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PERSPECTIVE -

Bill Opens Bank Doors to Cannabis Operators (Read the Fine Print)

By Meital Manzuri

ven though under current law financial institutions cannabis industry, the 2014 Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) guidelines make compliance and reporting particularly burdensome. Accordingly, financial services providers have been slow to open their doors to cannabis industry players. In fact, according to FinCEN reporting, in 2019, only about 700 banks across the entire country provided services to cannabis businesses.

This lack of access has left the majority of cannabis businesses to operate as cash only, leaving them handcuffed in their ability to expand, transact business and keep proper accounting records. Furthermore, the inability to bank puts them and their communities at risk of targeting by criminals, and sets a barrier to entry that excludes those without means. Without the ability to secure loans or banking in a traditional setting, businesses may struggle to efficiently operate, limiting the potential growth for many cannabis entrepreneurs.

Introduced by Assemblymember Reggie Jones-Sawyer and co-authored by Assemblymember Eduardo Garcia, Assembly Bill 1525 seeks to facilitate banking and other financial services to cannabis companies by clarifying that no state law prohibits the provision of such services, and by creating a system for compliance data and other reporting to financial institutions.

By clarifying that the provision of specified financial services to a cannabis business violates no state law, AB 1525 effectively addresses the federal requirement that a

financial institution perform due diligence to verify that the cannabis business is legally operating under state law. Covered financial institutions include any entity that receives deposits, extends credit, conducts fund transfers, transports cash or financial instruments, or provides other financial services,

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In order to help financial services providers more easily comply with FinCEN requirements, AB 1525 offers cannabis businesses the option of having state regulators collect "reasonably necessary" information, including "track-and-trace" data, to be directly shared with financial institutions of their choice. This, in turn, will ease the burden placed on banks, credit unions, and other providers in their compliance with due diligence reporting requirements put in place by federal regulators.

Modeled on a similar state of Washington bill that was passed several years ago, AB 1525 garnered support from many organizations, including the California Bankers Association and the California Credit Union League. The Washington bill was so successful that now nearly 90% of Washington cannabis businesses have secured banking services.

Initial and ongoing opposition to this bill is primarily focused on such reporting being a requirement.

including an individual or public information upon subpoena by the DEA or the Department of Justice. As we saw recently, the DOJ is willing to use and enforce subpoena powers to get the information it desires on licensed entities. Banks will not likely put up the same fight as the Bureau of Cannabis Control did and will willingly hand over the information sought to the powers that be in the federal government. (Recently a court granted a DEA petition to enforce a subpoena served on the Bureau of Cannabis Control for disclosure of the licensing information for six entities. The BCC refused the DEA's request and the DEA filed a petition which was ultimately granted. See Order Granting Pet. to Enforce US DEA Administrative Subpoena, U.S. v. Bureau of Cannabis Control, 3:20-cv-01375-BEN-LL (S.D. Cal. 2020).)

Although the final bill establishes

such reporting as an optional fea-

ture, waiving this privileged infor-

mation will likely be a requirement

to participate in banking and has

many in the industry wary of the

implications. Specifically, many

are concerned that the banks would

be required to disclose any and all

Under the bill, participants must provide express consent which would apply only to the chosen financial institutions making the request. Moreover, the bill was amended to allow participants to revoke consent at any time, which

would require the state licensing authority to cease reporting any data to the financial institution. Any data reported to the financial institution thus far, though, would not be clawed back and would likely still be discoverable. Whether the fear of big brother is real or a paranoid delusion remains to be seen as the bill is implemented.

AB 1525 passed the Assembly 68-1-11 and the Senate 28-2-10 and stands to mark a major shift in the expansion and flourishing of legal cannabis businesses in California. As the law catches up and adapts, many argue measures such as this are essential for cannabis businesses to safely, efficiently, and legally operate.

Meital Manzuri is the founder and managing partner of Manzuri Law and was recently named one of the top cannabis attorneys in the nation. As one of the first cannabis business attorneys in California, Meital has earned a prominent reputation for her dedication to excellence in advising commercial cannabis businesses on myriad issues, including licensing strategy, corporate formation, and regulatory compliance, commercial contracts, joint ventures, M&A, best business practices and criminal defense.

