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# Corporate Cannabis? Legal Marijuana Goes Legit

Americans could learn from Canada, as the New York Times explains in [When Cannabis Goes Corporate](#). Canada's free-for-all approach prompted complaints from police and local governments, so Canada adopted a regulated system for growth and sales. Enter [Tweed Marijuana](#), one of the companies licensed to grow medical marijuana in Canada.

The new rules allow prescription holders to buy from approved, large-scale, producers. More informal growing operations suffer. But the changes have spawned an industry of more legitimate producers with bigger business models. And that should mean more sales.

Canada expects to collect taxes on over \$3.1 billion in annual sales. The figures stateside could be vastly better. In Washington State, where even recreational marijuana is now legal, the Liquor Control Board hired [Prof. Mark Kleiman of UCLA](#) to research the state's marijuana market. He estimated Washington's medical and illicit consumption generated approximately \$1.2 billion in sales annually.



*Medical marijuana neon sign at a dispensary on Ventura Boulevard in Los Angeles (Photo credit: Wikipedia)*

Colorado too [voted to legalize marijuana](#) even for recreational use. Already, [Colorado gets \\$2 million from marijuana taxes](#). And while there are rules in Colorado and Washington, both states seem well on their way to regulating and profiting from the industry. Medical use is far more prevalent, now numbering [20 legal medical marijuana states and D.C.](#)

Yet in the Feds' view, regardless of state legality, marijuana is a controlled substance and illegal under federal law. As more states have clashed with federal law, this mismatch has become more contentious. The Department of Justice [issued a response](#) suggesting that it will lay off the raids and prosecutions.

But the feds will lay off only if the states create "a tightly regulated market" with rules that address federal "enforcement priorities" such as preventing interstate smuggling, diversion to minors, and "adverse public health consequences." Those phrases seem imbued with discretion. This [memo](#) to U.S. attorneys makes clear that the DOJ can still prosecute growers and sellers.

To be sure, this is much bigger than a tax problem. And yet the tax problems of the industry are huge and are thought to be one of the industry's major impediments. [Section 280E](#) of the tax code denies even legal dispensaries tax deductions. The main culprit is Congress, not the IRS. The IRS has said it has no choice but to enforce the tax code passed by Congress.

How big is the industry's problem? "The federal tax situation is the biggest threat to businesses and could push the entire industry underground," the [leading trade publication for the marijuana industry reported](#). One answer has been for dispensaries to deduct expenses from other businesses distinct from dispensing marijuana. If a dispensary sells marijuana and is in the separate business of care-giving, the care-giving expenses are deductible. If only 10% of the premises are used to dispense marijuana, most of the rent is deductible.

Another idea is for marijuana sellers to operate as nonprofit social welfare organizations. That way [Section 280E](#) shouldn't apply. The industry needs to operate more like other businesses. Sometimes such matters involve structural questions. To avoid trouble with the IRS, some claim that dispensaries should be organized as cooperatives or collectives.

The [Marijuana Tax Equity Act](#) would end the federal prohibition on marijuana and allow it to be taxed. The bill would also impose an excise tax on cannabis sales and an annual occupational tax on workers in the [growing field of legal marijuana](#).

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