= new	= delete
underscored material	[bracketed material]

2

3

4

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

UΛΙ	IICE	DII	T	242
нии		nı.		/4/

46TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2003 INTRODUCED BY

W. Ken Martinez

AN ACT

RELATING TO THE MEDICAL USE OF CANNABIS; ENACTING THE LYNN PIERSON COMPASSIONATE USE ACT; AMENDING PROVISIONS OF THE CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES ACT; PROVIDING PENALTIES.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

Section 1. [NEW MATERIAL] SHORT TITLE. -- Sections 1 through 6 of this act may be cited as the "Lynn Pierson Compassionate Use Act".

Section 2. [NEW MATERIAL] LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS--PURPOSE. --

The legislature finds that:

(1) in 1978, the legislature passed, and the governor signed, the Controlled Substances Therapeutic Research Act, recognizing the validity of the medical research finding that cannabis may alleviate the ill effects of cancer

chemotherapy and glaucoma;

- (2) since then, additional research has demonstrated the effectiveness of cannabis as a viable treatment for a variety of debilitating medical conditions;
- (3) New Mexico is a sovereign state imposed with the duty to maintain the health, safety and well-being of its citizens, including those who suffer from debilitating medical conditions;
- (4) state law should make a distinction between medical and nonmedical use of cannabis. A growing number of states are making that distinction, including Alaska, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Maine, Nevada, Oregon and Washington;
- (5) although federal law currently does not make a distinction between the medical and nonmedical use of cannabis, states are neither required to enforce federal law nor to prosecute people for engaging in activities prohibited by federal law;
- (6) practitioners should not be penalized for discussing cannabis as a treatment option for their patients;
 and
- (7) seriously ill patients who engage in medical use of cannabis on their treating practitioner's advice should not be arrested or incarcerated for violation of the Controlled Substances Act.

= new	= delete
underscored material	[bracketed material]

2

3

4

5

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

- В. The purpose of the Lynn Pierson Compassionate Use Act is to allow the beneficial use of medical cannabis in a regulated system for treating debilitating medical conditions.
- [NEW MATERIAL] DEFINITIONS. -- As used in the Section 3. Lynn Pierson Compassionate Use Act:
- "adequate supply" means an amount of cannabis possessed by the qualifying patient or collectively possessed between the qualifying patient and the qualifying patient's primary caregiver that is found by rule of the department after consulting with the advisory board pursuant to Section 6 of the Lynn Pierson Compassionate Use Act to be not more than is reasonably necessary to ensure the uninterrupted availability of cannabis for a period of three months for the purpose of alleviating the symptoms of a qualifying patient's debilitating medical condition;
 - В. "debilitating medical condition" means:
 - (1) cancer;
 - **(2)** gl aucoma;
 - (3) epilepsy; or
- positive status for human immunodeficiency virus or acquired immune deficiency syndrome;
 - C. "department" means the department of health;
- D. "practitioner" means a physician licensed in New Mexico to prescribe and administer drugs that are subject to the Controlled Substances Act;

E. "primary caregiver" means a person who has
reached his eighteenth birthday and who has been designated by
the patient's practitioner as being necessary to take
responsibility for managing the well-being of a qualifying
patient with respect to the medical use of cannabis pursuant to
the provisions of the Lynn Pierson Compassionate Use Act;

- F. "qualifying patient" means a person who has been diagnosed by a practitioner as having a debilitating medical condition and has received written certification and a registry identification card issued pursuant to the Lynn Pierson Compassionate Use Act; and
- G. "written certification" means a statement in the qualifying patient's medical records or a statement signed by a qualifying patient's practitioner that, in the practitioner's professional opinion, the qualifying patient has a debilitating medical condition and that the practitioner believes that the potential health benefits of the medical use of cannabis would likely outweigh the health risks for the qualifying patient. A "written certification" is not valid for more than one year from the date of issuance.
- Section 4. [NEW MATERIAL] EXEMPTION FROM CRIMINAL AND CIVIL PENALTIES FOR THE MEDICAL USE OF CANNABIS. --
- A. A qualifying patient shall not be subject to arrest, prosecution or penalty in any manner for the possession of or the medical use of cannabis if the quantity of cannabis. 143473.2

2

3

4

5

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

does not exceed an adequate supply.

