



***Committee Members: Black, Chair; Herndon, Vice-Chair;  
Brooks; Clark; Espinoza; Flynn; Gilmore; Kashmann; Kniech;  
Lopez; New; Ortega; Susman***

***Committee Staff: Shelley Smith***

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**Monday, September 11, 2017, 3:00 PM  
City & County Building, Room 391**

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**Rollcall**

**Present:** 6 - Black, Herndon, Ortega, Flynn, Susman, Kashmann

**Absent:** 7 - Brooks, Clark, López, Espinoza, Gilmore, New, Kniech

[17-1014](#) Presentation Materials

The following speakers presented on the listed topics and answered questions from Councilmembers:

Nolan Kane, PhD: Chemical properties of marijuana (MJ)  
and hemp.

Stacey Linn: Treating medical conditions,  
especially in children, with MJ (i.e. concentrates, THC,  
CBD, potency)

Matt Kahl: Treating post-traumatic stress disorder

Emily Lindley: CU study on MJ for pain compared  
with opioids marijuana vs. opioids

Following are speaker credentials.

**Minutes**  
**Special Issues Marijuana**  
**Monday, September 11, 2017**

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**Bios**

Nolan Kane, PhD is an evolutionary biologist at CU Boulder with expertise in sequencing and mapping the genomes of plant organisms. Dr. Kane works with CU's Cannabis Genomics Research Institute to study cannabis for medical and industrial breeding.

Stacey Linn is the mother of Jack Splitt and a co-founder of the nonprofit CannAbility. Jack's Law, signed by the governor in June 2016, was named in honor of her son. CannAbility provides education and access to cannabis for parents of children living with an illness or disability. She also advocated to add PTSD to the list of qualifying conditions for medical marijuana.

Matthew Kahl is a US Army combat veteran and the Executive Director of Veterans for Natural Rights. He has advocated, since 2014, to add PTSD to the list of qualifying conditions for medical marijuana. In addition, Matt also grows and breeds industrial hemp and medical cannabis.

Emily Lindley is an Assistant Professor of Orthopedics (Spine Division) at the University of Colorado Hospital, and is beginning the largest-ever state clinical research program on medical marijuana—and the first that compares the benefits of MMJ to a commonly used opioid for chronic pain, Oxycodone.

**Note**