- 1 HB488
- 2 156947-1
- 3 By Representative Todd
- 4 RFD: Judiciary
- 5 First Read: 13-FEB-14

| Τ | 15694/-1:n:01/1//2014:PMG/mfc LRS2014-308 |
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| 8 | SYNOPSIS: Under existing law, the possession and use |
| 9 | of marijuana is a criminal act. |
| 10 | This bill would establish a medical |
| 11 | exemption for the possession and personal use of |
| 12 | marijuana only for certain qualifying patients who |
| 13 | have been diagnosed by a physician as having a |
| 14 | serious medical condition and been issued a valid |
| 15 | medical marijuana identification card. |
| 16 | This bill would also provide that the |
| 17 | possession of one ounce or less of marijuana is a |
| 18 | civil penalty. |
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| 20 | A BILL |
| 21 | TO BE ENTITLED |
| 22 | AN ACT |
| 23 | |
| 24 | Relating to the possession and use of marijuana; to |
| 25 | establish a medical exemption for the possession and personal |
| 26 | use of marijuana only for certain qualifying patients under |
| 27 | the direction of a physician; to provide that the possession |

- of one ounce or less of marijuana is a civil penalty; and to
- amend Sections 13A-12-213 and 13A-12-214, of the Code of
- 3 Alabama 1975, to exempt from the crimes of possession and use
- 4 of marijuana persons who use marijuana for medical purposes.
- 5 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:

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- Section 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the Alabama Marijuana Protection Act.
- 8 Section 2. As used in this act, the following words 9 shall have the following meanings:
 - (1) DEPARTMENT. The Department of Public Health.
 - that applies when certifying individuals as candidates for the use of medical marijuana is the same as that expected in any other situation in which an individual is being evaluated for medical services. Accepted components of a full medical evaluation to determine suitability and appropriateness for recommending treatment of any kind include any of the following where medical encounters take place in permanent locations that enable the patient to return for follow-up, consultation, or assistance as needed:
 - a. A hands-on physician-patient encounter.
- b. Full assessment and recording of patient'smedical history.
 - c. Relevant physical examination.
- d. Review of prior records of relevant examinations and treatments.

- e. Receipt and review of relevant diagnostic test
- 2 results.

- f. Discussion of advantages, disadvantages,

 alternatives, potential adverse effects, and expected response

 to treatment.
- g. Development of a plan of care with stated goalsof therapy.
- h. Monitoring of the response to treatment and possible adverse effects.
 - i. Creation and maintenance of patient records documenting the information above.
 - (3) IDENTIFICATION CARD. A medical marijuana identification card issued by a county health department or its designee pursuant to this act.
 - 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. Marijuana is also referred to as marihuana or cannabis. Marijuana does not include industrial hemp, nor does it include fiber produced from the stalks, oil, or cake made from the seeds of the plant, sterilized seeds of the plant, which are incapable of germination, or the weight of any other ingredient combined with cannabis to prepare topical or oral administrations, food, drink, or other product.

| 1 | (5) QUALIFIED PATIENT. A person who has been |
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| 2 | diagnosed with a serious medical condition and, having been |
| 3 | given a full medical evaluation by a physician, it has been |
| 4 | determined would benefit from the personal use of marijuana |
| 5 | for therapeutic or palliative relief. |
| 6 | (6) SERIOUS MEDICAL CONDITION. Any of the following |
| 7 | medical conditions: |
| 8 | a. Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). |
| 9 | b. Anorexia. |
| 10 | c. Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder |
| 11 | (ADHD)/Attention deficit disorder (ADD). |
| 12 | d. Autism. |
| 13 | e. Bipolar disorder. |
| 14 | f. Cachexia. |
| 15 | g. Cancer. |
| 16 | h. Cerebral palsy. |
| 17 | i. Chronic depression. |
| 18 | j. Chronic pain. |
| 19 | k. Dystonia. |
| 20 | 1. Diabetes |
| 21 | m. Fibromyalgia. |
| 22 | n. Gastrointestinal disorders, including, but not |
| 23 | limited to, colitis, Crohns disease, and irritable bowel |
| 24 | syndrome (IBS). |
| 25 | o. Glaucoma. |
| 26 | p. Lupus. |
| 27 | q. Migraine. |