- A qualifying patient's primary caregiver shall not be subject to arrest, prosecution or penalty in any manner for the possession of or the medical use of cannabis if the quantity of cannabis does not exceed an adequate supply.
- C. Subsection A of this section shall not apply to a qualifying patient under the age of eighteen years, unless:
- the qualifying patient's practitioner has (1) explained the potential risks and benefits of the medical use of cannabis to the qualifying patient and to a parent, guardian or person having legal custody of the qualifying patient; and
- a parent, guardian or person having legal **(2)** custody consents in writing to:
- allow the qualifying patient's (a) medical use of cannabis:
- (b) serve as the qualifying patient's primary caregiver; and
- control the dosage and the frequency of the medical use of cannabis by the qualifying patient.
- A practitioner shall not be subject to arrest or prosecution, penalized in any manner or denied any right or privilege for recommending the medical use of cannabis or providing written certification for the medical use of cannabis to qualifying patients.
- E. Any property interest that is possessed, owned . 143473. 2

2

5

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

or used in connection with the medical use of cannabis, or acts incidental to such use, shall not be harmed, neglected, injured or destroyed while in the possession of state or local law enforcement officials, provided that law enforcement agencies seizing live plants as evidence shall not be responsible for the care and maintenance of the cannabis plants. Any such property interest shall not be forfeited under any state or local law providing for the forfeiture of property except as provided in the Forfeiture Act. Cannabis, paraphernalia or other property seized from a qualifying patient or primary caregiver in connection with the claimed medical use of cannabis shall be returned immediately upon the determination by a court or prosecutor that the qualifying patient or primary caregiver is entitled to the protections of the provisions of the Lynn Pierson Compassionate Use Act, as may be evidenced by a failure to actively investigate the case, a decision not to prosecute, the dismissal of charges or acquittal.

F. A person shall not be subject to arrest or prosecution for a cannabis-related offense for simply being in the presence or vicinity of the medical use of cannabis as permitted under the provisions of the Lynn Pierson Compassionate Use Act.

Section 5. [NEW MATERIAL] PROHIBITIONS, RESTRICTIONS AND LIMITATIONS ON THE MEDICAL USE OF CANNABIS--CRIMINAL PENALTY FOR FRAUDULENT REPRESENTATION.--

5	f
6	U
7	
8	p
9	u
10	
11	р
12	
13	
14	
15	p
16	
17	у
18	
19	t
20	m
21	f
22	a
23	S
24	

1

2

3

4

	A.	Parti ci pa	ation in a	medical	use of	cannabi s	
program	by a	qual i fyi ng	patient o	or primar	y caregi	ver does	not
rel i eve	the q	ualifying	patient o	rprimary	caregi v	er from:	

- (1) criminal prosecution or civil penalties

 For activities not authorized in the Lynn Pierson Compassionate

 Use Act;
- (2) liability for damages or criminal prosecution arising out of the operation of a vehicle while under the influence of cannabis; or
- (3) criminal prosecution or civil penalty for possession or use of cannabis:
 - (a) in a school bus or public vehicle;
 - (b) on school grounds or property;
- (c) in the workplace of the qualifying patient's or primary caregiver's employment; or
- (d) at a public park, recreation center, youth center or other public place.
- B. A person who makes a fraudulent representation to a law enforcement officer about his participation in a medical use of cannabis program to avoid arrest or prosecution for a cannabis-related offense is guilty of a petty misdemeanor and shall be sentenced in accordance with the provisions of Section 31-19-1 NMSA 1978.
- Section 6. [NEW MATERIAL] REGISTRY IDENTIFICATION CARDS--ADVISORY BOARD CREATED. --

24

25

. 143473. 2

-
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22

1

- A. A qualifying patient or primary caregiver qualifies for the legal protections pursuant to Section 4 of the Lynn Pierson Compassionate Use Act only if the qualifying patient or primary caregiver is in possession of a registry identification card.
- B. No later than October 1, 2003, after consulting with the advisory board pursuant to Subsection I of this section, the department shall promulgate rules:
- (1) governing the manner in which it will consider applications for registry identification cards, and for renewing registry identification cards, for qualifying patients and primary caregivers; and
- (2) defining the amount of cannabis that is necessary to constitute an adequate supply.
- C. The department shall issue registry identification cards to a qualifying patient, and to a primary caregiver for that patient, who submits the following, in accordance with the department's rules:
- (1) written certification that the person is a qualifying patient;
- (2) the name, address and the date of birth of the qualifying patient;
- (3) the name, address and telephone number of the qualifying patient's practitioner; and
 - (4) the name, address and the date of birth of

the qualifying patient's primary caregiver, if any.

