide” does not include any article that is a “new animal drug” as designated by the United States Food and Drug Administration.

“Pesticide Manufacturer” means a Person who (1) manufactures, prepares, compounds, propagates, or processes any Pesticide or device or active ingredient used in producing a Pesticide; (2) who possesses an establishment registration number with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, 7 U.S.C. §§ 136 *et seq.*; (3) who conducts research to establish safe and effective protocols, including but not limited to establishing efficacy and toxicity, for the use of Pesticides on Regulated Marijuana; (4) who has applied for and received any necessary license, registration, certifications, or permits from the Colorado Department of Agriculture, pursuant to the Pesticide Act, sections 35-9-101 *et seq.*, C.R.S. and/or the Pesticide Applicators’ Act, sections 35-10-101 *et seq.*, C.R.S.; (5) who is authorized to conduct business in the State of Colorado; and (6) who has physical possession of the location in the State of Colorado where its research activities occur. A Pesticide Manufacturer is neither a Regulated Marijuana Business, nor a Licensee.

“Pressurized Metered Dose Inhaler” means inhalable Regulated Marijuana Concentrate, which may be comprised of other Ingredients, and a pressurized propellant inside a device that administers a dose of an aerosolized composition.

“Preventive Action” means a proactive action implemented to eliminate the cause of a potential Nonconformance or other quality problem before it occurs.

“Private Residence” includes, but is not limited to, a private premises where a person lives such as a private dwelling, place of habitation, a house, a multi-dwelling unit for residential occupants, or an apartment unit. Private residence does not include any premises located at a school, on the campus of an institution of higher education, public property, or any commercial property unit such as offices or retail space.

“Production Batch” means (a) any amount of Regulated Marijuana Concentrate of the same category and produced using the same extraction methods, standard operating procedures and an identical group of Harvest Batch(es) of Medical Marijuana or Retail Marijuana; or (b) any amount of Regulated Marijuana Product of the same exact type, produced using the same Ingredients, standard operating procedures, and the same Production Batch(es) of Regulated Marijuana Concentrate.

“Professional Engineer” means a natural person who is licensed by the State of Colorado as a professional engineer pursuant to sections 12-25-101 *et seq.*, C.R.S.

“Proficiency Testing” means an assessment of the performance of a Medical Marijuana Testing Facility’s or Retail Marijuana Testing Facility’s methodology and processes. Proficiency Testing is also known as inter-laboratory comparison. The goal of Proficiency Testing is to ensure results are accurate, reproducible, and consistent.

“Propagation” means the reproduction of Regulated Marijuana plants by seeds, cuttings, or grafting.

“Public Institution,” for purposes of the 5-700 Series Rules, means any entity established or controlled by the federal government, a state government, or a local government or municipality, including but not limited to an institution of higher education or a public higher education research institution.

“Public Money,” for purposes of the 5-700 Serie Rules, means any funds or money obtained by the holder from any governmental entity, including but not limited to research grants.

“Publicly Traded Corporation” means any Person other than an individual that is organized under the laws of and for which its principal place of business is located in one of the states or territories

of the United States or District of Columbia or another country that authorizes the sale of marijuana that:

- a. Has a class of Securities registered pursuant to section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, that:
 - i. Constitutes Covered Securities; or
 - ii. Is qualified and quoted on the OTCQX or OTCQB tier of the OTC markets if:
 - A. The Person is then required to file reports and is filing reports on a current basis with the Federal Securities Exchange Commission pursuant to the Federal Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as if the Securities constituted Covered Securities; and
 - B. The Person has established and is in compliance with corporate governance measures pursuant to corporate governance obligations imposed on Securities qualified and quoted on the OTCQX tier of the OTC markets.
- b. Is an Entity that has a class of Securities listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange, Toronto Stock Exchange, TSX Venture Exchange, or NEO Exchange, if:
 - i. The Entity constitutes a Foreign Private Issuer whose Securities are exempt from registration pursuant to section 12 of the Federal Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) promulgated pursuant to the federal Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
 - ii. The Entity has been, for the preceding three hundred sixty-five days or since the formation of the Entity, in compliance with all governance and reporting obligations imposed by the relevant exchange on such Entity; or
- c. Publicly Traded Corporation does not include:
 - i. An Ineligible Issuer, unless such Publicly Traded Corporation satisfies the definition of Ineligible Issuer solely because it is one or more of the following, and the Person is filing reports on a current basis with the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to the Federal Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as if the Securities constituted Covered Securities, and prior to becoming a Publicly Traded Corporation, the Person for at least two years was licensed by the State Licensing Authority as a Regulated Marijuana Business with a demonstrated history of operations in the state of Colorado, and during such time was not subject to suspension or revocation of the business license:
 - A. a Blank Check Company;
 - B. an issuer in an offering of Penny Stock; or

- C. a Shell Company.
- ii. A Person disqualified as a Bad Actor.

“Qualified Institutional Investor” means:

- a. A bank as defined in Section 3(a) (6) of the Federal Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, if the bank is current in all applicable reporting and record-keeping requirements under such act and rules promulgated thereunder;
- b. A bank holding company as defined in the Federal Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended, if the bank holding company is registered and current in all applicable reporting and record-keeping requirements under such act and rules promulgated thereunder;
- c. An insurance company as defined in Section 2(a) (17) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended;
- d. An investment company registered under Section 8 of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended;
- e. An employee benefit plan or pension fund subject to the Federal Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, excluding an employee benefit plan or pension fund sponsored by a licensee or an intermediary or holding company licensee which directly or indirectly owns ten percent or more of a licensee;
- f. A state or federal government pension plan; or
- g. A group comprised entirely of persons specified in (a) through (g) of this definition.

“Qualified Private Fund” means an issuer that would be an investment company, as defined in section 3 of the Federal Investment Company Act of 1940, but for the exclusions provided under sections 3(c)(1) or 3(c)(7) of that Act, and that:

- a. Is advised or managed by an investment adviser as defined and registered under sections 80b-1-21, title 15 of the Federal Investment Advisors Act of 1940, and for which the registered investment adviser is current in all applicable reporting and record-keeping requirements under such act and rules promulgated thereunder; and
- b. Satisfies one or more of the following:
 - i. Is organized under the law of a state or the United States;
 - ii. Is organized, operated, or sponsored by a U.S. person, as defined under subsection 17 CFR 230.902(k), as amended; or
 - iii. Sells Securities to a U.S. person, as defined under subsection 17 CFR 230.902(k), as amended.

“R&D Co-Location Permit” means a permit issued to a Marijuana Research and Development Facility authorizing it to co-locate with a commonly owned Medical Marijuana Products Manufacturer, Retail Marijuana Products Manufacturer, Medical Marijuana Cultivation Facility, or Retail Marijuana Cultivation Facility pursuant to Rule 5-705. A separate R&D Co-Location Permit

is required for each location at which a Marijuana Research and Development Facility seeks to share a single Licensed Premises.

“Reasonable Cause” means just or legitimate grounds based in law and in fact to believe that the particular requested action furthers the purposes of the Marijuana Code or protects the public safety.

“Regulated Marijuana” means Medical Marijuana and Retail Marijuana. If the context requires, Regulated Marijuana includes Medical Marijuana Concentrate, Medical Marijuana Product, Retail Marijuana Concentrate, and Retail Marijuana Product.

“Regulated Marijuana Business” means Medical Marijuana Businesses and Retail Marijuana Businesses.

“Regulated Marijuana Concentrate” means Medical Marijuana Concentrate and Retail Marijuana Concentrate.

“Regulated Marijuana Product” means Medical Marijuana Product and Retail Marijuana Product.

“Remediation” means the process by which Regulated Marijuana flower and trim, which has failed microbial testing, is processed into a Solvent-Based Medical Marijuana Concentrate, or into Solvent-Based Retail Marijuana Concentrate and retested as required by these rules.

“Resealable” means that the Container maintains its Child-Resistant effectiveness for multiple openings.

“Research Project” means a discrete scientific endeavor to answer a research question or a set of research questions. A Research Project must include a description of a defined protocol, clearly articulated goal(s), defined methods and outputs, and a defined start and end date. The description must demonstrate that the Research Project will comply with all requirements in the 5-700 Series Rules – Marijuana Research and Development Facility. All research and development conducted by a Marijuana Research and Development Facility must be conducted in furtherance of an approved Research Project.

“Respondent” means a Person who has filed a petition for declaratory order that the State Licensing Authority has determined needs a hearing or legal argument, or a Licensee who is subject to an Order to Show Cause.

“Responsible Vendor Program Provider” means a Person offering an Approved Training Program, in accordance with section 44-10-1201, C.R.S., to Licensees seeking to be designated a responsible vendor.

“Restricted Access Area” means a designated and secure area within a Licensed Premises in a Medical Marijuana Store where Medical Marijuana is sold to patients, possessed for sale, and displayed for sale, and where no one without a valid patient registry card is permitted, and 2) in a Retail Marijuana Store or a Retail Marijuana Hospitality and Sales Business where Retail Marijuana is sold to consumers, possessed for sale, and displayed for sale, and where no one under the age of 21 is permitted.

