



STATE OF ARKANSAS  
ATTORNEY GENERAL  
LESLIE RUTLEDGE

Opinion No. 2016-024

March 22, 2016

Don Lane, Sponsor  
1408 Central Boulevard  
Bull Shoals, AR 72619

Dear Mr. Lane:

I am writing in response to your request for certification, pursuant to Ark. Code Ann. § 7-9-107 (Supp. 2015), of the popular name and ballot title for a proposed constitutional amendment.

**At the outset, I wish to make clear to you that the decision to certify or reject a popular name and ballot title is in no way a reflection of my view of the merits of a particular proposal. I am not authorized to, and do not consider the merits of the measure when making my determination to certify or reject a popular name and ballot title.**

The Attorney General is required, pursuant to Ark. Code Ann. § 7-9-107, to certify the popular name and ballot title of all proposed initiative and referendum acts or amendments before the petitions are circulated for signature. The law provides that the Attorney General *may, if practicable*, substitute and certify a more suitable and correct popular name and ballot title. Or, if the proposed popular name and ballot title are sufficiently misleading, the Attorney General may reject the entire petition.

Section 7-9-107 neither requires nor authorizes this office to make legal determinations concerning the merits of the act or amendment, or concerning the likelihood that it will accomplish its stated objective. In addition, consistent with Arkansas Supreme Court precedent, unless the measure is “clearly contrary to

law,”<sup>1</sup> this office will not require that a measure’s proponents acknowledge in the ballot title any possible constitutional infirmities.<sup>2</sup> Consequently, this review has been limited primarily to a determination, pursuant to the guidelines that have been set forth by the Arkansas Supreme Court, discussed below, of whether the popular name and ballot title you have submitted accurately and impartially summarize the provisions of your proposed amendment.

The purpose of my review and certification is to ensure that the popular name and ballot title honestly, intelligibly, and fairly set forth the purpose of the proposed amendment or act.<sup>3</sup>

## REQUEST

**You have requested certification, pursuant to Ark. Code Ann. § 7-9-107, of the following popular name and ballot title for a proposed constitutional amendment:**

### Popular Name

The Arkansas Cannabis Restoration Amendment

### Ballot Title

Shall there be an amendment to the Arkansas Constitution concerning the cannabis plant and, in connection therewith, providing for the regulation of marijuana and the regulation of industrial hemp; permitting a person 18 years of age or older to purchase and possess recreational marijuana, and to cultivate and produce limited amounts of marijuana for his or her own personal use; permitting the use of medical marijuana to assure that patients, including those under 21 years of age, may have access to medical

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<sup>1</sup> See *Kurrus v. Priest*, 342 Ark. 434, 445, 29 S.W.3d 669, 675 (2000); *Donovan v. Priest*, 326 Ark. 353, 359, 931 S.W.2d 119, 121 (1996); *Plugge v. McCuen*, 310 Ark. 654, 841 S.W.2d 139 (1992).

<sup>2</sup> As part of my review, however, I may address constitutional concerns for consideration by the measure’s proponents.

<sup>3</sup> See *Arkansas Women’s Political Caucus v. Riviere*, 283 Ark. 463, 466, 677 S.W.2d 846 (1984).

marijuana to treat any disease, injury, or illness as recommended by their doctor; requiring the release of nonviolent marijuana offenders in this state from incarceration, probation, and parole and expunging such convictions from all criminal records in this state?