- D. The department shall verify the information contained in an application submitted pursuant to Subsection C of this section, and shall approve or deny an application within thirty days of receipt. The department may deny an application only if the applicant did not provide the information required pursuant to Subsection C of this section, or if the department determines that the information provided is false. A person whose application has been denied shall not reapply for six months from the date of the denial unless otherwise authorized by the department.
- E. The department shall issue a registry identification card within five days of approving an application, and a card shall expire one year after the date of issuance. A registry identification card shall contain:
- (1) the name, address and date of birth of the qualifying patient and primary caregiver, if any;
- (2) the date of issuance and expiration date of the registry identification card; and
- (3) other information that the department may require by rule.
- F. A person who possesses a registry identification card shall notify the department of any change in the person's name, address, qualifying patient's practitioner, qualifying patient's primary caregiver or change in status of the

qualifying patient's debilitating medical condition within ten days of the change.

- G. Possession of, or application for, a registry identification card shall not constitute probable cause or give rise to reasonable suspicion for a governmental agency to search the person or property of the person possessing, or applying for, the card.
- H. The department shall maintain a confidential file containing the names and addresses of the persons who have either applied for or received a registry identification card. Individual names on the list shall be confidential and not subject to disclosure, except to:
- (1) authorized employees of the department as necessary to perform the duties of the department pursuant to the provisions of the Lynn Pierson Compassionate Use Act; or
- (2) authorized employees of state or local law enforcement agencies, but only for the purpose of verifying that a person is lawfully in possession of a registry identification card.
- I. The secretary of health shall establish an advisory board consisting of five practitioners who are knowledgeable about the medical use of cannabis and who shall be appointed by the secretary from a list proposed by the New Mexico medical society. The advisory board shall:
- $(1) \quad \mbox{review and recommend medical conditions} \\ . \ 143473. \ 2$

1	for future inclusion as debilitating medical conditions as
2	provided in Section 3 of the Lynn Pierson Compassionate Use
3	Act;
4	(2) issue recommendations concerning rules to
5	be promulgated for the issuance of the registry identification
6	cards; and
7	(3) recommend quantities of cannabis that are
8	necessary to constitute an adequate supply for qualifying
9	patients and primary caregivers.
10	Section 7. Section 30-31-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1972,
11	Chapter 84, Section 6, as amended) is amended to read:
12	"30-31-6. SCHEDULE IThe following controlled
13	substances are included in Schedule I:
14	A. any of the following opiates, including their
15	isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters
16	and ethers, unless specifically exempted, whenever the
17	existence of these isomers, esters, ethers and salts is
18	possible within the specific chemical designation:
19	(1) acetyl methadol;
20	(2) al l yl prodi ne;
21	(3) al phacetyl methadol;
22	(4) al phameprodi ne;
23	(5) al phamethadol;
24	(6) benzethi di ne;
25	(7) betacetyl methadol;

1	(8)	betameprodine;
2	(9)	betamethadol;
3	(10)	betaprodi ne;
4	(11)	cl oni tazene;
5	(12)	dextromorami de;
6	(13)	dextrorphan;
7	(14)	di ampromi de;
8	(15)	di ethyl thi ambutene;
9	(16)	di menoxadol;
10	(17)	dimepheptanol;
11	(18)	di methyl thi ambutene;
12	(19)	dioxaphetyl butyrate;
13	(20)	di pi panone;
14	(21)	ethyl methyl thi ambutene;
15	(22)	etoni tazene;
16	(23)	etoxeri di ne;
17	(24)	furethi di ne;
18	(25)	hydroxypethi di ne;
19	(26)	ketobemi done;
20	(27)	l evomorami de;
21	(28)	l evophenacyl morphan;
22	(29)	morpheri di ne;
23	(30)	noracymethadol;
24	(31)	norl evorphanol;
25	(32)	normethadone;

1	(33) norpi panone;
2	(34) phenadoxone;
3	(35) phenampromi de;
4	(36) phenomorphan;
5	(37) phenoperi di ne;
6	(38) pi ri trami de;
7	(39) proheptazi ne;
8	(40) properi di ne; <u>and</u>
9	(41) racemoramide; [and]
10	B. any of the following opium derivatives, their
11	salts, isomers and salts of isomers, unless specifically
12	exempted, whenever the existence of these salts, isomers and
13	salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical
14	designation:
15	(1) acetorphine;
16	(2) acetyl di hydrocodei ne;
17	(3) benzyl morphi ne;
18	(4) codei ne methyl bromi de;
19	(5) codei ne- N- oxi de;
20	(6) cyprenorphi ne;
21	(7) desomorphine;
22	(8) di hydromorphi ne;
23	(9) etorphi ne;
24	(10) heroin;
25	(11) hydromorphi nol;