“Retail Food Establishment” means a retail operation that stores, prepares, or packages food for human consumption or serves or otherwise provides food for human consumption to consumers directly or indirectly through a delivery service, whether such food is consumed on or off the premises or whether there is a charge for such food. “Retail food establishment” does not mean:

- a. Any private home;

- b. Private boarding house;
- c. Hospital and health facility patient feeding operations licensed by the department;
- d. Child care centers and other child care facilities licensed by the department of human services;
- e. Hunting camps and other outdoor recreation locations where food is prepared in the field rather than at a fixed based of operation;
- f. Food or beverage wholesale manufacturing, processing, or packaging plants, or portions thereof, that are subject to regulatory controls under state or federal laws or regulations;
- g. Motor vehicles used only for the transport of food;
- h. Establishments preparing and serving only hot coffee, hot tea, instant hot beverages, and nonpotentially hazardous doughnuts or pastries obtained from sources complying with all laws related to food and food labeling;
- i. Establishments that handle only nonpotentially hazardous prepackaged food and operations serving only commercially prepared, prepackaged foods requiring no preparation other than the heating of the food within its original container or package;
- j. Farmers markets and roadside markets that offer only uncut fresh fruit and vegetables for sale;
- k. Automated food merchandising enterprises that supply only prepackaged nonpotentially hazardous food or drink in bottles, cans, or cartons only, and operations that dispense only chewing gum or salted nuts in their natural protective covering;
- l. The donation, preparation, sale, or service of food by a nonprofit or charitable organization in conjunction with an event or celebration if such donation, preparation, sale, or service of food:
 - i. Does not exceed the duration of the event or celebration or a maximum of fifty-two days within a calendar year; and
 - ii. Takes place in the county in which such nonprofit or charitable organization resides or is principally located.
- m. A home, commercial, private, or public kitchen in which a person produces food products sold directly to consumers pursuant to the "Colorado Cottage Foods Act," section 25-4-1614, C.R.S.

"Retail Marijuana" means all parts of the plant of the genus cannabis whether growing or not, the seeds thereof, the resin extracted from any part of the plant, and every compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of the plant, its seeds, or its resin, including but not limited to Retail Marijuana Concentrate, that is cultivated, manufactured, distributed, or sold by a licensed Retail Marijuana Business. "Retail Marijuana" does not include industrial hemp, nor does it include fiber produced from stalks, oil, or cake made from the seeds of the plant, sterilized seed of the plant which is incapable of germination, or the weight of any other Ingredient combined with

marijuana to prepare topical or oral administrations, food, drink, or other product. If the context requires, Retail Marijuana includes Retail Marijuana Concentrate and Retail Marijuana Product.

“Retail Marijuana Business” means a Retail Marijuana Store, a Retail Marijuana Cultivation Facility, a Retail Marijuana Products Manufacturer, a Retail Marijuana Testing Facility, a Retail Marijuana Business Operator, a Retail Marijuana Transporter, and Licensed Hospitality Businesses.

“Retail Marijuana Business Operator” means an entity that holds a license from the State Licensing Authority to provide professional operational services to one or more Retail Marijuana Businesses for direct remuneration from the Retail Marijuana Business(es), which may include compensation based upon a percentage of the profits of the Retail Marijuana Business(es) being operated. A Retail Marijuana Business Operator contracts with Retail Marijuana Business(es) to provide operational services. A Retail Marijuana Business Operator’s contract with a Retail Marijuana Business does not in and of itself constitute ownership.

“Retail Marijuana Concentrate” means a specific subset of Retail Marijuana that was produced by extracting Cannabinoids from Retail Marijuana. Categories of Retail Marijuana Concentrate include Water-Based Retail Marijuana Concentrate, Food-Based Retail Marijuana Concentrate Solvent-Based Retail Marijuana Concentrate, and Heat/Pressure-Based Retail Marijuana Concentrate. Retail Marijuana Concentrate includes Retail Marijuana Concentrate consumed using a Vaporizer Delivery Device or Pressurized Metered Dose Inhaler.

“Retail Marijuana Cultivation Facility” means an entity licensed to cultivate, prepare, and package Retail Marijuana and Transfer Retail Marijuana to Retail Marijuana Businesses, Medical Research Facilities, and Pesticide Manufacturers, but not to consumers.

“Retail Marijuana Hospitality and Sales Business” means an entity licensed to (1) purchase Retail Marijuana from a Retail Marijuana Business, (2) Transfer Retail Marijuana to consumers, and (3) permit the use or consumption of Retail Marijuana Transferred to a consumer within the Restricted Access Area.

“Retail Marijuana Product” means a product that is comprised of Retail Marijuana and other Ingredients and is intended for use or consumption, such as, but not limited to, edible product, ointments and tinctures.

“Retail Marijuana Products Manufacturer” means an entity licensed to purchase Retail Marijuana; manufacture, prepare, and package Retail Marijuana Product; and Transfer Retail Marijuana, Retail Marijuana Concentrate, and Retail Marijuana Product only to other Retail Marijuana Products Manufacturers, Retail Marijuana Stores, Retail Marijuana Hospitality and Sales Businesses, Medical Research Facilities, and Pesticide Manufacturers.

“Retail Marijuana Store” means an entity licensed to purchase Retail Marijuana and Retail Marijuana Concentrate from a Retail Marijuana Cultivation Facility and to purchase Retail Marijuana Product and Retail Marijuana Concentrate from a Retail Marijuana Products Manufacturer, and to Transfer Retail Marijuana to Retail Marijuana Hospitality and Sales Businesses and to consumers.

“Retail Marijuana Testing Facility” means a public or private laboratory licensed and certified, or approved by the Division, to perform testing and research on Retail Marijuana.

“Retail Marijuana Transporter” means a Person that is licensed to transport Retail Marijuana from one Retail Marijuana Business to another Retail Marijuana Business or to a Medical Research Facility or Pesticide Manufacturer, and to temporarily store the transported Retail Marijuana at its Licensed Premises, but is not authorized to sell, give away, buy, or receive complimentary Retail

Marijuana under any circumstances. A Retail Marijuana Transporter does not include a Licensee that transports and distributes its own Retail Marijuana.

“RFID” means Radio Frequency Identification.

“Sample” means any item collected from a Regulated Marijuana Business that is provided to a Medical Marijuana Testing Facility or Retail Marijuana Testing Facility for testing. The following is a non-exhaustive list of types of Samples: Medical Marijuana, Medical Marijuana Concentrate, Medical Marijuana Product, Retail Marijuana, Retail Marijuana Concentrate, Retail Marijuana Product, soil, growing medium, water, solvent or swab of a counter or equipment.

“Sampling Manager” means an Owner Licensee or management personnel holding an Employee Licensee designated by a Medical Marijuana Cultivation Facility, Medical Marijuana Products Manufacturer, Retail Marijuana Cultivation Facility, or Retail Marijuana Products Manufacturer to receive Transfers of Sampling Units pursuant to Rules 5-230, 5-320, 6-225, and 6-320.

“Sampling Unit” means a unit of Regulated Marijuana Transferred to a Sampling Manager for purposes of quality control and product development pursuant to Rules 5-230 and 5-320, sections 44-10-502(4) and 44-10-503(10), C.R.S., and Rules 6-225 and 6-320, and sections 44-10-602(6) and 44-10-603(10), C.R.S.

“Security(ies)” means any note, stock, treasury stock, security future, security-based swap, bond, debenture, evidence of indebtedness, certificate of interest or participation in any profit-sharing agreement, collateral-trust certificate, preorganization certificate or subscription, transferable share, investment contract, voting-trust certificate, certificate of deposit for a security, fractional undivided interest in oil, gas, or other mineral rights, any put, call, straddle, option, or privilege on any security, certificate of deposit, or group index of securities (including any interest therein or based on the value thereof), or any put, call, straddle, option, or privilege entered into on a national securities exchange relating to foreign currency, or, in general, any interest or instrument commonly known as a “security,” or any certificate of interest or participation in, temporary or interim certificate for, receipt for, guarantee of, or warrant or right to subscribe to or purchase, any of the foregoing.

“Security Alarm System” means a device or series of devices, intended to summon law enforcement personnel during, or as a result of, an alarm condition. Devices may include hard-wired systems and systems interconnected with a radio frequency method such as cellular or private radio signals that emit or transmit a remote or local audible, visual, or electronic signal; motion detectors, pressure switches, duress alarms (a silent system signal generated by the entry of a designated code into the arming station to indicate that the user is disarming under duress); panic alarms (an audible system signal to indicate an emergency situation); and hold-up alarms (a silent system signal to indicate that a robbery is in progress).

“Shell Company” means a registrant, other than an asset-backed issuer as defined in Item 1101(b) of Regulation AB, that has:

- a. No or nominal operations; and
- b. Either:
 - i. No or nominal operations;
 - ii. Assets consisting solely of cash and cash equivalents; or
 - iii. Assets consisting of any amount of cash and cash equivalents and nominal other assets.

“Shipping Container” means a hard-sided container with a lid or other enclosure that can be secured in place. A Shipping Container is used solely for the transport of Regulated Marijuana between Regulated Marijuana Businesses, a Medical Research Facility, or a Pesticide Manufacturer.

“Single-Serving Edible Retail Marijuana Product” means an Edible Retail Marijuana Product unit for sale to consumers containing no more than 10mg of active THC.

“Solvent-Based Medical Marijuana Concentrate” means a Medical Marijuana Concentrate that was produced by extracting Cannabinoids from Medical Marijuana through the use of a solvent approved by the Division pursuant to Rule 5-315.

“Solvent-Based Retail Marijuana Concentrate” means a Retail Marijuana Concentrate that was produced by extracting Cannabinoids from Retail Marijuana through the use of a solvent approved by the Division pursuant to Rule 6-315.

“Standardized Graphic Symbol” means a graphic image or small design adopted by a Licensee to identify its business.

“Standardized Serving of Marijuana” means a standardized single serving of active THC in Retail Marijuana. The size of a Standardized Serving of Marijuana shall be no more than 10mg of active THC.

“State Licensing Authority” means the authority created for the purpose of regulating and controlling the licensing of the cultivation, manufacture, distribution, sale, and testing of Regulated Marijuana in Colorado, pursuant to section 44-10-201, C.R.S.

“Target Potency” means the potency that a Medical Marijuana Products Manufacturer intends for an individual Medical Marijuana Product, or a Retail Marijuana Products Manufacturer intends for an individual Retail Marijuana Product, prior to testing, which is also outlined in the Licensee’s standard operating procedures.