- 1 r. Obsessive-compulsive disorder.
- s. Persistent muscle spasms, including, but not
- 3 limited to, spasms associated with amyotrophic lateral
- 4 sclerosis (ALS), multiple sclerosis (MS), and Parkinson's
- 5 disease.
- 6 t. Post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).
- 7 u. Rheumatoid arthritis.
- v. Seizures, including, but not limited to, seizures
- 9 associated with epilepsy.
- w. Severe nausea.
- 11 x. Tourette's syndrome.
- 12 y. Any other chronic disease or persistent medical
- 13 symptom that either:
- 14 (i) Substantially limits the ability of the person
- 15 to conduct one or more major life activities as defined in the
- Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-336).
- 17 (ii) If not alleviated, may cause serious harm to
- the patient's safety or physical or mental health.
- 19 Section 3. (a) A person diagnosed with a serious
- 20 medical condition may receive an exemption for medical use of
- 21 marijuana. To receive an exemption, a person must apply for
- 22 and be issued a valid medical marijuana identification card
- from his or her county health department or the county's
- designee in accordance with this act.
- 25 (b) A person possessing a valid identification card
- shall not be subject to arrest for possession, use,
- transportation, delivery, or cultivation of medical marijuana

- unless there is reasonable cause to believe that the
 information contained on the identification card is false or
 falsified, the identification card has been obtained by means
 of fraud, or the person is otherwise in violation of the
 - Section 4. (a) The department, by rule, shall establish and maintain a program for the issuance of identification cards which shall be administered by each county health department or the county's designee.

(b) The department shall develop an application form that includes all of the following:

provisions of this act or a rule adopted pursuant to this act.

- (1) The name of the applicant and proof of his or her residency within the county.
- (2) Written documentation by the attending physician in the medical records of the applicant stating that:
- a. The applicant has been given a full medical evaluation and has been diagnosed with a serious medical condition;
- b. The serious medical condition is severe and resistant to conventional medicine, conventional medicine has more side effects or more dangerous side effects, or the applicant is unable to take conventional medications due to a medical condition; and
- c. Marijuana is likely to provide the applicant with therapeutic or palliative relief from the debilitating medical condition.

1 (3) The name, office address, office telephone 2 number, and medical license number of the applicant's 3 attending physician.

- (4) A government-issued photo identification card of the applicant, or if the applicant is under 18 years of age, a government-issued photo identification card or a certified copy of a birth certificate.
- (c) The department shall establish an appropriate application fee which shall be not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) and not more than two hundred dollars (\$200).
- (d) The department shall develop protocols for the issuance of medical marijuana identification cards, including protocols to confirm the accuracy of information contained in an application and to protect the confidentiality of program records.
- (e) The department shall establish and maintain a 24-hour, toll-free telephone number, as well as a secure, web-based verification system, that will enable state and local law enforcement officers to have immediate access to information necessary to verify the validity of an identification card.
- (f) The department shall establish by rule the amount of medical marijuana a person possessing a valid identification card may possess, use, transport, deliver, or cultivate.
- Section 5. (a) Each county health department or the county's designee shall make application forms for

identification cards available to its residents. Within 30
days of receipt of an application and application fee, a
county health department or its designee shall do all of the
following:

- (1) Verify that the information contained in the application is accurate.
- (2) Verify with the Board of Medical Examiners that the attending physician has a license in good standing to practice medicine or osteopathy in the state, or with the appropriate licensing boards for naturopathic doctors, physicians assistants, chiropractors, acupuncturists, or other medical professionals with diagnostic and treatment responsibilities.
- (3) Contact the attending physician by facsimile, telephone, or mail to confirm that the medical records submitted by the applicant are a true and correct copy of those contained in the physician's office records, and obtain from the physician either a confirmation or denial that the contents of the medical records are accurate.
- (4) Obtain a photograph or electronically transmissible image of the applicant.
 - (5) Approve or deny the application.
- (b) If an applicant is less than 18 years of age, the county health department or its designee shall also contact the parent with legal authority to make medical decisions, a legal guardian, or other person or entity with

legal authority to make medical decisions to verify the information on the application.