## RESPONSE

The popular name is primarily a useful legislative device.<sup>4</sup> It need not contain detailed information or include exceptions that might be required of a ballot title, but it must not be misleading or give partisan coloring to the merit of the proposal.<sup>5</sup> The popular name is to be considered together with the ballot title in determining the ballot title's sufficiency.<sup>6</sup>

The ballot title must include an impartial summary of the proposed amendment or act that will give the voter a fair understanding of the issues presented.<sup>7</sup> According to the Court, if information omitted from the ballot title is an "essential fact which would give the voter serious ground for reflection, it must be disclosed."<sup>8</sup> At the same time, however, a ballot title must be brief and concise;<sup>9</sup> otherwise voters could run afoul of Ark. Code Ann. § 7-5-309's five-minute limit in voting booths when other voters are waiting in line.<sup>10</sup> The ballot title is not required to be perfect, nor is it reasonable to expect the title to cover or anticipate every possible legal argument the proposed measure might evoke.<sup>11</sup> The title, however, must be "free of any misleading tendency whether by amplification, omission, or fallacy, and it

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<sup>4</sup> *Pafford v. Hall*, 217 Ark. 734, 739, 233 S.W.2d 72, 75 (1950).

<sup>5</sup> E.g., *Chaney v. Bryant*, 259 Ark. 294, 297, 532 S.W.2d 741, 743 (1976); *Moore v. Hall*, 229 Ark. 411, 316 S.W.2d 207 (1958). For a better understanding of the term "partisan coloring," see *infra* at note 12.

<sup>6</sup> *May v. Daniels*, 359 Ark. 100, 105, 194 S.W.3d 771, 776 (2004).

<sup>7</sup> *Becker v. Riviere*, 270 Ark. 219, 226, 604 S.W.2d 555, 558 (1980) (internal citations omitted).

<sup>8</sup> *Bailey v. McCuen*, 318 Ark. 277, 285, 884 S.W.2d 938, 942 (1994).

<sup>9</sup> See Ark. Code Ann. § 7-9-107(b).

<sup>10</sup> *Bailey* at 284, 884 S.W.2d at 944.

<sup>11</sup> *Id.* at 293, 844 S.W.2d at 946-47.

must not be tinged with partisan coloring.”<sup>12</sup> The ballot title must be honest and impartial,<sup>13</sup> and it must convey an intelligible idea of the scope and significance of a proposed change in the law.<sup>14</sup>

Furthermore, the Court has confirmed that a proposed measure cannot be approved if the text of the proposal itself contributes to confusion and disconnect between the language in the popular name and the ballot title and the language in the proposed measure.<sup>15</sup> The Court concluded that “internal inconsistencies would inevitably lead to confusion in drafting a popular name and ballot title and to confusion in the ballot title itself.”<sup>16</sup> Where the effects of a proposed measure on current law are unclear or ambiguous, it is impossible for me to perform my statutory duty to the satisfaction of the Arkansas Supreme Court without (1) clarification or removal of the ambiguities in the proposed amendment itself, and (2) conformance of the popular name and ballot title to the newly worded proposal.

It is my opinion, based on the above precepts, that a number of additions or changes to your ballot title are necessary in order to more fully and correctly summarize your proposal. I cannot, however, at this time, fairly or completely summarize the effect of your proposed measure to the electorate in a popular name or ballot title without the resolution of the ambiguities in the text of your proposed amendment itself. And thus I cannot determine precisely what changes to the ballot title are necessary to fully and correctly summarize your proposal. It is therefore not appropriate, in my opinion, for me to try to substitute and certify a more suitable and correct popular name and ballot title pursuant to Ark. Code Ann. § 7-9-107(b). Instead, you may, if you wish, redesign the proposed measure and ballot title, and then resubmit for certification. In order to aid your redesign, I

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<sup>12</sup> *Id.* at 284, 884 S.W.2d at 942. Language “tinged with partisan coloring” has been identified by the Arkansas Supreme Court as language that “creates a fatally misleading tendency” (*Crochet v. Priest*, 326 Ark. 338, 347, 931 S.W.2d 128, 133 (1996)) or that “gives the voter only the impression that the proponents of the proposed amendment wish to convey of the activity represented by the words.” (*Christian Civic Action Committee v. McCuen*, 318 Ark. 241, 249, 884 S.W.2d 605, 610 (1994)).

<sup>13</sup> *Becker v. McCuen*, 303 Ark. 482, 489, 798 S.W.2d 71, 74 (1990).

<sup>14</sup> *Christian Civic Action Committee*, 318 Ark. at 245, 884 S.W.2d at 607 (internal quotations omitted).

<sup>15</sup> *Cf. Roberts v. Priest*, 341 Ark. 813, 825, 20 S.W.3d 376, 382 (2000).

<sup>16</sup> *Id.*

highlight below the more concerning ambiguities in the *text* of your proposed amendment.

- Section 2 and other provisions state that certain acts with respect to cannabis “shall be lawful.” So long as federal law prohibits any of those acts, however, the acts will not be “lawful” within the state. Statements to the contrary are inherently misleading.
- Section 3 defines “marijuana paraphernalia” to include anything actually used for “storing” (among other things) marijuana. Section 8 declares the manufacture, sale, and possession, among other things, of “marijuana paraphernalia” to be lawful. It is unclear whether you propose to permit persons to avoid prosecution for manufacturing, selling, or possessing currently-unlawful items by the simple expedient of, for example, storing marijuana inside them.
- Section 3 defines “medical marijuana” as marijuana *used* for the treatment of disease, illness, or injury. Section 9 provides that the proposal is not intended to permit consumption of recreational marijuana in public. The latter provision appears to be illusory in that a person using marijuana in public could simply maintain that his use is to treat disease, illness, or injury. While the proposal provides for a physician’s “written recommendation,” it does not require that marijuana be acquired *as* “medical marijuana” in order for it to *be* “medical marijuana.”
- Section 3 defines “recreational marijuana” to exclude alcoholic beverages produced from cannabis. The provision makes unclear the state’s regulatory or prohibitory authority with respect to such beverages.
- Section 4 states that hemp “may be regulated similar [sic] to cotton, corn, or any other crops that are currently regulated.” The provision is ambiguous with respect to the extent of regulation permissible in the event such other crops are currently regulated differently. It is also ambiguous with respect to how hemp may be regulated in the event a crop currently regulated may be subjected to a different level of regulation after adoption of the proposal.
- Section 4 states that hemp may be regulated. Section 5 states that marijuana may be regulated but not prohibited. It is unclear whether the difference in language means that hemp may be prohibited.

- Section 6 permits a person to possess up to four ounces of recreational marijuana and to cultivate up to six plants. It is unclear whether the weight of the six plants counts toward the permitted four ounces.
- Section 7 refers to a “medical doctor who is licensed in this state.” The provision is unclear with respect to whether such a doctor must currently be practicing, whether an out-of-state doctor licensed in Arkansas is included, whether a dentist is included, and whether a doctor whose practice is limited to recommending marijuana is included. The section also refers to a “patient” of the doctor. The provision is unclear with respect to whether a prior physician-patient relationship is required and with respect to whether the doctor must examine the patient before the recommendation is made.
- Section 9 provides that the proposal is not intended to permit the sale of “recreational marijuana” to persons under 18 or to permit a person under 18 to possess “recreational marijuana.” Section 3 defines “recreational marijuana” as marijuana used by persons 18 or older. By definition, then, marijuana in the hands of a person under 18 is not “recreational marijuana.” The provisions of section 9 described above therefore appear to be without meaning.
- Section 9 provides that the proposal is not intended to permit the consumption of recreational marijuana in public. The proposal does not, however, prohibit such consumption. It is therefore uncertain and ambiguous how such consumption would be treated under law following adoption of the proposal.

## CONCLUSION

The ambiguities noted above are not necessarily all the ambiguities contained in your proposal, but they are sufficiently serious to require me to reject your popular name and ballot title. I am unable to substitute language in a ballot title for your measure due to these ambiguities. Further, additional ambiguities may come to light on review of any revisions of your proposal.

