

## HB0105S02 compared with HB0105

~~text~~ shows text that was in HB0105 but was deleted in HB0105S02.

text shows text that was not in HB0105 but was inserted into HB0105S02.

**DISCLAIMER:** This document is provided to assist you in your comparison of the two bills. Sometimes this automated comparison will NOT be completely accurate. Therefore, you need to read the actual bills. This automatically generated document could contain inaccuracies caused by: limitations of the compare program; bad input data; or other causes.

Representative Gage Froerer proposes the following substitute bill:

### PLANT EXTRACT AMENDMENTS

2014 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

**Chief Sponsor: Gage Froerer**

Senate Sponsor: \_\_\_\_\_

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#### LONG TITLE

##### General Description:

This bill amends provisions of the ~~Controlled Substances Act and the~~ Utah ~~Health~~ Code related to hemp extract.

##### Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

- ▶ permits the Department of Agriculture and a department-certified higher education institution to grow industrial hemp for the purpose of agricultural or academic research;
- ▶ exempts an individual with a neurological condition who uses or possesses hemp extract, and complies with other requirements, from the penalties related to possession or use of the hemp extract under the Controlled Substances Act;
- ▶ exempts an individual who possesses hemp extract and administers the hemp

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extract to a minor with a neurological condition from the penalties related to administering the hemp extract to a minor under the Controlled Substances Act;

- ▶ requires the Department of Health to issue a hemp extract registration card to an individual who meets certain requirements;
- ▶ requires a medical practitioner signing a statement that an individual or minor could benefit from treatment with hemp extract to keep a record of the medical practitioner's evaluation and transmit the record to the Department of Health;
- ▶ requires the Department of Health to maintain a database of physician evaluations;  
and
- ▶ makes technical and conforming amendments.

### Money Appropriated in this Bill:

None

### Other Special Clauses:

This bill takes effect on July 1, 2014.

### Utah Code Sections Affected:

ENACTS:

4-41-101, Utah Code Annotated 1953

4-41-102, Utah Code Annotated 1953

4-41-103, Utah Code Annotated 1953

26-55-101, Utah Code Annotated 1953

26-55-102, Utah Code Annotated 1953

26-55-103, Utah Code Annotated 1953

58-37-4.3, Utah Code Annotated 1953

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*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:*

Section 1. Section ~~{26-55}~~4-41-101 is enacted to read:

### CHAPTER 41. INDUSTRIAL HEMP RESEARCH ACT

#### 4-41-101. Title.

This chapter is known as the "Industrial Hemp Research Act."

Section 2. Section 4-41-102 is enacted to read:

#### 4-41-102. Definitions.

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For purposes of this chapter:

(1) "Industrial hemp" means any part of a cannabis plant, whether growing or not, with a concentration of less than 0.3% tetrahydrocannabinol by weight.

(2) "Industrial hemp certificate" means a certificate issued by the department to a higher education institution to grow or cultivate industrial hemp under Subsection 4-41-103(1).

Section 3. Section 4-41-103 is enacted to read:

### 4-41-103. Industrial hemp -- Agricultural and academic research.

(1) The department may grow or cultivate industrial hemp for the purpose of agricultural or academic research.

(2) The department shall certify a higher education institution to grow or cultivate industrial hemp for the purpose of agricultural or academic research if the higher education institution submits to the department:

(a) the location where the higher education institution intends to grow or cultivate industrial hemp;

(b) the higher education institution's research plan; and

(c) the name of an employee of the higher education institution that will supervise the industrial hemp growth, cultivation, and research.

(3) The department shall maintain a list of each industrial hemp certificate holder.

(4) The department shall make rules in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act to ensure any industrial hemp project meets the standards of an agricultural pilot project, as defined by section 7606 of the U.S. Agricultural Act of 2014.

Section 4. Section 26-55-101 is enacted to read:

## CHAPTER 55. HEMP EXTRACT REGISTRATION ACT

### 26-55-101. Title.

This chapter is known as the "Hemp Extract Registration Act."

Section ~~{2}~~5. Section 26-55-102 is enacted to read:

### 26-55-102. Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

~~{~~ (1) "Applicant" means an individual who applies for a hemp extract registration card under Subsection 26-55-103(1) or (2).