- (c) By the end of the business day after approving an application, the county health department or its designee shall electronically transmit all of the following information to the department:
- 7 (1) A unique serial identification number for the applicant.
 - (2) The date of expiration of the identification card.
 - (3) The name and telephone number of the county health department or its designee that approved the application.
 - (d) The county health department or its designee shall issue an identification card to the applicant within five business days of approving an application.
 - (e) In any case involving an incomplete application, the applicant shall assume responsibility for rectifying the deficiency. Once it receives all necessary information, the county health department or its designee shall approve or deny the application within 14 days.
 - (f) A county health department or its designee may deny an application only for one of the following reasons:
 - (1) The applicant did not provide the information required, and upon notice of the deficiency, did not provide the information within 30 days.

- 1 (2) The county health department or its designee 2 determined that the information provided was false.
- 3 (3) The applicant did not meet the criteria set 4 forth in this act.

- (g) An applicant whose application has been denied may appeal the decision to the department. The county health department or its designee shall make available a telephone number or address to which the denied applicant can direct an appeal.
- (h) At the time of renewal of an identification card, the county health department or its designee shall verify all new information and may verify any other information that has not changed. The county health department or its designee shall transmit its determination of approval or denial of the renewal to the department.
- (i) A county health department or its designee may charge an additional fee to cover costs incurred for administering the identification card program.

Section 6. An identification card shall be valid for a period of two years, shall be serially numbered, and shall contain all of the following:

- (1) A unique number of the cardholder.
- (2) The expiration date of the identification card.
- (3) The name and telephone number of the county health department or its designee that issued the identification card.

1 (4) The 24-hour, toll-free telephone number, and the 2 address of the secure web-based verification system that will 3 enable state and local law enforcement officers to have 4 immediate access to information necessary to verify the 5 validity of an identification card.

(5) Photo identification of the cardholder.

Section 7. (a) A person who possesses an identification card shall notify the county health department or its designee of any change in the person's attending physician or change in the person's address within seven days of the change.

(b) Upon satisfactory proof of participation and eligibility in a social services program, an applicant shall receive a 50 percent reduction in the application fees established by the county pursuant to Section 5.

Section 8. (a) An agency, including any law enforcement agency, of this state or a political subdivision of this state may not initiate an administrative, civil, or criminal investigation into a physician licensed to practice medicine in this state on the ground that the physician discussed marijuana as a treatment option with a patient or made a written or oral statement that, in the physician's professional opinion, the potential benefits of marijuana would likely outweigh the health risks for a patient.

(b) A physician may not be denied any right or privilege or be subject to any disciplinary action solely for making a written recommendation that, in the physician's

professional opinion, the potential benefits of marijuana would likely outweigh the health risks for a patient.

Section 9. Nothing in this act shall require any accommodation of any medical use of marijuana on the property or premises of any place of employment or during the hours of employment, or on the property or premises of any jail, correctional facility, or other type of penal institution in which prisoners reside or persons under arrest are detained.

Section 10. Nothing in this act shall require a governmental, private, or any other health insurance provider or health care service plan to be liable for any claim for reimbursement for the medical use of marijuana.

Section 11. (a) It shall be unlawful for an employer to discriminate against a person in hiring, terminating, or imposing any term or condition of employment or otherwise penalizing a person if the discrimination or penalty is based solely upon either of the following:

- (1) The person's status as a qualified patient or possession of a valid identification card.
- (2) The person's positive drug test for marijuana, provided the person is a qualified person and has been issued a valid identification card and the medical use of marijuana does not occur on the property or premises of the place of employment or during the hours of employment.
- (b) A person who has suffered discrimination in violation of this section may institute and prosecute in his or her own name and on his or her own behalf a civil action

for damages, injunctive relief, or any other appropriate
equitable relief to protect the peaceable exercise of the
right or rights secured.

- (c) Subdivision (2) of subsection (a) shall not apply when an employer employs a person in a safety-sensitive position. For purposes of this section, safety-sensitive position means a position in law enforcement or a position in which medical marijuana-affected performance could clearly endanger the health and safety of others. A safety-sensitive position shall have all of the following general characteristics:
- (1) Its duties involve a greater than normal level of trust, responsibility for, or impact on the health and safety of others.
- (2) Efforts in judgment, inattentiveness, or diminished coordination, dexterity, or composure while performing its duties could clearly result in mistakes that would endanger the health and safety of others.
- (3) An employee in a safety-sensitive position works independently or performs tasks of a nature that it cannot safely be assumed that mistakes like those described in subdivision (2) of this subsection could be prevented by a supervisor or another employee.