My office, in the certification of ballot titles and popular names, does not address the merits, philosophy, or ideology of proposed measures. I have no constitutional role in the shaping or drafting of such measures. My statutory mandate is embodied only in Ark. Code Ann. § 7-9-107, and my duty is to the electorate.

Based on what has been submitted, my statutory duty is to reject your proposed ballot title for the foregoing reasons and instruct you to redesign the proposed measure and ballot title.<sup>17</sup> You may resubmit your proposed act along with a proposed popular name and ballot title at your convenience.

Sincerely,



LESLIE RUTLEDGE  
Attorney General

Enclosure

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<sup>17</sup> Ark. Code Ann. § 7-9-107(c).

Popular Name:

**THE ARKANSAS CANNABIS RESTORATION AMENDMENT**

Ballot Title:

Shall there be an amendment to the Arkansas Constitution concerning the cannabis plant and, in connection therewith, providing for the regulation of marijuana and the regulation of industrial hemp; permitting a person 18 years of age or older to purchase and possess recreational marijuana, and to cultivate and produce limited amounts of marijuana for his or her own personal use; permitting the use of medical marijuana to assure that patients, including those under 21 years of age, may have access to medical marijuana to treat any disease, injury, or illness as recommended by their doctor; requiring the release of non-violent marijuana offenders in this state from incarceration, probation, and parole and expunging such convictions from all criminal records in this state?

**Section 1.** This is an amendment to the Arkansas Constitution that shall be called "The Arkansas Cannabis Restoration Amendment."

**Section 2.** Effective January 20, 2017 the cultivation, production, distribution, sale, possession, and use of the cannabis plant (genus *Cannabis*) and products produced from the cannabis plant (genus *Cannabis*) shall be lawful within the entire geographic area of each and every county of the state, and shall be regulated pursuant to the provisions of this amendment.

**Section 3. Definitions:** The following terms are defined for the purposes of this Amendment:

- (a) "Driving under the influence of marijuana" means operating a motorized vehicle on any public road, highway, or street when the Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (Delta-9-THC) content of the operators blood exceeds 13 micrograms per liter (13µg/L).
- (b) "Industrial Hemp" means any part of the cannabis plant (genus *Cannabis*), living or not, containing one percent (1%) or less, by dry weight, Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (Delta-9-THC).
- (c) "Marijuana" means any part of the cannabis plant (genus *Cannabis*), living or not, containing greater than one percent (1%), by dry weight, Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (Delta-9-THC).
- (d) "Marijuana paraphernalia" means any equipment, products, or materials of any kind which are used, intended for use, or designed for use in planting, propagating, cultivating, growing, harvesting, composting, manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, preparing, testing, analyzing, packaging, repackaging, storing, vaporizing, or containing marijuana, or for ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing marijuana into the human body.
- (e) "Medical marijuana" means marijuana and products produced containing marijuana that is used for the treatment of any disease, illness, or injury.
- (f) "Products produced" means any lawful items and substances manufactured from the cannabis plant (genus *Cannabis*) that may contain Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (Delta-9-THC), whereas marijuana products contain greater than one percent (1%) Delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (Delta-9-THC) and industrial hemp products contain one percent (1%) or less Delta-9-THC. Any item whose components may contain a variation in Delta-9-THC content that would span above the one percent (1%) threshold is to be considered marijuana.
- (g) "Recreational marijuana" means marijuana and products produced containing marijuana that is used by adults eighteen years of age or older as an intoxicant, but does not include alcoholic beverages produced from the cannabis plant (genus *Cannabis*).
- (h) "Written recommendation" means a document provided to a patient by their medical doctor, who is licensed in this state, authorizing the patient's use of medical marijuana. The document shall contain the patient's name, the doctor's name, type of marijuana product to be used, dosage, a list of dates in which orders may be filled to supply the patient's monthly or weekly need, and an expiration date, and a name of an adult (18 years of age or older) who may procure the monthly or weekly order for the patient if needed.

