1	HOUSE BILL NO. 429	
2	INTRODUCED BY T. BERRY, MCGILLVRAY, K. PETERSON, C. SMITH	
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4	A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT REVISING THE MEDICAL MARIJUANA ACT TO ESTABLISH	
5	PROCEDURES FOR OBTAINING APPROVAL FOR THE MEDICAL USE OF MARIJUANA; REQUIRING A	
6	PHYSICIAN'S AFFIDAVIT AND A COURT ORDER FOR THE MEDICAL USE OF MARIJUANA; ELIMINATING	
7	THE ISSUANCE OF REGISTRY IDENTIFICATION CARDS BY THE STATE; PROHIBITING THE USE OF	
8	TELEMEDICINE ELECTRONIC MEANS TO CONDUCT EXAMS; ALLOWING BLOOD TESTS FOR	
9	INDIVIDUALS SUSPECTED OF DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE; REVISING DEFINITIONS; EXPANDING	
10	THE LIMITATIONS ON MEDICAL USE; AMENDING SECTIONS <u>37-1-316</u> , 37-3-343, 37-3-347, 50-46-102,	
11	50-46-103, 50-46-201, 50-46-205, AND 50-46-207, MCA; REPEALING SECTIONS 50-46-202, 50-46-206, AND	
12	50-46-210, MCA; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE."	
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14	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MONTANA:	
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16	SECTION 1. SECTION 37-1-316, MCA, IS AMENDED TO READ:	
17	"37-1-316. Unprofessional conduct. The following is unprofessional conduct for a licensee or license	
18	applicant governed by this part:	
19	(1) conviction, including conviction following a plea of nolo contendere, of a crime relating to or	
20	committed during the course of the person's practice or involving violence, use or sale of drugs, fraud, deceit, or	
21	theft, whether or not an appeal is pending;	
22	(2) permitting, aiding, abetting, or conspiring with a person to violate or circumvent a law relating to	
23	licensure or certification;	
24	(3) fraud, misrepresentation, deception, or concealment of a material fact in applying for or assisting in	
25	securing a license or license renewal or in taking an examination required for licensure;	
26	(4) signing or issuing, in the licensee's professional capacity, a document or statement that the licensee	
27	knows or reasonably ought to know contains a false or misleading statement;	
28	(5) a misleading, deceptive, false, or fraudulent advertisement or other representation in the conduct of	
29	the profession or occupation;	
30	(6) offering, giving, or promising anything of value or benefit to a federal, state, or local government	
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employee or official for the purpose of influencing the employee or official to circumvent a federal, state, or local law, rule, or ordinance governing the licensee's profession or occupation;

- (7) denial, suspension, revocation, probation, fine, or other license restriction or discipline against a licensee by a state, province, territory, or Indian tribal government or the federal government if the action is not on appeal, under judicial review, or has been satisfied;
 - (8) failure to comply with a term, condition, or limitation of a license by final order of a board;
- (9) revealing confidential information obtained as the result of a professional relationship without the prior consent of the recipient of services, except as authorized or required by law;
- (10) use of alcohol, a habit-forming drug, or a controlled substance as defined in Title 50, chapter 32, to the extent that the use impairs the user physically or mentally in the performance of licensed professional duties;
- (11) having a physical or mental disability that renders the licensee or license applicant unable to practice the profession or occupation with reasonable skill and safety;
- (12) engaging in conduct in the course of one's practice while suffering from a contagious or infectious disease involving serious risk to public health or without taking adequate precautions, including but not limited to informed consent, protective gear, or cessation of practice;
- (13) misappropriating property or funds from a client or workplace or failing to comply with a board rule regarding the accounting and distribution of a client's property or funds;
- (14) interference with an investigation or disciplinary proceeding by willful misrepresentation of facts, by the use of threats or harassment against or inducement to a client or witness to prevent them from providing evidence in a disciplinary proceeding or other legal action, or by use of threats or harassment against or inducement to a person to prevent or attempt to prevent a disciplinary proceeding or other legal action from being filed, prosecuted, or completed;
- (15) assisting in the unlicensed practice of a profession or occupation or allowing another person or organization to practice or offer to practice by use of the licensee's license;
- (16) failing to report the institution of or final action on a malpractice action, including a final decision on appeal, against the licensee or of an action against the licensee by a:
 - (a) peer review committee;
 - (b) professional association; or
- (c) local, state, federal, territorial, provincial, or Indian tribal government;
- (17) failure of a health care provider, as defined in 27-6-103, to comply with a policy or practice