“Temporary Appointee Registration” means a registration issued to a Court Appointee pursuant to section 44-10-401(3)(a), C.R.S.

“THC” means tetrahydrocannabinol.

“THCA” means tetrahydrocannabinolic acid.

“Test Batch” means a group of Samples that are derived from a single Harvest Batch, Production Batch, or Inventory Tracking System package, and that are collectively submitted to a Medical Marijuana Testing Facility or to a Retail Marijuana Testing Facility for testing purposes.

“Total THC” means the sum of the percentage by weight of THCA multiplied by 0.877 plus the percentage by weight of THC i.e., $\text{Total THC} = (\% \text{THCA} \times 0.877) + \% \text{THC}$.

“Transfer(s)(ed)(ing)” means to grant, convey, hand over, assign, sell, exchange, donate, or barter, in any manner or by any means, with or without consideration, any Regulated Marijuana from one Licensee to another Licensee, to a patient, or to a consumer. A Transfer includes the movement of Regulated Marijuana from one Licensed Premises to another, even if both premises are contiguous, and even if both premises are owned by a single entity or individual or group of individuals and also includes a virtual transfer that is reflected in the Inventory Tracking System, even if no physical movement of the Regulated Marijuana occurs.

“Universal Symbol” means the image established by the Division and made available to Licensees through the Division’s website indicating the Regulated Marijuana contains marijuana.

“Unrecognizable” means marijuana or *Cannabis* plant material rendered indistinguishable from any other plant material.

“U.S. Person” means:

- a. Any natural person resident in the United States;
- b. Any partnership or corporation organized or incorporated under the laws of the United States;
- c. Any estate of which any executor or administrator is a U.S. natural person;
- d. Any trust of which any trustee is a U.S. natural person;
- e. Any agency or branch of a foreign entity located in the United States;
- f. Any non-discretionary account or similar account (other than an estate or trust) held by a dealer or other fiduciary for the benefit or account of a U.S. natural person;
- g. Any discretionary account or similar account (other than an estate or trust) held by a dealer or other fiduciary organized, incorporated, or (if a natural person) resident in the United States; and
- h. Any partnership or corporation if:
 - i. Organized or incorporated under the laws of any foreign jurisdiction; and
 - ii. Formed by a U.S. natural person principally for the purpose of investing in Owner’s Interests not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, unless it is organized or incorporated, and owned, by accredited investors (as defined in § 230.501(a)) who are not natural persons, estates or trusts.

“Vaporizer Delivery Device” means inhalable Regulated Marijuana Concentrate, which may be comprised of other Ingredients inside a device that uses a heating element to create a vapor including, but not limited to, vaporizer cartridges and vaporizer pens.

“Vegetative” means the state of the *Cannabis* plant during which plants do not produce resin or flowers and are bulking up to a desired production size for Flowering.

“Water-Based Medical Marijuana Concentrate” means a Medical Marijuana Concentrate that was produced by extracting Cannabinoids from Medical Marijuana through the use of only water or ice.

“Water-Based Retail Marijuana Concentrate” means a Retail Marijuana Concentrate that was produced by extracting Cannabinoids from Retail Marijuana through the use of only water or ice.

Part 2 – Applications and Licenses

2-200 Series – Applications and Licenses Rules

Basis and Purpose – 2-205

The statutory basis for this rule includes but is not limited to sections 44-10-103, 44-10-202(1)(b), 44-10-202(1)(c), 44-10-202(1)(e), 44-10-203(1)(j), 44-10-203(1)(i), 44-10-203(2)(b), 44-10-203(2)(h), 44-10-203(2)(q), 44-10-203(2)(w), 44-10-203(2)(dd)(XII), 44-10-303(2)(b), 44-10-310(7), 44-10-313, 44-10-401, 44-10-801, 44-10-802, 44-10-803, 44-10-1201, 44-10-1202, C.R.S. Authority also exists in the Colorado Constitution at Article XVIII, Subsection 16(5)(a)(II). The purpose of this rule is to establish fees required for applications, renewals, licenses fees, permits, and other fees required to accompany applications and submissions to the Division. The Division anticipates evaluating all fees in connection with a fee analysis. Any recommendations from the fee analysis will be considered during subsequent rulemaking proceedings. This Rule 2-205 was previously Rules M 207, 208, 209, 210, 235, and 236, 1 CCR 212-1, and Rules R 207, 208, 209, 210, 234, and 235, 1 CCR 212-2.

2-205 – Fees

A. Regulated Marijuana Business Initial Application and License Fees.

1. Medical Marijuana Businesses.

<u>License Type</u>	<u>Application Fee</u>	<u>License Fee</u>	<u>Total Due at Application</u>
<u>Medical Marijuana Store</u>	\$5,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$7,000.00
<u>Medical Marijuana Products Manufacturer</u>	\$1,000.00	\$1,500.00	\$2,500.00
<u>Medical Marijuana Cultivation Facility Class 1 (1-500 plants)</u>	\$1,000.00	\$1,500.00	\$2,500.00
<u>Medical Marijuana Testing Facility</u>	\$1,000.00	\$1,500.00	\$2,500.00
<u>Medical Marijuana Transporter</u>	\$1,000.00	\$4,400.00	\$5,400.00
<u>Medical Marijuana Business Operator</u>	\$1,000.00	\$2,200.00	\$3,200.00
<u>Marijuana Research and Development Facility</u>	\$1,000.00	\$1,500.00	\$2,500.00

2. Retail Marijuana Businesses.

<u>License Type</u>	<u>Application Fee</u>	<u>License Fee</u>	<u>Total Due at Application</u>
<u>Retail Marijuana Store</u>	\$5,000.00	\$2,000.00	Separate Checks \$4,500.00 State \$2,500.00 Local

<u>Retail Marijuana Products Manufacturer</u>	\$5,000.00	\$1,500.00	Separate Checks \$4,000.00 State \$2,500.00 Local
<u>Retail Marijuana Cultivation Facility</u> Tier 1 (1-1,800 plants)	\$5,000.00	\$1,500.00	Separate Checks \$4,000.00 State \$2,500.00 Local
<u>Retail Marijuana Testing Facility</u>	\$1,000.00	\$1,500.00	Separate Checks \$2,000.00 State \$500.00 Local
<u>Retail Marijuana Transporter</u>	\$1,000.00	\$4,400.00	Separate Checks \$4,900.00 State \$500.00 Local
<u>Retail Marijuana Business Operator</u>	\$1,000.00	\$2,200.00	Separate Checks \$2,700.00 State \$500.00 Local
<u>Marijuana Hospitality Business (Eff. Jan. 1, 2020)</u>	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	Separate Checks \$1,500.00 State \$500.00 Local
<u>Retail Marijuana Hospitality and Sales Business (Eff. Jan. 1, 2020)</u>	\$5,000.00	\$2,000.00	Separate Checks \$4,500.00 State \$2,500.00 Local

B. Regulated Marijuana Business Renewal Application and License Renewal Fees.

1. Medical Marijuana Businesses.

<u>License Type</u>	<u>Application Fee</u>	<u>License Fee</u>	<u>Total Due at Application</u>
<u>Medical Marijuana Store</u>	\$300.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,800.00
<u>Medical Marijuana Products Manufacturer</u>	\$300.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,800.00

<u>Medical Marijuana Cultivation Facility</u>			
Class 1 (1-500 plants)		\$1,500.00	\$1,800.00
Class 2 (501-1,500 plants)		\$2,300.00	\$2,600.00
Class 3 (1,501-3,000 plants)		\$3,500.00	\$3,800.00
Expanded Production Management (for each class of 3,000 plants over Class 3)	\$300.00	\$3,500.00 [Plus \$800 for each additional class of 3,000 plants over Class 3]	\$3,800.00 [Plus \$800 for each additional class of 3,000 plants over Class 3]
<u>Medical Marijuana Testing Facility</u>	\$300.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,800.00
<u>Medical Marijuana Transporter</u>	\$300.00	\$4,400.00	\$4,700.00
<u>Medical Marijuana Business Operator</u>	\$300.00	\$2,200.00	\$2,500.00
<u>Marijuana Research and Development Facility</u>	\$300.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,800.00

2. Retail Marijuana Businesses.

<u>License Type</u>	<u>Application Fee</u>	<u>License Fee</u>	<u>Total Due at Application</u>
<u>Retail Marijuana Store</u>	\$300.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,800.00
<u>Retail Marijuana Products Manufacturer</u>	\$300.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,800.00
<u>Retail Marijuana Cultivation Facility</u>			
Tier 1 (1-1,800 plants)		\$1,500.00	\$1,800.00
Tier 2 (1,801-3,600 plants)		\$2,300.00	\$2,600.00
Tier 3 (3,601-6,000 plants)	\$300.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,300.00
Tier 4 (6,001-10,200 plants)		\$4,500.00	\$4,800.00
Tier 5 (10,201-13,800 plants)		\$6,500.00	\$6,800.00

Expanded Production Management (for each additional tier of 3,600 plants over Tier 5)		\$6,500.00 [Plus \$800.00 for each additional tier of 3,600 plants over Tier 5]	\$6,800.00 [Plus \$800.00 for each additional tier of 3,600 plants over Tier 5]
<u>Retail Marijuana Testing Facility</u>	\$300.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,800.00
<u>Retail Marijuana Transporter</u>	\$300.00	\$4,400.00	\$4,700.00
<u>Retail Marijuana Business Operator</u>	\$300.00	\$2,200.00	\$2,500.00
<u>Marijuana Hospitality Business (Eff. Jan. 1, 2020)</u>	\$300.00	\$750.00	\$1,050.00
<u>Retail Marijuana Hospitality and Sales Business (Eff. Jan. 1, 2020)</u>	\$300.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,800.00

C. Owner Request for a Finding of Suitability, Owner License, and Owner Identification Badge – Initial Application and Renewal Fees.