**Section 4. The regulation of industrial hemp.**

The cultivation, production, distribution, sale, possession, and use of industrial hemp and products produced containing industrial hemp shall be lawful in this state and may be regulated similar to cotton, corn, or any other crops that are currently regulated by this state.

**Section 5. The regulation of marijuana.**

The cultivation, production, distribution, sale, possession, and use of marijuana and products produced containing marijuana for medical and recreational purposes shall be lawful in this state, and may be regulated but not prohibited.

**Section 6. The personal use of recreational marijuana authorized.**

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the following acts regarding the personal use of recreational marijuana by persons eighteen (18) years of age or older are lawful and shall not be an offense under Arkansas law, or be a basis for seizure or forfeiture of assets under Arkansas law:

- (a) Any person who is eighteen (18) years of age or older may purchase up to 1 ounce of recreational marijuana.
- (b) Any person who is eighteen (18) years of age or older may possess up to 4 ounces of recreational marijuana.
- (c) Any person who is eighteen (18) years of age or older may cultivate up to 6 marijuana plants for personal use in a location where the plants are not subject to public view without the use of binoculars, aircraft, or other optical aids on property lawfully in possession of the person, or with the consent of the person(s) lawfully in possession of the property.

**Section 7. Medical marijuana authorized.**

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the following acts regarding the use of medical marijuana are lawful and shall not be an offense under Arkansas law, or be a basis for seizure or forfeiture of assets under Arkansas law:

- (a) Any medical doctor who is licensed in this state may authorize the use of medical marijuana by written recommendation to a patient for the purpose of treating an illness, injury, or disease.
- (b) Any parent or guardian may provide medical marijuana to their minor child providing that they have a written recommendation authorizing the child's use.
- (c) Any person eighteen (18) years of age or older may purchase medical marijuana providing that they have a written recommendation authorizing the use. This shall also include an adult designated by the written recommendation to purchase on behalf of a patient.

**Section 8. Marijuana paraphernalia authorized.**

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, it is lawful and shall not be an offense under Arkansas law or be a basis for seizure or forfeiture of assets under Arkansas law for persons eighteen (18) years of age or older to manufacture, possess, or purchase marijuana paraphernalia, or to distribute or sell marijuana paraphernalia to a person who is eighteen (18) years of age or older.

**Section 9. Employers, driving, minors, and public use.**

(a) Nothing in this amendment is intended to require an employer to permit or accommodate the use, consumption, possession, transfer, display, transportation, sale or growing of marijuana in the workplace or to affect the ability of employers to have policies restricting the use of recreational marijuana by employees.

(b) Nothing in this amendment is intended to allow driving under the influence of marijuana.

(c) Nothing in this amendment is intended to permit the transfer of recreational marijuana, with or without remuneration, to a person under the age of eighteen (18).

(d) Nothing in this amendment is intended to permit a person under the age of eighteen (18) to cultivate, produce, sell, possess, or use recreational marijuana.

(e) Nothing in this amendment is intended to permit the consumption of recreational marijuana in public.

**Section 10. Non-violent marijuana offenders and criminal record expungement.**

All persons who are serving incarceration, probation, or parole in this state whose only conviction(s) were due to violating state laws as they pertain to the cultivation, production, distribution, sale, and possession of marijuana and or possession of marijuana paraphernalia, and whose violation(s) occurred prior to the effective date of this amendment shall be released, and all criminal records in this state shall be expunged of such convictions that occurred prior to the effective date of this amendment.

**Section 11. Conflicting laws.**

The provisions of this amendment are independent and severable, and, except where otherwise indicated in the text, shall supersede conflicting statutes, local charter, ordinance, or resolution, and other state and local provisions. If any provision of this amendment, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is found to be invalid or unconstitutional, the remainder of this amendment shall not be affected and shall be given effect to the fullest extent possible.