1 implementing 28-10-103(3)(a);

(18) conduct that does not meet the generally accepted standards of practice. A certified copy of a malpractice judgment against the licensee or license applicant or of a tort judgment in an action involving an act or omission occurring during the scope and course of the practice is conclusive evidence of but is not needed to prove conduct that does not meet generally accepted standards;

(19) the sole use of any electronic means, including teleconferencing, to obtain the information required for the physician affidavit that would be used to petition a court for authorization for the medical use of marijuana as provided in Title 50, chapter 46."

Section 2. Section 37-3-343, MCA, is amended to read:

"37-3-343. Practice of telemedicine prohibited without license -- scope of practice limitations -- violations and penalty. (1) A physician may not practice telemedicine in this state without a telemedicine license issued pursuant to 37-3-301, 37-3-341 through 37-3-345, and 37-3-347 through 37-3-349.

- (2) A telemedicine license authorizes an out-of-state physician to practice telemedicine only with respect to the specialty in which the physician is board-certified or meets the current requirements to take the examination to become board-certified and on which the physician bases the physician's application for a telemedicine license pursuant to 37-3-345(2).
- (3) A telemedicine license authorizes an out-of-state physician to practice only telemedicine. A telemedicine license does not authorize the physician to engage in the practice of medicine while physically present within the state.
- (4) A telemedicine license may not be used by a physician as a means to obtain the information required under 50-46-103 for the physician affidavit that a person will use to petition a court for authorization for the medical use of marijuana.
- (4)(5) A physician who practices telemedicine in this state without a telemedicine license issued pursuant to 37-3-301, 37-3-341 through 37-3-345, and 37-3-347 through 37-3-349, in violation of the terms or conditions of that license, in violation of the scope of practice allowed by the license, or without a physician's license issued pursuant to 37-3-301, is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction shall be sentenced as provided in 37-3-325."

Section 3. Section 37-3-347, MCA, is amended to read:

"37-3-347. Reasons for denial of license -- alternative route to licensed practice. (1) The board may



1 deny an application for a telemedicine license if the applicant:

2 (a) fails to demonstrate that the applicant possesses the qualifications for a license required by 37-3-341 3 through 37-3-345 and 37-3-347 through 37-3-349 and the rules of the board;

- (b) plans to use telemedicine as a means of obtaining the information required under 50-46-103 for the physician affidavit that a person will use to petition a court for the medical use of marijuana;
- 6 (b)(c) fails to pay a required fee;
- 7 (e)(d) does not possess the qualifications or character required by this chapter; or
- 8 (d)(e) has committed unprofessional conduct.
 - (2) A physician who does not meet the qualifications for a telemedicine license provided in 37-3-345 may apply for a physician's license in order to practice medicine in Montana."