1. Controlling Beneficial Owner Request for a Finding of Suitability Fee.
 - a. \$800.00 per Natural Person
 - b. \$800.00 for an Entity that is not a Publicly Traded Corporation, plus the fee in paragraph (C)(1)(a) and (C)(1)(b), for each associated natural person subject to suitability
 - c. \$5,000.00 for a Publicly Traded Corporation, plus the fee in paragraph (C)(1)(a) and (C)(1)(b), for each associated natural person or Entity subject to suitability.
2. Passive Beneficial Owner Request for Finding of Suitability Fee. A Passive Beneficial Owner may, but is not required to, apply for an Owner License and Identification Badge, and if the Passive Beneficial Owner chooses to do so, must submit the fees required by subparagraph (C)(1).
3. Renewal Fee for an Owner License. All Controlling Beneficial Owners and licensed Passive Beneficial Owners - \$500.00.

D. Employee License – Initial Fees and Renewal Fees.

1. Employee License Initial Application and License Fee – \$100.00
 - a. Of the total Employee License application and license fee, \$75.00 is the application fee and \$25.00 is the license fee. An individual submitting an application for an Employee License may submit the total fee of \$100.00 in one form of payment.
2. Employee License Renewal Fee – \$75.00

- a. Of the total Employee License Renewal fee, \$50.00 is the application fee and \$25.00 is the license fee. An individual submitting an application for an Employee License renewal may submit the total fee of \$75.00 in one form of payment.
 3. All Key Licenses and Support Licenses issued before January 1, 2020 will be converted to an Employee License upon the first license renewal following January 1, 2020.
- E. Temporary Appointee Registration – Request for Finding of Suitability Fees.
1. Natural Person – \$225.00
 2. Entity – \$800.00
- F. Other Fees. The following other fees apply:
1. Permits.
 - a. Off Premises Storage Permit – \$1,500.00
 - b. Transporter Off Premises Storage Permit – \$2,200.00
 - c. Centralized Distribution Permit Initial and Renewal Fee – \$20.00
 - d. R&D Co-Location Permit Initial and Renewal Fee – \$50.00
 - e. Delivery Permit:
 - i. Initial Fee Business License that will expire in 6 months or less - \$2,000.00.
 - ii. Initial Fee Business License that will expire in more than 6 months - \$4,000.00.
 - iii. All Renewals - \$2,000.00
 - f. Transition Permit – \$250.00
 2. Regulated Marijuana Business Changes. The following fees apply per license:
 - a. Change of Controlling Beneficial Owner – \$1,600.00
 - b. Changes Exempt from Change of Owner Application Requirement – \$800.00
 - c. Change of Trade Name – \$50.00
 - d. Change of Location – \$500.00
 - e. Modification of Licensed Premises – \$100.00
 3. Marijuana Research and Development Facility Research Project Proposal – \$500.00
 4. Responsible Vendor Provider Applications.
 - a. Responsible Vendor Program Provider Initial Application – \$850.00

- b. Responsible Vendor Program Provider Renewal Application – \$350.00
- 5. Duplicate License, Identification Badge, ~~or~~ Certificate, Regulated Marijuana Business License Reinstatement.
 - a. Duplicate Business License – \$20.00
 - b. Duplicate Owner or Employee Identification Badge – \$20.00
 - c. Responsible Vendor Program Provider Duplicate Certificate – \$50.00
 - d. Reinstatement of Regulated Marijuana Business License - \$250.00
- G. When Fees are Due. All fees in this Rule are due at the time the application or request is submitted.

Basis and Purpose – 2-220

The statutory basis for this rule includes but is not limited to sections 44-10-202(1)(c), 44-10-202(1)(e), 44-10-203(1)(c), 44-10-203(1)(j), 44-10-203(2)(a), 44-10-203(2)(w), 44-10-203(2)(ee), 44-10-203(7), 44-10-301, 44-10-305, 44-10-307, 44-10-308, 44-10-309, 44-10-310, 44-10-311, 44-10-312, 44-10-313, and 44-10-316, C.R.S. The purpose of this rule is to establish the general requirements and processes for submission of an initial application for a Regulated Marijuana Business to the State Licensing Authority.

2-220 – Initial Application Requirements for Regulated Marijuana Businesses

- A. Documents and Information Requested. Every initial application for a Regulated Marijuana Business license must include all required documents and information including, but not limited to:
 - 1. A copy of the local license application, if required, for a Regulated Marijuana Business.
 - 2. Certificate of Good Standing from the jurisdiction in which the Entity was formed, which must be one of the states of the United States, territories of the United States, District of Columbia, or another country that authorizes the sale of marijuana.
 - 3. If the Applicant is an Entity, the identity and physical address of its registered agent in the state of Colorado.
 - 4. Organizational Documents. Articles of Incorporation, by-laws, and any shareholder agreement for a corporation; articles of organization and operating agreement for a limited liability company; or partnership agreement for a partnership.
 - 5. Corporate Governance Documents.
 - a. A Regulated Marijuana Business that is a Publicly Traded Corporation must maintain corporate governance documents as required by the securities exchange on which its securities are listed and traded, and section 44-10-103(50), C.R.S., and must provide those corporate governance documents with each initial application.
 - b. A Regulated Marijuana Business that is not a Publicly Traded Corporation is not required to maintain any corporate governance documents. However, if the Regulated Marijuana Business that is not a Publicly Traded Corporation

voluntarily maintains corporate governance documents, the Division encourages inclusion of such documents with each initial application.

6. The deed, lease, sublease, rental agreement, contract, or any other document(s) establishing the Applicant is, or will be, entitled to possession of the premises for which the application is made.
 7. Legible and accurate diagram for the facility. The diagram must include a plan for the Licensed Premises and a separate plan for the security/surveillance plan including camera location, number and direction of coverage. If the diagram is larger than 8.5 x 11 inches, the Applicant must also provide a copy of the diagram in a portable document format (.pdf).
 8. All required findings of suitability issued by the Division.
 9. If the Applicant is a Publicly Traded Corporation:
 - a. Documents establishing the Publicly Traded Corporation qualifies to hold a Regulated Marijuana Business license including but not limited to disclosure of securities exchange(s) on which its Securities are listed and traded, the stock symbol(s), the identity of all regulators with regulatory oversight over its Securities; and
 - b. Divestiture plan for any Controlling Beneficial Owner that is a Person prohibited by the Marijuana Code, has had her or his Owner License revoked, or has been found unsuitable.
 10. Financial Statements. Consolidated financial statements (which may be prepared on either a calendar or fiscal year basis) that were prepared in the preceding 365 days, and which must include a balance sheet, an income statement, and a cash flow statement. If the Applicant or Regulated Marijuana Business is required to have audited financial statements by another regulator (e.g. United States Securities and Exchange Commission or the Canadian Securities Administrators) the financial statements provided to the Division must be audited and must also include all footnotes, schedules, auditors' report(s), and auditor's opinion(s). If the financial statements are publicly available on a website (e.g. EDGAR or SEDAR), the Applicant or Regulated Marijuana Business may provide notification of the website link where the financial statements can be accessed in lieu of hardcopy submission.
 11. Tax Documents. Documentation establishing compliant return filing and payment of taxes related to any Regulated Marijuana Business in which the Person is, or was, required to file and pay taxes.
- B. Local Licensing/Approval Required.
1. Regulated Marijuana Business Local Licensing Authority Approval Required.
 - a. If the Division grants a license to a Regulated Marijuana Business before the Local Licensing Authority or Local Jurisdiction approves the application or grants a local license, the state license will be conditioned upon local approval. If the Local Licensing Authority denies the application, the state license will be revoked.
 - b. An Applicant is prohibited from operating a Regulated Marijuana Business prior to obtaining all necessary licenses, registrations, permits, or approvals from both

the State Licensing Authority and the Local Licensing Authority or Local Jurisdiction.

2. Retail Marijuana Business One Year to Obtain Local Jurisdiction Approval Required.

- a. The Applicant has one year from the date of licensing by the State Licensing Authority to obtain approval or licensing from the Local Jurisdiction. If the Applicant fails to obtain Local Jurisdiction approval or licensing within one year from grant of the state license, the state license expires and may not be renewed.

C. Accelerator License Application, Qualification, and Eligibility.

1. License Issuance and Privileges.

- a. Beginning July 1, 2020, a natural person may apply for an Accelerator License. The application shall be made on Division forms and in accordance with the 2-200 Series Rules.
- b. An Accelerator License may be issued to a person to exercise the privileges of a Retail Marijuana Cultivation Facility on the Licensed Premises of a Retail Marijuana Cultivation Facility Licensee possessing a valid Accelerator Endorsement.
- c. An Accelerator License may be issued to a person to exercise the privileges of a Retail Marijuana Products Manufacturer on the Licensed Premises of a Retail Marijuana Products Manufacturer Licensee possessing a valid Accelerator Endorsement.

2. Qualifications and Eligibility.

- a. To qualify for an Accelerator License, the applicant must be found suitable for licensure pursuant to Rule 2-235, unless otherwise exempt by these Rules, and must satisfy the following minimum eligibility requirements:
- i. The applicant resided in a census tract designated by the Office of Economic Development and International Trade as an “opportunity zone” for at least five of the ten years prior to application;
- ii. The applicant has not been the Beneficial Owner of a license issued pursuant to the Marijuana Code; and
- iii. The State Licensing Authority may consider additional facts and circumstances for purposes of determining qualifications and eligibility for an Accelerator License.
- b. The State Licensing Authority will not deny an Accelerator License on the sole basis of a marijuana-related conviction.