~~}~~ (~~{2}~~1) "Hemp extract" is as defined in Section 58-37-4.3.

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~~(3)2~~ "Hemp extract registration card" means a card issued by the department under Subsection 26-55-103(1) or (2).

~~(4)3~~ "Parent" means a parent or legal guardian of a minor who is responsible for the minor's medical care.

~~(5) "Physician" is~~ 4) "Medical practitioner" means an individual:

(a) licensed to practice as a physician as defined in Section 58-67-102; or

(b) licensed to practice advanced practice registered nursing under Title 58, Chapter 31b, Nurse Practice Act.

(5) "Registrant" means an individual to whom the department issues a hemp extract registration card under Subsections 26-55-103(1) or (2).

Section ~~3)6~~. Section **26-55-103** is enacted to read:

### **26-55-103. Hemp extract registration card.**

(1) The department shall issue a hemp extract registration card to an individual who:

(a) is at least 18 years of age;

(b) is a Utah resident;

(c) provides the department with a statement signed by a ~~physician~~ medical

practitioner indicating that the individual:

(i) suffers from a neurological condition; and

(ii) may benefit from treatment with hemp extract;

(d) pays the department a fee in an amount established by the department under

Subsection (5); and

(e) submits an application to the department, on a form created by the department, that

contains:

(i) the individual's name and address;

(ii) a copy of the individual's valid photo identification; and

(iii) any other information the department considers necessary to implement this

chapter.

(2) The department shall issue a hemp extract registration card to a parent who:

(a) is at least 18 years of age;

(b) is a Utah resident;

(c) provides the department with a statement signed by a ~~physician~~ medical

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practitioner that:

(i) a minor in the parent's care suffers from a neurological condition; and

(ii) the minor may benefit from treatment with hemp extract;

(d) pays the department a fee in an amount established by the department under Subsection (5); and

(e) submits an application to the department, on a form created by the department, that contains ~~at minimum~~:

(i) the parent's name and address;

(ii) the minor's name;

(iii) a copy of the parent's valid photo identification; and

(iv) any other information the department considers necessary to implement this chapter.

(3) The department shall maintain a record of:

(a) the names of each applicant to whom the department issues a hemp extract registration card; and

(b) the name of each minor receiving care from a parent who is issued a hemp extract registration card under Subsection (2).

(4) The department shall make rules in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah Administrative Rulemaking Act, to establish ~~the~~:

~~(a) the information an applicant is required to provide the department under Subsections (1)(e) and (2)(e);~~

~~(b) the form of the application described in Subsections (1)(e) and (2)(e); and~~

~~(c) the form of the hemp extract registration card issued under Subsections (1) and (2).~~

(5) The department shall establish the fee described in Subsections (1)(d) and (2)(d) in accordance with Section 63J-1-504 and may not establish a fee that is greater than an amount that will cover the cost the department incurs to implement this chapter.

(6) The ~~department may, with an applicant's consent, release the applicant's name and contact information to a survey administrator to investigate the medical~~ registration cards issued under Subsections (1) and (2) are:

(a) valid for one year; and

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(b) renewable, if, at the time of renewal, the registrant meets the requirements of either Subsection (1) or (2).

(7) The medical practitioner who signs the statement described in Subsections (1)(c) or (2)(c) shall:

(a) keep a record of the medical practitioner's evaluation and observation of a patient who is a registrant or minor under a registrant's care, including the patient's response to hemp extract ~~of:~~

~~— (a) the applicant; or~~

~~— (b) a minor under the applicant's care;~~

~~— Section 4}; and~~

(b) transmit the record described on Subsection (7)(a) to the department.

(8) The department shall:

(a) maintain a database of the records described in Subsection (7);

(b) treat the records as personally identifiable health information; and

(c) store, manage, and share the records in compliance with 45 C.F.R. parts 160, 162, and 164.

(9) The department may share the records described in Subsection (8) with a higher education institution for the purpose of studying hemp extract.