Section 12. An agency, including any law enforcement agency, of this state or a political subdivision of this state may not initiate proceedings to remove a child from the home of parents based solely upon either of the following:

1 (1) The parent's or child's status as a qualified 2 patient or possession of a valid identification card.

(2) The parent's or child's positive drug test for marijuana, provided the parent or child is a qualified person and has been issued a valid identification card.

Section 13. Nothing in this act shall be construed as authorizing the operation of a vehicle by a person while the person is under the influence of marijuana. A person in possession of a valid identification card shall not be considered to be operating a vehicle under the influence solely for having marijuana metabolites in his or her system, being a qualified patient possessing a valid identification card, or being in possession of marijuana.

Section 14. (a) Notwithstanding Sections 13A-12-213 and 13A-12-214, Code of Alabama 1975, possession of one ounce or less of marijuana shall only be a civil offense, subjecting an offender who is 18 years of age or older to a civil penalty of one hundred dollars (\$100) and forfeiture of the marijuana, but not to any other form of criminal or civil punishment or disqualification. Unpaid fines shall double if not paid within 90 days of the offense. An offender under the age of 18 shall be subject to the same forfeiture of the marijuana, but a civil penalty and fine shall be imposed only if he or she fails to complete a drug awareness program that meets the criteria set forth in Section 15. The parents or legal guardian of any offender under the age of 18 shall be notified of the offense and of available drug awareness programs. If an

offender under the age of 18, within one year of such notice of available programs, fails to complete a drug awareness program, a civil penalty of up to three hundred fifty dollars (\$350) may be imposed.

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(b) Except as specifically provided in this section, neither the state nor any of its political subdivisions or their respective agencies, authorities, or instrumentalities may impose any form of penalty, sanction, restriction, or disqualification on a person for possessing one ounce or less of marijuana or paraphernalia for marijuana use, nor may any penalties or obligations exceeding those outlined in subsection (a) be imposed by the state nor any of its political subdivisions or their respective agencies, authorities, or instrumentalities solely for having cannabinoids or cannabinoid metabolites in the urine, blood, sweat, hair, fingernails, toenails, or other tissue or fluid of the human body. By way of illustration rather than limitation, neither possession of one ounce or less of marijuana, nor possession of paraphernalia for marijuana use, nor the presence of cannabinoids or cannabinoid metabolites in the urine, blood, sweat, hair, fingernails, toenails, or other tissue or fluid of the human body, provide a basis to deny a person student financial aid, public housing, or any form of public financial assistance including unemployment benefits, to deny a person the right to operate a motor vehicle, or to disqualify a person from serving as a foster parent or adoptive parent. However, nothing contained herein shall be

1 construed to repeal or modify existing laws, ordinances, 2 bylaws, regulations, personnel practices, or policies concerning the operation of motor vehicles or other actions 3 taken while under the influence of marijuana. Information concerning the offense of possession of one ounce or less of 5 6 marijuana shall not be recorded in any database of criminal offenders.

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- (c) As used in this section, "possession of one ounce or less of marijuana" includes possession of one ounce or less of marijuana, or any mixture or preparation thereof, including, but not limited to, five grams or less of hashish, but does not include the weight of other ingredients in marijuana prepared for consumption as food or drink. "Possession of one ounce or less of marijuana" includes the possession of paraphernalia for the ingestion, use, inhalation, preparation, or storage of marijuana for personal use.
- (d) Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to repeal or modify any law concerning the medical use of marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinol in any other form, such as Marinol, or the possession of more than one ounce of marijuana, or selling, manufacturing, or trafficking of marijuana.
- (e) Nothing contained in this section shall prohibit a political subdivision of the state from enacting ordinances or bylaws regulating or prohibiting the consumption of marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinol in public places and

providing for additional penalties for the public use of marijuana, provided that any such additional penalties are no greater than those related to the public consumption of alcohol.

- (f) Possession of one ounce or less of marijuana shall not be considered a violation of parole or probation.
- (g) Any individual in possession of an identification card, license, or other form of identification issued by this state or any state, municipality, or any college or university, who fails to produce the same upon request of a police officer who informs the individual that he or she has been found in possession of what appears to the officer to be an ounce or less of marijuana, or any individual without any such form of identification who fails or refuses to truthfully provide his or her name, address, and date of birth to a police officer who has informed such individual that the officer intends to provide the person with a citation for possession of an ounce or less of marijuana may be arrested.

Section 15. (a) An offender under the age of 18 is required to complete a drug awareness program within one year of his or her parents or legal guardian being given notice of the offense and available drug awareness programs. Failure of such an offender to complete such a program may be a basis for imposing a civil penalty of up to three hundred fifty dollars (\$350), as authorized by subsection (a) of Section 14.

(b) A drug awareness program shall provide at least four hours of classroom instruction or group discussion and 10 hours of community service. In addition to the programs and curricula it must maintain, the Department of Public Health shall develop a compliant drug awareness program. The subject matter of such drug awareness program shall be specific to the use and abuse of marijuana, alcohol, and controlled substances. The Department of Public Health shall set fees for the program sufficient to cover all costs of administering the program, which may not exceed one hundred fifty dollars (\$150). All fees shall be payable by the offender upon entry in the drug awareness program.

Section 16. (a) A copy of the notice delivered to an offender under the age of 18 shall be mailed or delivered to at least one of the offender's parents having custody of the offender or, where there is no such person, to the offender's legal guardian at the parent's or legal guardian's last known address. If an offender under the age of 18, or a parent or legal guardian, fails to file with the clerk of the appropriate court a certificate that the offender has completed a drug awareness program in accordance with Section 15 within one year of the notification of the offense, the clerk shall notify the offender, parent or guardian, and the enforcing person who issued the original notice to the offender that a hearing will be held to show cause why a civil penalty of up to three hundred fifty dollars (\$350) should not be imposed. Factors to be considered by the court in weighing

cause shall be limited to financial capacity to pay any
increase, the offender's ability to participate in a compliant
drug awareness program, the availability of a suitable drug
awareness program, and the offender's willingness to complete
the program within a time frame determined by the court.

Section 17. Sections 13A-12-213 and 13A-12-214, of the Code of Alabama 1975, are amended to read as follows:

- "(a) A person commits the crime of unlawful possession of marihuana marijuana in the first degree if, except as otherwise authorized:
- "(1) He possesses marihuana marijuana for other than personal use; or
- "(2) He possesses marihuana for his personal use only after having been previously convicted of unlawful possession of marihuana marijuana in the second degree or unlawful possession of marihuana marijuana for his personal use only.
- "(b) Unlawful possession of $\frac{1}{2}$ marijuana in the first degree is a Class C felony.
- "(c) A person has not committed the crime of unlawful possession of marijuana if the person is in possession of a valid medical marijuana identification card pursuant to Sections 3 to 7, inclusive, of the act adding this section unless there is reasonable cause to believe that the information contained on the medical marijuana identification card is false or falsified, the medical marijuana

| 1 | identification card has been obtained by means of fraud, or |
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| 2 | the person is otherwise in violation of the provisions of |
| 3 | Sections 3 to 7, inclusive, or a rule adopted thereto. |
| 4 | "§13A-12-214. |
| 5 | "(a) A person commits the crime of unlawful |
| 6 | possession of marihuana marijuana in the second degree if, |
| 7 | except as otherwise authorized, he possesses marihuana |
| 8 | marijuana for his personal use only. |
| 9 | "(b) Unlawful possession of marihuana marijuana in |
| 10 | the second degree is a Class A misdemeanor. |
| 11 | "(c) A person has not committed the crime of |
| 12 | unlawful possession of marijuana if the person is in |
| 13 | possession of a valid medical marijuana identification card |
| 14 | pursuant to Sections 3 to 7, inclusive, of the act adding this |
| 15 | section unless there is reasonable cause to believe that the |
| 16 | information contained on the medical marijuana identification |
| 17 | card is false or falsified, the medical marijuana |
| 18 | identification card has been obtained by means of fraud, or |
| 19 | the person is otherwise in violation of the provisions of |
| 20 | Sections 3 to 7, inclusive, or a rule adopted thereto." |
| 21 | Section 18. The provisions of this act are |
| 22 | severable. If any part of this act is declared invalid or |
| 23 | unconstitutional, that declaration shall not affect the part |
| 24 | which remains. |
| 25 | Section 19. This act shall become effective on the |
| 26 | first day of the third month following its passage and |
| 27 | approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law. |