1	(12) methyr desorphrhe;
2	(13) methyl di hydromorphi ne;
3	(14) morphi ne methyl bromi de;
4	(15) morphine methyl sulfonate;
5	(16) morphi ne- N- oxi de;
6	(17) myrophi ne;
7	(18) ni cocodei ne;
8	(19) ni comorphi ne;
9	(20) normorphi ne;
10	(21) phol codi ne; and
11	(22) thebacon;
12	C. any material, compound, mixture or preparation
13	which contains any quantity of the following hallucinogenic
14	substances, their salts, isomers and salts of isomers, unless
15	specifically exempted, whenever the existence of these salts,
16	isomers, and salts of isomers is possible within the specific
17	chemical designation:
18	(1) 3, 4-methyl enedi oxy amphetami ne;
19	(2) 5- methoxy- 3, 4- methyl enedi oxy amphetami ne;
20	(3) 3, 4, 5-tri methoxy amphetami ne;
21	(4) bufoteni ne;
22	(5) di ethyl tryptami ne;
23	(6) di methyl tryptami ne;

i bogai ne;

(8)

4-methyl-2, 5-dimethoxy amphetamine;

25

. 143473. 2

1	(9) lysergic acid diethylamide;
2	(10) marijuana;
3	(11) mescaline;
4	(12) peyote, except as otherwise provided in
5	the Controlled Substances Act;
6	(13) N-ethyl-3-piperidyl benzilate;
7	(14) N-methyl-3-piperidyl benzilate;
8	(15) psi l ocybi n;
9	(16) psilocyn;
10	(17) tetrahydrocannabi nols; and
11	(18) hashi sh;
12	D. the enumeration of peyote as a controlled
13	substance does not apply to the use of peyote in bona fide
14	religious ceremonies by a bona fide religious organization, and
15	members of the organization so using peyote are exempt from
16	registration. Any person who manufactures peyote for or
17	distributes peyote to the organization or its members shall
18	comply with the federal Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and
19	Control Act of 1970 and all other requirements of law; and
20	E. the enumeration of marijuana,
21	tetrahydrocannabinols or chemical [derivaties] <u>derivatives</u> of
22	tetrahydrocannabinol as Schedule I controlled substances does
23	not apply to the use of marijuana, tetrahydrocannabinols or

chemical derivatives of tetrahydrocannabinol by certified

patients pursuant to the Controlled Substances Therapeutic

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24

Research Act <u>or qualifying patients pursuant to the provisions</u>
of the Lynn Pierson Compassionate Use Act."

Section 8. Section 30-31-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1972, Chapter 84, Section 7, as amended) is amended to read:

"30-31-7. SCHEDULE II.--

A. The following controlled substances are included in Schedule II:

- (1) any of the following substances, except those narcotic drugs listed in other schedules, whether produced directly or indirectly by extraction from substances of vegetable origin, or independently by means of chemical synthesis, or by combination of extraction and chemical synthesis:
- (a) opium and opiate, and any salt, compound, derivative or preparation of opium or opiate;
- (b) any salt, compound, isomer, derivative or preparation thereof which is chemically equivalent or identical with any of the substances referred to in Subparagraph (a) of this paragraph, but not including the isoquinoline alkaloids of opium;
 - (c) opium poppy and poppy straw;
- (d) coca leaves and any salt, compound, derivative or preparation of coca leaves, and any salt, compound, derivative or preparation thereof which is chemically equivalent or identical with any of these substances, but not . 143473. 2

i ncl udi ng	decocai ni zed	coca	leaves	or	extractions	whi ch	do	not
contain co	ocaine or ecgo	oni ne;	;					

(e) marijuana, but only for the use by certified patients pursuant to the Controlled Substances

Therapeutic Research Act or qualifying patients pursuant to the provisions of the Lynn Pierson Compassionate Use Act; and

(f) tetrahydrocannabinols or chemical derivatives of tetrahydrocannabinol, but only for the use of certified patients pursuant to the Controlled Substances

Therapeutic Research Act or qualifying patients pursuant to the provisions of the Lynn Pierson Compassionate Use Act.