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- **Section 4.** Section 50-46-102, MCA, is amended to read:
- 13 "50-46-102. Definitions. As used in this chapter, the following definitions apply:
 - (1) (a) "Caregiver" means an individual, 18 years of age or older who has agreed to undertake responsibility for managing the well-being of a person with respect to the medical use of marijuana. A qualifying patient may have only one caregiver at any one time been named in a court order as the individual who will cultivate, manufacture, deliver, transfer, or transport marijuana for a person who has obtained a court order allowing the person to engage in the medical use of marijuana.
 - (b) The term does not include the qualifying patient's physician <u>who provides the affidavit for a person</u> petitioning a court for the medical use of marijuana.
 - (2) "Debilitating medical condition" means:
- (a) cancer, glaucoma, or positive status for human immunodeficiency virus, acquired immune deficiency
 syndrome, or the treatment of these conditions;
- 24 (b) a chronic or debilitating disease or medical condition or its treatment that produces one or more of 25 the following:
- 26 (i) cachexia or wasting syndrome;
- 27 (ii) severe or chronic pain;
- 28 (iii) severe nausea;
- 29 (iv) seizures, including but not limited to seizures caused by epilepsy; or
- 30 (v) severe or persistent muscle spasms, including but not limited to spasms caused by multiple sclerosis



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(c) any other medical condition or treatment for a medical condition adopted by the department by rule a medical condition determined by a physician to be debilitating for the person diagnosed with the condition.

- (3) "Department" means the department of public health and human services.
- 5 $\frac{(4)(3)}{(4)}$ "Marijuana" has the meaning provided in 50-32-101.
- 6 (5)(4) "Medical use" means:
 - (a) the acquisition, possession, cultivation, manufacture, delivery, transfer, or transportation of marijuana or paraphernalia by a qualifying patient person or a caregiver named in a court order relating to the consumption of marijuana to alleviate the symptoms or effects of a qualifying patient's the person's debilitating medical condition;
 - (b) the use of marijuana or paraphernalia by a qualifying patient person with a court order to alleviate the symptoms or effects of the patient's person's debilitating medical condition; or
 - (c) the use of paraphernalia by a caregiver for the cultivation, manufacture, delivery, transfer, or transportation of marijuana for use by a qualifying patient the person with the court order allowing medical use of marijuana.
 - (6)(5) "Paraphernalia" has the meaning provided in 45-10-101.
- 17 (7)(6) "Physician" means a person who is licensed under Title 37, chapter 3.
- (8) "Qualifying patient" means a person who has been diagnosed by a physician as having a debilitating
 medical condition.
 - (9) "Registry identification card" means a document issued by the department that identifies a person as a qualifying patient or caregiver.
- 22 (7) (a) "Resident" means a person who meets the requirements of 1-1-215.
- 23 (b) A person is not considered a resident for the purposes of this chapter if the person:
- 24 (i) claims residence in any other state or country for any purpose; or
- 25 (ii) is an absentee property owner paying property tax on property in Montana.
- 26 (10)(8) (a) "Usable marijuana" means the dried leaves and flowers of marijuana and any mixture or preparation of marijuana.
 - (b) The term does not include the seeds, stalks, and roots of the plant.
- 29 (11) "Written certification" means a qualifying patient's medical records or a statement signed by a
 30 physician stating that in the physician's professional opinion, after having completed a full assessment of the



1 qualifying patient's medical history and current medical condition made in the course of a bona fide

- 2 physician-patient relationship, the qualifying patient has a debilitating medical condition and the potential benefits
- 3 of the medical use of marijuana would likely outweigh the health risks for the qualifying patient."

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- **Section 5.** Section 50-46-103, MCA, is amended to read:
- "50-46-103. Procedures -- minors -- confidentiality -- report to legislature penalty for physician
 perjury -- CONFIDENTIALITY. (1) The department shall establish and maintain a program for the issuance of
 registry identification cards to persons who meet the requirements of this chapter.
- 9 (2) Except as provided in subsection (3), the department shall issue a registry identification card to a 10 qualifying patient who submits the following, in accordance with department rules:
- 11 (a) written certification that the person is a qualifying patient;
- 12 (b) an application or renewal fee;
- 13 (c) the name, address, and date of birth of the qualifying patient;
- 14 (d) the name, address, and telephone number of the qualifying patient's physician; and
- 15 (e) the name, address, and date of birth of the qualifying patient's caregiver, if any.
- (1) A resident with a debilitating medical condition may engage in the medical use of marijuana if the
 person obtains an affidavit from the persons's treating physician and an order from a district court that exempts
 the person from prosecution under Title 45, chapter 9, if the person possesses and uses marijuana as provided
 in this chapter.
- 20 (2) The affidavit from the person's treating physician must:
- 21 (a) state that the physician is the person's treating physician and that the person has been under the 22 physician's medical care and supervision;
- 23 (b) confirm that the person suffers from a debilitating medical condition;
- (c) describe the debilitating medical condition, why the condition is debilitating, and the extent to which
 it is debilitating;
 - (d) describe the medications, procedures, and other medical options used to treat the condition;
- 27 (e) state that the medications, procedures, or other medical options have not been effective;
- (f) state that the physician has a reasonable degree of certainty that the person's debilitating medical
 condition would be alleviated by the medical use of marijuana and that, as a result, the patient would be likely to
 benefit from the medical use of marijuana;



1	(g) list restrictions on the person's activities due to the medical use of marijuana;
2	(h) specify the time period for which the medical use of marijuana would be appropriate, up to a
3	maximum of 1 year; and
4	(i) state that the physician will:
5	(i) continue to serve as the person's treating physician; and
6	(ii) supervise the person's medical use of marijuana and evaluate the efficacy of the treatment.
7	(3) The affidavit may describe the forms of usable marijuana that are most appropriate for use by the
8	person, based on the person's medical condition.
9	(4) A physician who provides false information on the affidavit may be prosecuted for perjury. A
10	conviction under this subsection is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for a term not to exceed 10
11	years, a fine of up to \$50,000, or both.
12	(5) A person who has obtained an affidavit from the person's treating physician may petition the distric
13	court having jurisdiction in the county where the person lives for a court order to exempt the person from
14	prosecution under Title 45, chapter 9, if the person is in compliance with the provisions of this chapter and the
15	terms of a court order issued pursuant to this chapter.
16	(3) The department shall issue a registry identification card to a minor if the materials required under
17	subsection (2) are submitted and the minor's custodial parent or legal guardian with responsibility for health care
18	decisions signs and submits a written statement that:
19	(a) the minor's physician has explained to the minor and to the minor's custodial parent or legal guardiar
20	with responsibility for health care decisions the potential risks and benefits of the medical use of marijuana; and
21	(b) the minor's custodial parent or legal guardian with responsibility for health care decisions:
22	(i) consents to the medical use of marijuana by the minor;
23	(ii) agrees to serve as the minor's caregiver; and
24	(iii) agrees to control the acquisition of marijuana and the dosage and frequency of the medical use o
25	marijuana by the minor.
26	(4) (a) The department shall issue a registry identification card to the caregiver who is named in a
27	qualifying patient's approved application if the caregiver signs a statement:
28	(i) agreeing to provide marijuana only to qualifying patients who have named the applicant as caregiver
29	and
30	(ii) acknowledging that possession of the registry identification card does not allow the caregiver to

1 engage in the use of marijuana or to use paraphernalia for any purpose other than cultivating, manufacturing,

- 2 delivering, transferring, or transporting marijuana for medical use by a qualifying patient.
- 3 (b) The department may not issue a registry identification card to a proposed caregiver who has
- 4 previously been convicted of a felony drug offense.
- 5 (c) A caregiver may receive reasonable compensation for services provided to assist with a qualifying
- 6 patient's medical use of marijuana.

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- (6) (a) A petition for a court order allowing the medical use of marijuana must contain:
- 8 (i) the petitioner's name, date of birth, and street address;
- 9 (ii) the name and date of birth of the individual who will serve as the person's caregiver, if any;
- 10 (iii) the original copy of the physician's affidavit required under this section; and
- 11 (iv) the filing fee required by the court.
- (b) If the petitioner is naming an individual to serve as the person's caregiver, the petition must contain
 the street address of the residence of the proposed caregiver or of the location where the caregiver will cultivate
 or manufacture the marijuana if the cultivation or manufacture will take place at a location other than the
 caregiver's residence. If a street address does not exist for the caregiver's residence or the location, the petition
 must contain a physical description of the caregiver's residence or of the location where the marijuana will be
 cultivated or manufactured.
- 18 (7) (a) A court may grant the petition without a hearing.
 - (b) If the court determines that a hearing on the petition is required, the court shall mail a copy of the notice at least 14 days before the time set for the hearing. The notice must be addressed to the petitioner at the address provided in the petition. Proof that the notice was mailed must be made on or before the hearing and filed in the record of the proceeding.
 - (8) An order issued under this section to allow the medical use of marijuana may allow the person and the person's caregiver to each possess up to six plants and 1 ounce of usable marijuana. The order:
 - (a) may specify lesser amounts; and
- (b) shall limit medical use to the forms of usable marijuana listed in the physician's affidavit, if any.
- 27 (9) A court may not issue an order allowing a person's medical use of marijuana if the person is under 28 the supervision of the department of corrections or a youth court.
- (10) If the order is granted, the court shall provide a copy of the order to the person petitioning for medical
 use and to the proposed caregiver if the caregiver meets the requirements of this section.



1 (11) A court may not approve the caregiver named in a person's petition if the proposed caregiver: 2 (a) is not a resident; 3 (b) has been convicted of a felony offense; 4 (c) is under the supervision of the department of corrections or a youth court; or 5 (d) does not meet the requirements of subsection (12). 6 (12) A caregiver may be a caregiver for only one person with a court order unless the caregiver is 7 simultaneously caring for two or more persons who have obtained court orders for medical use of marijuana and 8 who are related to the caregiver by the second degree of kinship by blood or marriage. 9 (13) A caregiver may not be compensated for: 10 (a) usable marijuana, marijuana plants, or paraphernalia provided to a person with a court order; or 11 (b) any service the caregiver provides related to the medical use of marijuana. 12 (14) (a) A person with a court order allowing the medical use of marijuana and the caregiver named in 13 the person's court order may cultivate and manufacture marijuana only at a property that is owned, rented, or 14 leased solely by the caregiver or the person with the court order. 15 (b) No portion of the property used for cultivation and manufacture of marijuana for medical use by a 16 person with a court order or that person's caregiver may be shared with or rented or leased to another caregiver 17 or person with a court order unless the persons with the court order are related to the second degree of kinship 18 by blood or marriage. 19 (5) (a) The department shall verify the information contained in an application or renewal submitted 20 pursuant to this section and shall approve or deny an application or renewal within 15 days of receipt of the 21 application or renewal. 22 (b) The department may deny an application or renewal only if the applicant did not provide the 23 information required pursuant to this section, the department determines that the information was falsified, or the 24 applicant is not qualified to receive a registry identification card under the provisions of this chapter. Rejection 25 of an application or renewal is considered a final department action, subject to judicial review. 26 (6) The department shall issue a registry identification card within 5 days of approving an application or 27 renewal. Registry identification cards expire 1 year after the date of issuance. Registry identification cards must 28 state: 29 (a) the name, address, and date of birth of the qualifying patient; 30 (b) the name, address, and date of birth of the qualifying patient's caregiver, if any;

1 (c) the date of issuance and expiration date of the registry identification card; and 2 (d) other information that the department may specify by rule. 3 (7)(15) A person who has been issued a registry identification card court order allowing the medical use 4 of marijuana shall notify the department file an affidavit with the court to notify the court of any change in the 5 qualifying patient's person's name, address, physician, or caregiver or change in status of the qualifying patient's 6 person's debilitating medical condition within 10 days of the change. If a change occurs and is not reported to the 7 department court, the registry identification card court order is void. 8 (8)(16) (A) The department shall maintain a confidential list of the persons to whom the department has 9 issued registry identification cards. Individual names and other identifying information on the list petition, 10 physician's affidavit, AND any other supporting documentation, and court order ARE CONFIDENTIAL AND must be 11 confidential and are not subject to disclosure, except may be provided to: 12 (a) authorized employees of the department as necessary to perform official duties of the department; 13 or 14 (b) authorized employees of state or local law enforcement agencies, only as necessary ALLOWED BY A 15 COURT to: verify that a person is a lawful possessor of a registry identification card 16 (a) (l) determine whether the person who is the subject of a marijuana-related complaint has a court order 17 allowing the medical use of marijuana; or 18 (b)(II) confirm that a valid court order exists if a person states that the person is allowed to engage in the 19 medical use of marijuana under a court order issued pursuant to this chapter but is not in possession of the court 20 order. 21 (B) A COURT ORDER ALLOWING THE MEDICAL USE OF MARIJUANA BY A PETITIONER IS A PUBLIC DOCUMENT. 22 (9) The department shall report annually to the legislature the number of applications for registry 23 identification cards, the number of qualifying patients and caregivers approved, the nature of the debilitating 24 medical conditions of the qualifying patients, the number of registry identification cards revoked, and the number 25 of physicians providing written certification for qualifying patients. The department may not provide any identifying 26 information of qualifying patients, caregivers, or physicians. 27 (17) A person seeking renewal of a court order allowing the medical use of marijuana shall follow the 28 provisions of this section."

Section 6. Section 50-46-201, MCA, is amended to read:



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"50-46-201. Medical use of marijuana -- legal protections -- limits on amount -- presumption of medical use. (1) A person who possesses or is named as a caregiver in a registry identification card court order issued pursuant to 50-46-103 may not be arrested, prosecuted, or penalized in any manner or be denied any right or privilege, including but not limited to civil penalty or disciplinary action by a professional licensing board or the department of labor and industry; if:

(a) the qualifying patient person or caregiver acquires, possesses, cultivates, manufactures, delivers, transfers, or transports usable marijuana not in excess of the amounts allowed in subsection (2) under the court

- (b) the qualifying patient person uses marijuana for medical use.
- (2) A qualifying patient and that qualifying patient's caregiver may not possess more than six marijuana plants and 1 ounce of usable marijuana each.
 - (3) (a) A qualifying patient or caregiver is presumed to be engaged in the medical use of marijuana if the qualifying patient or caregiver:
- 14 (i) is in possession of a registry identification card; and
- 15 (ii) is in possession of an amount of marijuana that does not exceed the amount permitted under 16 subsection (2).
 - (b) The presumption may be rebutted by evidence that the possession of marijuana was not for the purpose of alleviating the symptoms or effects of a qualifying patient's debilitating medical condition.
 - (4)(2) A physician may not be arrested, prosecuted, or penalized in any manner or be denied any right or privilege, including but not limited to civil penalty or disciplinary action by the board of medical examiners or the department of labor and industry, solely for providing written certification the affidavit required under 50-46-103 for a person petitioning for the medical use of marijuana to qualifying patients.
 - (5)(3) An interest in or right to property that is possessed, owned, or used in connection with the medical use of marijuana or acts incidental to medical use may not be forfeited under any provision of law providing for the forfeiture of property other than as a sentence imposed after conviction of a criminal offense.
 - (6)(4) A person may not be subject to arrest or prosecution for constructive possession, conspiracy, as provided in 45-4-102, or other provisions of law or any other offense for simply being in the presence or vicinity of the medical use of marijuana as permitted under this chapter.
 - (7)(5) Possession of or application a petition for a registry identification card court order does not alone constitute probable cause to search the person or property of the person possessing or applying for the registry



order; or

1 <u>identification card court order</u> or otherwise subject the person or property of the person possessing or applying 2 for the <u>card court order</u> to inspection by any governmental agency, including a law enforcement agency.

(8) A registry identification card or its equivalent issued by another state government to permit the medical use of marijuana by a qualifying patient or to permit a person to assist with a qualifying patient's medical use of marijuana has the same force and effect as a registry identification card issued by the department."

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- **Section 7.** Section 50-46-205, MCA, is amended to read:
- 8 "50-46-205. Limitations of Medical Marijuana Act. (1) This chapter does not permit:
- 9 (a) any person to operate, navigate, or be in actual physical control of any motor vehicle, aircraft, or 10 motorboat while under the influence of marijuana;
 - (b) the use of marijuana by a caregiver; or
 - (c) EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN SUBSECTION (2), the smoking medical use of marijuana in the following locations by a qualifying patient person with a court order allowing medical use:
- 14 (i) in a school bus or other form of public transportation;
- 15 (ii) in a school or postsecondary school as defined in 20-5-402;
- (ii)(iii) on any school grounds or in any property owned by a school district or a postsecondary school or
 leased by a school district or postsecondary school when the property is being used for school-related purposes;
- 18 (iii)(iv) in any correctional facility; or
- 19 (iv)(v) at any public park, public beach, public recreation center, or youth center;
- 20 (vi) in or on the property of any church, synagogue, or other place of worship; or
- 21 (VII) IN A HEALTH CARE FACILITY AS DEFINED IN 50-5-101; OR
- 22 (vii)(VIII) in plain view of the public.
- (2) A HOSPICE LICENSED UNDER TITLE 50, CHAPTER 5, MAY ADOPT A POLICY THAT ALLOWS MEDICAL USE OF
 MARIJUANA.
 - (2)(3) A law enforcement officer who suspects that a person with a court order issued pursuant to this chapter is driving under the influence of marijuana may apply for a search warrant to require the person to provide a sample of the person's blood for testing pursuant to the provisions of 61-8-405. A person with a tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) level of 3.5 ng/ml may be charged with a violation of 61-8-401.
- 29 $\frac{(2)(3)}{(4)}$ Nothing in this chapter may be construed to require:
- 30 (a) a government medical assistance program or private health insurer to reimburse a person for costs



1 associated with the medical use of marijuana; or 2 (b) an employer to accommodate the medical use of marijuana in any workplace: 3 (c) a school or a postsecondary school to allow a person with a court order allowing medical use of 4 marijuana to participate in extracurricular activities; or 5 (d) a landlord to allow a tenant to engage in the medical use of marijuana. 6 (4)(5) An employment policy prohibiting drug use constitutes good cause in a wrongful discharge action 7 brought pursuant to Title 39, chapter 2, part 9. 8 (3)(5)(6) Nothing in this chapter may be construed to allow a caregiver to use marijuana or to prevent 9 criminal prosecution of a caregiver who uses marijuana or paraphernalia for the caregiver's personal use." 10 11 Section 8. Section 50-46-207, MCA, is amended to read: 12 "50-46-207. Fraudulent representation of medical use of marijuana -- penalty. (1) A person commits 13 the offense of fraudulent representation of medical use of marijuana if the person knowingly or purposely: 14 (a) fabricates or misrepresents a registry identification card court order to a law enforcement officer; or 15 (b) allows another individual to use the person's court order to obtain, use, or sell marijuana. 16 (2) A person convicted of fraudulent representation of medical use of marijuana shall be fined an amount 17 not to exceed \$1,000 or be imprisoned in the county jail for a term not to exceed 6 months, or both." 18 19 NEW SECTION. Section 9. Repealer. The following sections of the Montana Code Annotated are 20 repealed: 21 Disclosure of confidential information relating to medical use of marijuana -- penalty. 50-46-202. 22 50-46-206. Affirmative defense. 23 Rulemaking -- fees. 50-46-210. 24 25 NEW SECTION. Section 10. Transition. A person who is in possession of a valid registry identification 26 card on [the effective date of this act] is subject to the requirements of [this act] when the person's card is due 27 for renewal. 28 29 NEW SECTION. Section 11. Effective date. [This act] is effective July 1, 2011. 30 - END -

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