3. Application Requirements. In addition to other application requirements, an application for an Accelerator License must include the following:

- a. Information establishing that the applicant resided in a census tract designated by the Office of Economic Development and International Trade as an “opportunity zone” for at least five of the ten years prior to application;

b. Affirmation that the applicant has not been the Beneficial Owner of a license issued pursuant to the Marijuana Code

Basis and Purpose – 2-225

The statutory basis for this rule includes but is not limited to sections 44-10-202(1)(c), 44-10-202(1)(e), 44-10-203(1)(c), 44-10-203(2)(a), 44-10-203(2)(c), 44-10-203(2)(w), 44-10-203(2)(ee), 44-10-203(7), 44-10-307, 44-10-308, 44-10-309, 44-10-313, 44-10-314, and 44-10-316 C.R.S. The purpose of this rule is to establish the requirements and procedures for the license renewal process, including the circumstances under which an expired Regulated Marijuana Business license may be reinstated.

2-225 – Renewal Application Requirements for All Licensees

A. License Periods.

1. Regulated Marijuana Business and Owner Licenses are valid for one year from the date of issuance.
2. Medical Marijuana Transporters, Retail Marijuana Transporters, and Employee Licenses are valid for two years from the date of issuance.

B. Division Notification Prior to Expiration.

1. The Division will send a notice of license renewal 90 days prior to the expiration of an existing license by first class mail to the Licensee's physical address of record.
2. Failure to receive the Division notification does not relieve the Licensee of the obligation to timely renew the license.

C. Renewal Deadline.

1. A Licensee must apply for the renewal of an existing license prior to the License's expiration date.
2. A renewal application submitted to the Division prior to the license's expiration date shall be deemed timely pursuant to subsection 24-4-104(7), C.R.S., and the Licensee may continue to operate until Final Agency Order on the renewal application.

D. If License Not Renewed Before Expiration. A license is immediately invalid upon expiration if the Licensee has not filed a renewal application and remitted all of the required application and license fees prior to the license expiration date. A Regulated Marijuana Business that fails to file a renewal application and remit all required application and license fees prior to the license expiration date must not operate unless it first obtains a new state license and any required local license.

1. Reinstatement of Expired Regulated Marijuana Business License. A Regulated Marijuana Business that fails to file a renewal application and remit all required application and license fees prior to the license expiration date may request that the Division reinstate an expired license only in accordance with the following:

a. The Regulated Marijuana Business License expired within the previous 30 days:

b. The Regulated Marijuana Business has submitted an initial application pursuant to Rule 2-220. The initial application must be submitted prior to, or concurrent with, the request for reinstatement;

- G. Documents Required at Renewal. A Regulated Marijuana Business must provide the following documents with every renewal application:
1. Any document required by Rule 2-220(A)(1) through (10) that has changed since the document was last submitted to the Division. It is a license violation affecting public safety to fail to submit any document that changed since the last submission for the purpose of circumventing the requirements of the Marijuana Code, or these Rules;
 2. A copy of the Local Licensing Authority or Local Jurisdiction approval, licensure, and/or documentation demonstrating timely submission of pending local license renewal application;
 3. A list of any sanctions, penalties, assessments, or cease and desist orders imposed by any securities regulatory agency, including but not limited to the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or the Canadian Securities Administrators;
 4. A Regulated Marijuana Business operating under a single Entity name with more than one license may submit the following documents only once each calendar year on the first license renewal in lieu of submission with every license renewal in the same calendar year:
 - a. Tax documents and financial statements required by Rule 2-220(A)(11) and (12);
 - b. If the Regulated Marijuana Business is a Publicly Traded Corporation, the most recent list of Non-Objecting Beneficial Owners possessed by the Regulated Marijuana Business;
 - c. A copy of all management agreement(s) the Regulated Marijuana Business has entered into regardless of whether the Person is licensed or unlicensed.; and
 - d. Contracts, agreements, royalty agreements, equipment leases, financing agreement, or security contract for any Indirect Financial Interest Holder that is required to be disclosed by Rule 2-230(A)(3).
- H. Controlling Beneficial Owner Signature. At least one Controlling Beneficial Owner shall sign the renewal application. However, other Controlling Beneficial Owners may be required to sign authorizations and/or requests to release information.

I. Accelerator License Renewal.

1. An Accelerator License must be renewed annually.
2. At the time of renewal, an Accelerator Licensee must disclose to the Division the following information regarding any Accelerator-Endorsed Licensee under which it operated during the previous year:
 - a. Copies of any agreements between the Accelerator Licensee and the Accelerator-Endorsed Licensee.

Basis and Purpose – 2-235

The statutory basis for this rule includes but is not limited to sections 44-10-202(1)(e), 44-10-203(2)(c), 44-10-203(2)(ee), 44-10-309, 44-10-310, and 44-10-312(4), C.R.S. Section 44-10-310, C.R.S., requires that persons disclosed or who should have been disclosed to the State Licensing Authority obtain a finding of suitability from the State Licensing Authority. The purpose of this rule is to explain the

conditions under which a Person is subject to either a mandatory finding of suitability or a finding of suitability for reasonable cause, to identify exemptions from an otherwise required finding of suitability and to identify the information and documents that, at a minimum, must be submitted in connection with any Person's request for a finding of suitability.

2-235 – Suitability

- A. Persons Subject to a Mandatory Finding of Suitability for Regulated Marijuana Businesses That Are Not Publicly Traded Corporations.
1. Except as provided in subparagraph (A)(1)(a), any Person intending to become a Controlling Beneficial Owner by submitting an initial application for any Regulated Marijuana Business that is not a Publicly Traded Corporation must first submit a request to the State Licensing Authority for a finding of suitability.
 - a. An individual who is a Controlling Beneficial Owner because he or she is a member of the board of directors or an Executive Officer of a Regulated Marijuana Business or is Controlling a Regulated Marijuana Business but who does not possess ten percent or more of the Owner's Interest in a Regulated Marijuana Business must submit a request for a finding of suitability to the State Licensing Authority within 45 days of becoming such a Controlling Beneficial Owner.
 - b. Whether an individual is an Executive Officer required to obtain a mandatory finding of suitability is based on the definition in these rules and the facts and circumstances. In determining whether an individual is an Executive Officer, the State Licensing Authority will consider the following, non-exhaustive factors:
 - i. Title is not dispositive, however, the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer, president, the General Counsel, and any individual with similar policy making authority are Executive Officers;
 - ii. The level of decision making authority the individual possess;
 - iii. The Controlling Beneficial Owner and/or Regulated Marijuana Business's organizational chart; and
 - iv. Any relevant guidance from the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or similar securities regulator, securities rules or securities case law.
 2. For a Controlling Beneficial Owner that is an Entity, the Entity's request for finding of suitability must include all information necessary for the State Licensing Authority to determine whether its Executive Officers and any Person that indirectly owns ten percent or more of the Owner's Interest in the Regulated Marijuana Business are suitable.
 3. Any Person that has not received a finding of suitability and who intends to become a Controlling Beneficial Owner of a Regulated Marijuana Business that is not a Publicly Traded Corporation must submit their request for a finding of suitability contemporaneously with the change of owner application, unless exempt from the change of owner application requirement under Rule 2-245(C).
- B. Persons Subject to a Mandatory Finding of Suitability for Regulated Marijuana Businesses That Are Publicly Traded Corporations.

1. The following Persons must apply to the State Licensing Authority for a finding of suitability:
 - a. Any Person that becomes a Controlling Beneficial Owner of any Regulated Marijuana Business that is a Publicly Traded Corporation; and
 - b. Any Person that indirectly Beneficially Owns ten percent or more of the Regulated Marijuana Business that is a Publicly Traded Corporation through direct or indirect ownership of its Controlling Beneficial Owner. For example, assuming the scenario depicted below, Licensee PTC Inc. has one-million shares of outstanding Securities and CBO 1 owns 400,000 of those securities. John Doe owns 30% of CBO 1. Therefore, John Doe indirectly owns 12% of the outstanding securities of Licensee PTC Inc., and must apply to the State Licensing Authority for a finding of suitability.
2. For a Controlling Beneficial Owner that is an Entity, the Entity's request for finding of suitability must include all information necessary for the State Licensing Authority to determine whether its Executive Officers and any Person that indirectly owns ten percent or more of the Owner's Interest in the Regulated Marijuana Business are suitable.
3. Timing of Request for Finding of Suitability Involving Publicly Traded Corporation.
 - a. Unless exempted under Rule 2-235(E), all Persons that will be a Controlling Beneficial Owner in a Regulated Marijuana Business that is entering into a Publicly Traded Corporation transaction described in Rule 2-245(C)(1) must first obtain a finding of suitability by the State Licensing Authority before the transaction can close or the public offering can occur.
 - b. A Person who becomes a Controlling Beneficial Owner in a Regulated Marijuana Business that is a Publicly Traded Corporation must submit a request for a finding of suitability to the State Licensing Authority within 45 days of becoming a Controlling Beneficial Owner.
 - c. An individual who is a Controlling Beneficial Owner because he or she is a member of the board of directors or an Executive Officer of a Regulated Marijuana Business or is Controlling a Regulated Marijuana Business but who does not possess ten percent or more of the Owner's Interest in a Regulated Marijuana Business must submit a request for a finding of suitability to the State Licensing Authority within 45 days of becoming such a Controlling Beneficial Owner.
- C. Finding of Suitability for Reasonable Cause. For Reasonable Cause, any other Person that was disclosed or should have been disclosed pursuant to subsections 44-10-309(1) or (2) or that was required to be disclosed based on previous notification of Reasonable Cause must submit a request to the State Licensing Authority for a finding of suitability. Any Person required to submit a request for a finding of suitability pursuant to this Rule must submit such request within 45 days from notice of the State Licensing Authority's determination of Reasonable Cause for the finding of suitability.
- D. Information Required in Connection with a Request for a Finding of Suitability. When determining whether a Person is suitable or unsuitable for licensure, the State Licensing Authority may consider the Person's criminal character or record, licensing character or record, or financial character or record. To consider a Person's criminal character or record, licensing character or record, and financial character or record, all requests for a finding of suitability must, at a minimum, be accompanied by the following information:

1. Criminal Character or Record:
 - a. A set of the natural person's fingerprints for purposes of a fingerprint-based criminal history record check.
 2. Licensing Character or Record:
 - a. Affirmation that the Person is not prohibited from holding a license under section 44-10-307, C.R.S.
 - b. A list of all Colorado Department of Revenue-issued business licenses held in the three years prior to submission of the request for a finding of suitability;
 - c. A list of all Department of Regulatory Agencies business, professional, or occupational licenses held in the three years prior to submission of the request for a finding of suitability.
 - d. A list of any marijuana business or personal license(s) held in any other state or territory of the United States or District of Columbia or another country, where such license is or was at any time subject to a denial, suspension, revocation, surrender, or equivalent action by the licensing agency, commission, board, or similar authority; and
 - e. Disclosure of any civil lawsuits in which the Person was named a party where pleadings included allegations involving any Regulated Marijuana Business.
 3. Financial Character or Record:
 - a. Disclosure of any sanctions, penalties, assessments, or cease and desist orders imposed by any securities regulatory agency other than the United States Securities Exchange Commission;
 - b. If the Person's request for a finding of suitability is for purposes of acquiring ten percent or more of the Owner's Interest in the Regulated Marijuana Business, copies of the Person's financial account statements for the preceding one-hundred eighty days for any accounts serving as a source of funding used to acquire the Owner's Interest in the Regulated Marijuana Business; or, if the Person is contributing one or more asset(s) to the Regulated Marijuana Business in exchange for the Owner's Interests, documents establishing the Person has owned such asset(s) for the preceding one-hundred eighty days.
- E. Exemptions from a Finding of Suitability.
1. The following Persons are exempt from an otherwise required finding of suitability:
 - a. Any Person that currently possesses an approved Owner License issued by the State Licensing Authority and such Owner License has not, in the preceding 365 days, been subject to suspension or revocation.
 2. Exemptions from an otherwise required finding of suitability are limited to those listed in this Rule. The State Licensing Authority will consider other factors that may inform amendments to this Rule through the Department's formal rulemaking session.
- F. Timing to Approve or Deny a Request for Finding of Suitability. Absent Reasonable Cause, the State Licensing Authority must approve or deny a request for a finding of suitability within 120

days from the date of submission of the request for such finding, where such request was accompanied by all information required under subsection (D) of this Rule.

G. Finding of Suitability Valid for One Year. A finding of suitability is valid for one year from the date it is issued by the State Licensing Authority. If more than one year has passed since the State Licensing Authority issued a finding of suitability to a Person and such Person has not during that time become a Controlling Beneficial Owner of a Regulated Marijuana Business pursuant to an initial business application or change of owner application, then such Person shall submit a new request for finding of suitability to the State Licensing Authority and obtain a new finding of suitability before submitting any application to become a Controlling Beneficial Owner of a Regulated Marijuana Business.

Basis and Purpose – 2-245

The statutory basis for this rule includes but is not limited to sections 44-10-202(1)(e), 44-10-203(1)(d), 44-10-203(1)(j), 44-10-203(2)(ee)(1)(A) and (E), 44-10-203(7), 44-10-308(3)(b), 44-10-309, 44-10-310, 44-10-311, and 44-10-312, C.R.S. The purpose of this rule is define the application process and conditions an Applicant or Licensee must meet when changing Beneficial Ownership in a Regulated Marijuana Business. This rule further describes requirements in the event of a dispute between the Controlling Beneficial Owners of a Regulated Marijuana Business.

2-245 – Change of Controlling Beneficial Owner Application or Notification

- A. Application for Change of Controlling Beneficial Owner(s) – Not a Publicly Traded Corporation.
1. Unless excepted pursuant to subparagraph (C) of this Rule, a Regulated Marijuana Business that is not a Publicly Traded Corporation must obtain Division approval before it transfers the Owner's Interests of any Controlling Beneficial Owner(s).
 2. All applications for change of Controlling Beneficial Owner(s) must be executed by every Controlling Beneficial Owner whose Owner's Interests are proposed to change and any Person proposed to become a Controlling Beneficial Owner(s). Controlling Beneficial Owners who's Owner's Interest will not change are not required to execute the change of owner application; however, at least one Controlling Beneficial Owner and all Persons proposed to become a Controlling Beneficial Owner must execute every change of owner application.
 3. Upon completion of the investigation of a change of owner application, the State Licensing Authority will issue a contingent approval letter. However, the State Licensing Authority will not issue the state license until:
 - a. Local Approval Required. If local approval is required, the proposed Controlling Beneficial Owner(s) demonstrates to the State Licensing Authority that local approval has been obtained and notifies the State Licensing Authority of the date by which the change of owner will be completed, which must be within thirty days of the notification. The proposed Controlling Beneficial Owner's notification to the Division must be within 365 days of the issuance of the Division's contingent approval letter.
 - i. If a Local Licensing Authority or Local Jurisdiction requires a change of owner application and that application is denied, the State Licensing Authority will deny the State change of owner application;
 - b. No Local Approval Required. If local approval is not required, the proposed Controlling Beneficial Owner(s) demonstrates that such approval is not required

and notifies the State Licensing Authority of the date by which the change of owner will be completed, which must be within thirty days of the of the notification. However, the proposed Controlling Beneficial Owner's notification to the Division must be made within 365 days of issuance of the Division's contingent approval letter.

4. Any proposed new Controlling Beneficial Owner cannot operate the Regulated Marijuana Business for which it intends to become a Controlling Beneficial Owner until it receives any required finding of suitability and is issued all approvals and/or license(s) pursuant to any change of owner application required by this Rule. Controlling Beneficial Owners that have already been approved in connection with ownership of the Regulated Marijuana Business may continue to operate the Regulated Marijuana Business. A violation of this requirement is grounds for denial of the change of owner application, may be a violation affecting public safety, and may result in disciplinary action against existing license(s).
5. If a Regulated Marijuana Business or any of its Controlling Beneficial Owner(s) apply for a change of owner and is involved in an administrative investigation or administrative action, the following may apply:
 - a. The change of owner application may be delayed or denied until the administrative action is resolved; or
 - b. If the change of owner application is approved by the Division, the transferor, the transferee, or both may be responsible for the actions of the Regulated Marijuana Business and its prior Controlling Beneficial Owner(s), and subject to discipline based upon the same.
6. Documents Required. Any change of owner application regarding a Controlling Beneficial Owner of a Regulated Marijuana Business that does not involve a Publicly Traded Corporation must include the following documents:
 - a. Asset purchase agreement, merger, sales contract, agreement, or any other document necessary to effectuate the change of owner;
 - b. Request for a finding of suitability for each proposed Controlling Beneficial Owner(s);
 - c. Operating agreement, by-laws, partnership agreement, or other governing document(s) as will apply to the Regulated Marijuana Business if the change of owner application is approved;
 - d. Request for voluntary surrender form of the Owner License of any Controlling Beneficial Owner that will not remain a Controlling Beneficial Owner, or Passive Beneficial Owner electing to hold an Owner License in a Regulated Marijuana Business if the change of owner application is approved.
 - e. Copy of current Medical Marijuana or Retail Marijuana State Sales Tax or Wholesale license and any other documents necessary to verify tax compliance; and
 - f. Any required finding of suitability for any proposed Controlling Beneficial Owner that does not already hold a valid Owner License.
7. Licensee Initiates Change of Owner for Permitted Economic Interests Issued Prior to January 1, 2020. All natural persons holding a Permitted Economic Interest who seek to

become a Controlling Beneficial Owner are subject to this Rule. The Regulated Marijuana Business must initiate the change of owner process for a natural person holding a Permitted Economic Interest who seeks to convert its interest and become a Controlling Beneficial Owner in a Regulated Marijuana Business. Prior to submitting a change of owner application, the Permitted Economic Interest holder must obtain a finding of suitability pursuant to Rule 2-235 including any required criminal history record check. Permitted Economic Interest holders who fail to obtain a finding of suitability to become a Controlling Beneficial Owner may remain as a Permitted Economic Interest holder.

8. Medical Marijuana Transporters and Retail Marijuana Transporters Not Eligible for Change of Owner. Medical Marijuana Transporters and Retail Marijuana Transporters are not eligible to transfer the entire Beneficial Ownership of their Regulated Marijuana Business.
- B. Change of Owner Involving a Publicly Traded Corporation. This Rule applies to transactions involving any Publicly Traded Corporation.
1. Publicly Traded Corporation Transactions. A Regulated Marijuana Business may transact with a Publicly Traded Corporation in the following ways:
 - a. Merger with a Publicly Traded Corporation. A Regulated Marijuana Business that intends or that has a Controlling Beneficial Owner that intends to receive, directly or indirectly, an investment from, or intends to merge or consolidate with a Publicly Traded Corporation, whether by way of merger, combination, exchange, consolidation, reorganization, sale of assets or otherwise, including but not limited to any shell company merger.
 - b. Investment by a Publicly Traded Corporation. A Regulated Marijuana Business that intends or that has a Controlling Beneficial Owner that intends to transfer, directly or indirectly, ten percent or more of the Securities in the Regulated Marijuana Business to a Publicly Traded Corporation, whether by sale or other transfer of outstanding Securities, issuance of new Securities, or otherwise.
 - c. Public Offering. A Regulated Marijuana Business that intends or that has a Controlling Beneficial Owner that intends to become, directly or indirectly, a Publicly Traded Corporation, whether by effecting a primary or secondary offering of its Securities, uplisting of outstanding Securities, or otherwise.
 2. Required Finding(s) of Suitability.
 - a. Pre-Transaction Findings of Suitability Required. Any Person intending to become a Controlling Beneficial Owner in a Regulated Marijuana Business in connection with any transaction identified in subparagraph (B)(1)(a) through (c) above, must obtain a finding of suitability prior to the Publicly Traded Corporation transaction closing or becoming effective
 - b. Ongoing Suitability Requirements. Any Person who becomes a Controlling Beneficial Owner of a Publicly Traded Corporation that is a Regulated Marijuana Business must apply to the State Licensing Authority for a finding of suitability or an exemption from a finding of a suitability pursuant to Rule 2-235 within forty-five days of becoming a Controlling Beneficial Owner. A Publicly Traded Corporation that is a Regulated Marijuana Business must notify any Person that becomes a Controlling Beneficial Owner of the suitability requirements as soon as the Regulated Marijuana Business becomes aware of the ownership subjecting the Person to this requirement; however, the Controlling Beneficial

Owner's obligation to timely request the required finding of suitability is independent of, and unaffected by, the Regulated Marijuana Business's failure to make the notification.

3. Change of Owner Application Required. A Licensee entering into a transaction permitted in subparagraph (B)(1)(a)-(c) above with Publicly Traded Corporation must submit any required change of owner application to the Division prior to the transaction closing. The change of owner application may be submitted simultaneously with the requests for finding(s) of suitability required by subparagraph (B)(2) or after the or after the request(s) for findings of suitability were submitted to the Division.
 4. Mandatory Disclosure of Required, United States Securities and Exchange Commission, Canadian Securities Administrators and/or Securities Exchange Filings. A Regulated Marijuana Business and any Controlling Beneficial Owner that is required to file any document with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, the Canadian Securities Administrators, any other similar securities regulator or any securities exchange regarding any change of owner in subparagraphs (C)(1)(a) through (c) above must also provide a notice to the Division at the same time as the filing with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, the Canadian Securities Administrators or the securities exchange.
 5. Ordinary Broker Transactions. Resales or transfers of Securities of a Publicly Traded Corporation that is a Regulated Marijuana Business or Controlling Beneficial Owner or Passive Beneficial Owner in ordinary broker transactions through an established trading market do not require a change of owner application or prior approval from the State Licensing Authority.
- C. Exemptions to the Change of Owner Application Requirement.
1. Entity Conversions or Change of Legal Name. A Regulated Marijuana Business or a Controlling Beneficial Owner may combine with or convert, including but not limited to under sections 7-90-201 et seq., C.R.S., for the exclusive purpose of changing its Entity jurisdiction to one of the states or territories of the United States or the District of Columbia, its Entity type or change the legal name of an Entity without filing a change of owner application. These exemptions apply only if the Controlling Beneficial Owners and their Owner's Interests will remain the same after the combination, conversion, or change of legal name, and there will not be any new Controlling Beneficial Owners (individuals or Entities). Within fourteen days of the combination, conversion, or change of legal name the Regulated Marijuana Business must submit the following to the Division:
 - a. A copy of the transaction documents;
 - b. Documents submitted to the Colorado Secretary of States;
 - c. Any document submitted to the secretary of state or similar regulator if the Entity is organized under the laws of a state of the United States other than Colorado, a territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia;
 - d. Identification of the Regulated Marijuana Business's or Controlling Beneficial Owner's registered agent;
 - e. Identification of any Passive Beneficial Owner and Indirect Financial Interest Holder for which disclosure is required by Rule 2-230; and
 - f. The fee required by Rule 2-205(F)(2)(b).

2. Reallocation of Owner's Interests Among Controlling Beneficial Owners. A Regulated Marijuana Business may reallocate Owner's Interests among existing Controlling Beneficial Owners holding valid Owner Licenses if it provides notification of the reallocation to the Division with its next application submission as long as there are no new Controlling Beneficial Owners. A reallocation under this rule is subject to the following requirements:
 - a. All Owner's Interests of a Controlling Beneficial Owner may be reallocated to other existing Controlling Beneficial Owners;
 - b. If any Controlling Beneficial Owner will not hold any Owner's Interest in a Regulated Marijuana Business following the reallocation, that Controlling Beneficial Owner shall voluntarily surrender his or her Owner's License and identification badge within 30 days of the reallocation;
 - c. All Controlling Beneficial Owners remain responsible for all actions of the Regulated Marijuana Business while they were a Controlling Beneficial Owner and are subject to administrative action based on the same regardless of the reallocation; and
 - d. Disclosure and submission of the fee required by Rule 2-205(F)(2)(b) at the next application submission which shall not be longer than 365 days.
3. Passive Beneficial Owner Licensed Prior to August 1, 2019. A Passive Beneficial Owner who was issued an Owner License prior to August 1, 2019, and who has continuously maintained that license, is not required to submit a change of owner application if he or she becomes a Controlling Beneficial Owner in the business license(s) with which the Owner License is associated but must disclose and submit the fee required by Rule 2-205(F)(2)(b) at the next application submission, which shall not be longer than 365 days.
4. Change of Executive Officer or Member of the Board of Directors. A change of owner application is not required for a change of an Executive Officer or member of the board of directors of a Regulated Marijuana Business or an Entity Controlling Beneficial Owner of a Regulated Marijuana Business so long as the new Executive Officer or member of the board of directors does not possess ten percent or more of the Owner's Interest in the Regulated Marijuana Business or is otherwise Controlling the Regulated Marijuana Business. However, a change of Executive Officer or member of the board of directors is subject to the following requirements:
 - a. Any such Executive Officer or member of the board of directors of the Regulated Marijuana Business must submit a request for a finding of suitability as required by Rule 235-1 or, if exempt from a finding of suitability pursuant to Rule 235-1(E), the Regulated Marijuana Business subject to any such change of the Executive Officer or members of their board of directors must provide notice to the Division of the new Controlling Beneficial Owner within forty-five days.
 - b. [The fee required by Rule 2-205\(F\)\(2\)\(b\).](#)
5. Change of Passive Beneficial Owner. Persons are not required to submit an application or obtain prior approval of their ownership if: (1) the Person will remain a Passive Beneficial Owner after the acquisition of Owner's Interests is complete, and (2) disclosure is not otherwise required by section 44-10-309, C.R.S., or Rule 2-230.

- E. Refundable and Nonrefundable Deposits Permitted. A proposed Controlling Beneficial Owner may provide a selling Controlling Beneficial Owner with a refundable or nonrefundable deposit in connection with a change of owner application.
- F. Controlling Beneficial Owner Dispute.
1. In the event of a dispute between Controlling Beneficial Owner(s) not involving divestiture under Rule 2-275 and precluding or otherwise impeding the ability to comply with these Rules, a Regulated Marijuana Business that is not a Publicly Traded Corporation must submit a change of owner application, notification pursuant to subparagraph (C) of this Rule, or initiate mediation, arbitration, or a judicial proceeding within 90 days of the dispute. The 90-day period may be extended for an additional 90 days upon a showing of good cause by the Regulated Marijuana Business.
 2. A Regulated Marijuana Business that is not a Publicly Traded Corporation must submit a change of owner application or notification pursuant to subparagraph (C) of this Rule within forty-five days of entry of a final court order, final arbitration award, or full execution of a settlement agreement altering the Controlling Beneficial Owner(s) of a Regulated Marijuana Business. Any change of owner application or notification based on a final court order, final arbitration award, or fully executed settlement agreement must include a copy of the order or settlement agreement and remains subject to approval by the Division. In this circumstance, the change of owner application or notification needs to be executed by at least one remaining Controlling Beneficial Owner.
 3. If mediation, arbitration, or a judicial proceeding is not timely initiated, or if a change of owner application or notification pursuant to subparagraph (C) of this Rule is not timely submitted following entry of a final court order, final arbitration award, or full execution of a settlement agreement altering the Controlling Beneficial Owner(s) of a Regulated Marijuana Business that is not a Publicly Traded Corporation, the Regulated Marijuana Business and its Owner Licensee(s) may be subject to fine, suspension, or revocation of their license(s).

Basis and Purpose – 2-285

The statutory basis for this rule includes but is not limited to sections 44-10-203(2)(c), 44-10-203(2)(l), 44-10-203(2)(t), 44-10-203(2)(aa), 44-10-307(1)(g)(l), 44-10-309(4)-(5), 44-10-313(8)(a), and 44-10-901, C.R.S. The purpose of this rule is to establish initial and renewal application, qualification, and eligibility requirements for Accelerator-Endorsed Licensees and Accelerator Licensees.

2-285 – Accelerator-Endorsement Application, Qualification and Eligibility.

- A. Beginning July 1, 2020, a Retail Marijuana Cultivation Facility and Retail Marijuana Products Manufacturer Licensee may apply for an Accelerator Endorsement. The application shall be made on Division forms and in accordance with the 2-200 Series Rules.
- B. Qualifications and Eligibility. The State Licensing Authority may consider the following facts and circumstances for purposes of determining qualifications and eligibility.
1. The applicant has not, in the previous year, been subject to a license revocation, suspension, or fine issued by the State Licensing Authority or any Local Licensing Authority or Local Jurisdiction in which it operated.
 2. Information demonstrating the applicant operated its license for at least two years prior to the date of application; or if the applicant is unable to demonstrate operations for a period of at least two years, it must satisfy the following:

- a. The applicant possesses a valid commercial marijuana license issued in another state and has operated such license for the preceding two years;
- b. For the preceding two years the applicant has participated in an accelerator, incubator or social equity program that may, but is not required to be, associated with the commercial marijuana industry;
- c. The applicant has at least two years of cannabis industry experience at a managerial or executive level; or
- d. The applicant has at least two years of business experience in a highly regulated industry other than the marijuana industry.

C. Application Requirements. In addition to other application requirements, an application for an Accelerator Endorsement must include the following:

- 1. Equity Assistance Plan – Required Information. An equity assistance plan detailing the technical, compliance, and/or capital assistance the applicant intends to provide an Accelerator Licensee. The equity assistance plan must, at a minimum, include the following:
 - a. The types of assistance the applicant intends to provide, which may include but is not limited to the following types of assistance:
 - i. Accounting
 - ii. Business Services (e.g. Sales and Marketing)
 - iii. Financial Support
 - iv. Human Resources Support
 - v. Information Technology Support
 - vi. Legal Services
 - vii. Regulatory Compliance Support
 - b. Whether the applicant intends to subcontract with any third parties to provide technical or compliance assistance, and the identity of the prospective third parties, if known;
 - c. Any applicable timelines associated with the provisions of the assistance the applicant intends to provide;
 - d. Whether the applicant intends to charge rent for a prospective Accelerator Licensee's use of the applicant's Licensed Premises, and the amount of rent and required deposits, if applicable;
 - e. How the applicant plans to prevent or minimize negative impacts on a prospective Accelerator License in the event of a change of owner of the applicant's License;

The statutory authority for this rule includes but is not limited to sections 44-10-202(1)(c), 44-10-311(1)(b), and 44-10-311(2), C.R.S. The purpose of this rule is to establish and clarify the means by which the Licensee has lawful possession of the Licensed Premises. This Rule 3-210 was previously Rules M and R 302, 1 CCR 212-1 and 1 CCR 212-2.

3-210 – Possession of Licensed Premises

- A. Evidence of Lawful Possession. Persons licensed pursuant to sections 44-10-501, 44-10-502, 44-10-503, 44-10-504, 44-10-507, 44-10-601, 44-10-602, 44-10-603, 44-10-604, 44-10-607, 44-10-608, 44-10-609, 44-10-610 C.R.S., or those applying for such licenses, must demonstrate proof of lawful possession of the premises to be licensed or Licensed Premises. Evidence of lawful possession consists of properly executed deeds of trust, leases, or other written documents acceptable to state and local licensing authorities.
- B. Relocation Prohibited. The Licensed Premises shall only be those geographical areas that are specifically and accurately described in executed documents verifying lawful possession. Licensees are not authorized to relocate to other areas or units within a building structure without first filing a change of location application and obtaining approval from the Division and the relevant Local Jurisdiction. Licensees shall not add additional contiguous units or areas, thereby altering the initially-approved premises, without filing an application and receiving approval to modify the Licensed Premises on current forms prepared by the Division, including any applicable processing fee. See Rule 2-260 - Changing, Altering, or Modifying Licensed Premises
- C. Subletting Not Authorized. Licensees are not authorized to sublet any portion of Licensed Premises for any purpose, unless all necessary applications to modify the existing Licensed Premises to accomplish any subletting have been approved by the Division and the relevant Local Licensing Authority or Local Jurisdiction.

Part 6 – Retail Marijuana Business License Types

6-800 Series – Accelerator-Endorsed Licenses and Accelerator License

Basis and Purpose – 6-805

The statutory authority for this rule includes but is not limited to sections 44-10-202(1)(c), 44-10-203(2)(aa), 44-10-311(1)(b), and 44-10-311(2), C.R.S. The purpose of this rule is to establish requirements for Accelerator-Endorsed Licensees and Accelerator Licensees participating in the accelerator program.

6-805 – Accelerator Program Operations

- A. Licensed Premises. An Accelerator Licensee may share, and operate at, the same Licensed Premises of a Retail Marijuana Cultivation Facility or Retail Marijuana Products Manufacturer with a valid Accelerator Endorsement.
- B. Accelerator Endorsement Equity Assistance Plan.
 - 1. An Accelerator-Endorsed Licensee must disclose its equity assistance plan to the Division and to any prospective Accelerator Licensee.
- C. Equity Partnership Agreement.
 - 1. An Accelerator-Endorsed Licensee's equity assistance plan that includes the information required by this Rule may also serve as its equity partnership agreement.

2. Prior to hosting or offering technical and/or capital support to an Accelerator Licensee, an Accelerator-Endorsed Licensee must first enter into an equity partnership agreement with the Accelerator Licensee to which it intends to host or offer technical and/or capital support. The equity partnership agreement must be executed by both the Accelerator-Endorsed Licensee and Accelerator Licensee.
3. The executed equity partnership agreement must represent the full legal and business relationship between the Accelerator-Endorsed Licensee and Accelerator Licensee. There shall not be any agreement(s) or contracts between the Accelerator-Endorsed Licensee and the Accelerator Licensee that are not disclosed to the Division.
4. The executed equity partnership agreement shall at a minimum, include the following:
 - a. A description of the types of technical, compliance, and/or capital assistance the Accelerator-Endorsed Licensee is providing to the Accelerator Licensee;
 - b. The timeline associated with the provisions of the assistance the Accelerator-Endorsed Licensee is providing;
 - c. If the Accelerator-Endorsed Licensee is charging rent for the Accelerator Licensee's use of the Licensed Premises, the rent amount, any required deposits, and length of lease;
 - d. How the Accelerator-Endorsed Licensee will prevent or minimize negative impacts on the Accelerator Licensee in the event of a change of owner of the Accelerator-Endorsed Licensee's license;
 - e. How the Accelerator-Endorsed Licensee will prevent or minimize negative impacts on the Accelerator Licensee in the event of a change of location of the Accelerator-Endorsed Licensee's Licensed Premises;
 - f. Conditions for amendments to the plan; and
 - g. Conditions for dissolution of the plan.
5. An Accelerator-Endorsed Licensee must provide technical, compliance, and/or capital assistance to an Accelerator Licensee pursuant to its equity partnership agreement with an Accelerator Licensee. An Accelerator-Endorsed Licensee may provide technical and/or compliance assistance to an Accelerator Licensee through third parties. However, an equity partnership agreement cannot require an Accelerator Licensee to receive such assistance from a specific provider.

D. Division of Liability.

1. Shared Equipment. An Accelerator-Endorsed licensee and Accelerator licensee may share equipment if they have standard operating procedures addressing the following:
 - a. Rotational/time schedule for utilizing equipment;
 - b. Changes to the schedule; and
 - c. Sanitizing equipment.
2. Shared Ingredients and/or Co-Mingling of Inventory. An Accelerator-Endorsed Licensee and Accelerator Licensee may share non-marijuana ingredients such as soil, growing

medium, fertilizers, sugar, flour, etc. If the Accelerator-Endorsed Licensee and the Accelerator Licensee share non-marijuana ingredients, they must have standard operating procedures for the protection, use, and maintenance of such products.

3. Inventory Tracking and Record Keeping. Both the Accelerator-Endorsed Licensee and the Accelerator Licensee are each required to comply with the Inventory Tracking Requirements in the 3-800 Series Rules and the Business Records in the 3-900 Series Rules. Nothing in this rule prohibits an Accelerator-Endorsed Licensee from providing the Accelerator Licensee financial support to comply with these requirements such as purchasing RFID tags for use by the Accelerator Licensee.
4. Security and Surveillance. Both the Accelerator-Endorsed Licensee and the Accelerator Licensee are each required to comply with security and surveillance requirements in the 3-200 Series Rules. Nothing in this rule prohibits an Accelerator-Endorsed Licensee from providing the Accelerator Licensee financial support to comply with these requirements
5. Other. Both the Accelerator-Endorsed Licensee and the Accelerator Licensee will be jointly liable for any violations related to the Licensed Premises, security requirements, video surveillance requirements, health and safety requirements, possession, and waste, unless the licensees have standard operating procedures or agreements establishing severed liability. It may be considered mitigation if the Accelerator-Endorsed Licensee demonstrated the Accelerator Licensee failed to comply with the standard operating procedures.

E. Dissolution of Business Relationship. If the business relationship between the Accelerator-Endorsed Licensee and Accelerator Licensee dissolves, both parties are required to notify the Division within 10 days. The notification of dissolution must include the reasons for the dissolution of the business relationship between the Accelerator-Endorsed Licensee and Accelerator Licensee.

F. Additional License Privileges for Accelerator-Endorsed Licensees.

1. Social Equity Leader Designation. A Retail Marijuana Cultivation Facility and Retail Marijuana Products Manufacturer Licensee holding a valid Accelerator Endorsement and that is operating under an equity partnership agreement with an Accelerator Licensee shall be designated by the Division as a Social Equity Leader during the period of its active endorsement. A Social Equity Leader may use a logo or symbol created or approved by the Division to indicate its leadership status. The Retail Marijuana Cultivation Facility or Retail Marijuana Products Manufacturer shall immediately discontinue using the Social Equity Leader designation and shall cease use of any logo or symbol if its business relationship with the Accelerator Licensee dissolves or the Accelerator-Endorsed Licensee discontinues offering to host or offer technical or capital support to Accelerator Licensees.
2. Mitigation. A Retail Marijuana Cultivation Facility or Retail Marijuana Products Manufacturer Licensee's Accelerator Endorsement shall be considered a mitigating factor by the Division and State Licensing Authority when determining the initiation of administrative action or assessment of penalties.
3. Compliance Assistance and Education Engagement. For an Accelerator-Endorsed Licensee operating under an equity partnership agreement with an Accelerator Licensee, the Division will conduct an on-site compliance assistance and education engagement with the Accelerator-Endorsed Licensee at least once annually for purposes of supporting the licensee's activities as an Accelerator-Endorsed Licensee.

4. Application and License Fee Exemptions. An Accelerator-Endorsed Licensee may submit a request to the State Licensing Authority for an exemption from application and license fees for a change of owner, change of location, or modification of premises that is directly related to its participation in the accelerator program.
 - a. The request for an exemption may be included with the submission of the application for which it is requesting an exemption from fees. The request for exemption must include any information demonstrating the application is related to its participation in the accelerator program, including but not limited to, the positive impact to the Accelerator Licensee.
 - b. If a request for an exemption is denied, the applicant shall submit required fees within 10 days from notice that the fee exemption request was denied. Failure to submit required fees may result in denial of the application.