Marijuana, tetrahydrocannobinols or chemical derivatives of tetrahydrocannabinol shall be considered Schedule II controlled substances only for the purposes enumerated in the Controlled Substances Therapeutic Research Act or the Lynn Pierson Compassionate Use Act;

- (2) any of the following opiates, including their isomers, esters, ethers, salts and salts of isomers, whenever the existence of these isomers, esters, ethers and salts is possible within the specific chemical designation:
 - (a) al phaprodi ne;
 - (b) anileri di ne;
 - (c) bezi trami de;
 - (d) di hydrocodei ne;
 - (e) di phenoxyl ate;

1	(f) fentanyl;				
2	(g) hydromorphone;				
3	(h) i somethadone;				
4	(i) levomethorphan;				
5	(j) levorphanol;				
6	(k) meperi di ne;				
7	(1) metazocine;				
8	(m) methadone;				
9	(n) methadoneintermediate, 4-cyano-2-				
10	di methyl ami no-4, 4-di phenyl butane;				
11	(o) morami deintermediate, 2-methyl-3-				
12	morpholino-1, 1-diphenyl-propane-carboxylic acid;				
13	(p) oxycodone;				
14	(q) pethi di ne;				
15	(r) pethi di nei ntermedi ateA, 4-cyano-				
16	1-methyl-4-phenyl pi peri di ne;				
17	(s) pethi di nei ntermedi ateB, ethyl-4-				
18	phenyl - pi peri di ne- 4- carboxyl ate;				
19	(t) pethi di nei ntermedi ateC, 1-				
20	methyl-4-phenyl pi peri di ne-4-carboxyl i c aci d;				
21	(u) phenazoci ne;				
22	(v) pi mi nodi ne;				
23	(w) racemethorphan; and				
24	(x) racemorphan; <u>and</u>				
25	(3) unless listed in another schedule, any				
	. 143473. 2				

material, compound, mixture or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances having a potential for abuse associated with a stimulant effect on the central nervous system:

- (a) amphetamine, its salts, optical isomers and salts of its optical isomers;
 - (b) phenmetrazine and its salts;
- (c) methamphetamine, its salts, isomers and salts of isomers; and
 - (d) methyl pheni date.
- B. Where methadone is prescribed, administered or dispensed by a practitioner of a drug abuse rehabilitation program as defined [in Paragraph (3) of Subsection A of Section 26-2-13 NMSA 1978] by the department of health while acting in the course of his professional practice, or otherwise lawfully obtained or possessed by a person, such person shall not possess such methadone beyond the date stamped or typed on the label of the container of the methadone, nor shall any person possess methadone except in the container in which it was originally administered or dispensed to such person, and such container [must] shall include a label showing the name of the prescribing physician or practitioner, the identity of methadone, the name of the ultimate user, the date when the methadone is to be administered to or used or consumed by the named ultimate user shown on the label and a warning on the

label of the methadone container that the ultimate user must use, consume or administer to himself the methadone in such container. Any person who violates this subsection is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than five years, or by a fine of up to five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or both."

Section 9. TEMPORARY PROVISION. --

A. During the period between July 1, 2003 and thirty days after the effective date of rules promulgated by the department of health pursuant to Subsection B of Section 6 of the Lynn Pierson Compassionate Use Act, a person who would be eligible to participate in the medical use of cannabis program as a qualifying patient, but for the lack of effective rules concerning registry identification cards and adequate supply, may obtain a written certification from a practitioner and upon presentation of that certification to the department of health, the department may issue a temporary certification for participation in the program. The department shall maintain a list of all temporary certificates issued pursuant to this section.

B. A person possessing a temporary certificate and the person's primary caregiver are not subject to arrest, prosecution, civil or criminal penalty or denial of any right or privilege for possessing cannabis if the amount of cannabis possessed collectively is not more than the amount that is

specified on the temporary certificate issued by the department.

C. A practitioner shall not be subject to arrest or prosecution, penalized in any manner or denied any right or privilege for recommending the medical use of cannabis or providing written certification for the medical use of cannabis to a person holding a temporary certificate pursuant to this section.

Section 10. SEVERABILITY.--If any part or application of the Lynn Pierson Compassionate Use Act is held invalid, the remainder or its application to other situations or persons shall not be affected.

Section 11. EFFECTIVE DATE. -- The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 2003.

- 21 -