Section 7. Section **58-37-4.3** is enacted to read:

**58-37-4.3. Exemption for use or possession of hemp extract.**

(1) As used in this section, "hemp extract" means an extract from a cannabis plant, or a mixture or preparation containing cannabis plant material, that:

(a) is composed of less than 0.3% tetrahydrocannabinol by weight; and

(b) contains no other psychoactive substance.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, an individual who possesses or uses hemp extract is not subject to the penalties described in this chapter for possession or use of the hemp extract if the individual:

(a) possesses or uses the hemp extract only for medical purposes; ~~and~~

~~— (b) obtains a}~~

(b) originally obtained the hemp extract from a sealed container with a label indicating the hemp extract's place of origin, and a number that corresponds with a certificate of analysis;

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(c) possesses, in close proximity to the hemp extract, a certificate of analysis that:

(i) has a number that corresponds with the number on the label described in Subsection (2)(b); and

(ii) indicates the hemp extract's ingredients, including its percentage of tetrahydrocannabinol by weight; and

(d) has a current hemp extract registration card issued by the Department of Health under Section 26-55-103.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, an individual who possesses hemp extract lawfully under Subsection (2) and administers hemp extract to a minor is not subject to the penalties described in this chapter for administering the hemp extract to the minor if:

(a) the individual is the minor's parent or legal guardian; and

(b) the individual is registered with the Department of Health as the minor's parent under Section 26-55-103.

Section ~~{5}8~~. **Effective date.**

This bill takes effect on July 1, 2014.

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### Legislative Review Note

as of ~~{2-3-14 5:28}~~2-17-14 4:56 PM

The Utah Legislature's Joint Rule ~~{4-2-402}~~4-2-402 requires legislative general counsel to place a legislative review note on legislation. The Legislative Management Committee has further directed legislative general counsel to include legal analysis in the legislative review note only if legislative general counsel determines there is a high probability that a court would declare the legislation to be unconstitutional under the Utah Constitution, the United States Constitution, or both. As explained in the legal analysis below, legislative general counsel has determined, based on applicable state and federal constitutional language and current interpretations of that language in state and federal court case law, that this legislation has a high probability of being declared unconstitutional by a court.

~~†~~  
~~†~~ This bill: (1) defines hemp extract as an extract of the cannabis plant or a mixture containing cannabis plant material that contains less than 0.3% tetrahydrocannabinol by weight and contains no other psychoactive substance; (2) gives the Utah Department of Health the authority to issue authorization cards to individuals who, based on a statement from a physician, could benefit from treatment by hemp extract or to individuals caring for a minor who, based on a statement from a physician, could benefit from treatment by hemp extract; (3) allows an authorized individual to use or possess hemp extract; and (4) allows an authorized

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individual to administer hemp extract to a minor.

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† The federal Controlled Substances Act defines “marihuana” as “all parts of the plant *Cannabis sativa* L., whether growing or not,” and only exempts a compound or other mixture made from the “mature stalks” or sterilized seeds of the plant. 21 U.S.C. § 802(16) (2014). The act lists marihuana as a controlled substance and makes it illegal to possess a controlled substance without a prescription, or to possess a controlled substance with intent to distribute the substance. *Id.* at §§ 841, 844. †

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† Under the Supremacy Clause in the U.S. Constitution, the U.S. Supreme Court has “long recognized that state laws that conflict with federal law are without effect.” *Altira Group v. Good*, 555 U.S. 70 (2008). Federal law limits preemption under the federal Controlled Substances Act to those cases where a “positive conflict” exists between the Act and a state law, such that it is impossible for a party to comply with both state and federal requirements. *See* 21 U.S.C. § 903; *Sprietsma v. Mercury Marine*, 537 U.S. 51, 64 (2002).

†

† Under the definition used in this bill, substances that meet the bill’s definition of hemp extract need not be made exclusively from the mature stalks or sterilized seeds of the cannabis plant, and therefore are likely to be considered “marihuana” under the federal Controlled Substances Act. Any substance that meets the federal Controlled Substances Act’s definition of marihuana will trigger the possession and distribution prohibitions contained in the Act. An individual possessing or using hemp extract or administering hemp extract to a minor likely could not comply with the provisions of this bill without also violating federal law, creating a positive conflict with the bill and federal law. That positive conflict results in a high probability that a court will hold that the bill is preempted by federal law and unconstitutional under the Supremacy Clause.

**Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel**