### Representative Gage Froerer proposes the following substitute bill:

1	PLANT EXTRACT AMENDMENTS
2	2014 GENERAL SESSION
3	STATE OF UTAH
4	Chief Sponsor: Gage Froerer
5	Senate Sponsor:
6 7	LONG TITLE
8	General Description:
9	This bill makes amendments to the Utah Code related to hemp.
10	Highlighted Provisions:
11	This bill:
12	<ul> <li>permits the Department of Agriculture and a department-certified higher education</li> </ul>
13	institution to grow industrial hemp for the purpose of agricultural or academic
14	research;
15	<ul> <li>exempts an individual with intractable epilepsy who uses or possesses hemp extract,</li> </ul>
16	and complies with other requirements, from the penalties related to possession or
17	use of the hemp extract under the Controlled Substances Act;
18	<ul> <li>exempts an individual who possesses hemp extract and administers the hemp</li> </ul>
19	extract to a minor with intractable epilepsy from the penalties related to
20	administering the hemp extract to a minor under the Controlled Substances Act;
21	<ul> <li>requires the Department of Health to issue a hemp extract registration card to an</li> </ul>
22	individual who meets certain requirements;
23	requires a neurologist signing a statement that an individual or minor could benefit
24	from treatment with hemp extract to keep a record of the neurologist's evaluation
25	and transmit the record to the Department of Health;



# 6th Sub. (Ivory) H.B. 105

## 03-03-14 10:52 AM

26	<ul> <li>requires the Department of Health to maintain a database of neurologist evaluations;</li> </ul>
27	and
28	<ul> <li>makes technical and conforming amendments.</li> </ul>
29	Money Appropriated in this Bill:
30	None
31	Other Special Clauses:
32	This bill takes effect on July 1, 2014.
33	<b>Utah Code Sections Affected:</b>
34	ENACTS:
35	4-41-101, Utah Code Annotated 1953
36	4-41-102, Utah Code Annotated 1953
37	4-41-103, Utah Code Annotated 1953
38	<b>26-55-101</b> , Utah Code Annotated 1953
39	<b>26-55-102</b> , Utah Code Annotated 1953
40	<b>26-55-103</b> , Utah Code Annotated 1953
41	<b>58-37-4.3</b> , Utah Code Annotated 1953
42	
43	Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:
44	Section 1. Section 4-41-101 is enacted to read:
45	
46	CHAPTER 41. INDUSTRIAL HEMP RESEARCH ACT
	CHAPTER 41. INDUSTRIAL HEMP RESEARCH ACT 4-41-101. Title.
47	
47 48	4-41-101. Title.
	4-41-101. Title.  This chapter is known as the "Industrial Hemp Research Act."
48	4-41-101. Title.  This chapter is known as the "Industrial Hemp Research Act."  Section 2. Section 4-41-102 is enacted to read:
48 49	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.
48 49 50	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.  For purposes of this chapter:
48 49 50 51	<ul> <li>4-41-101. Title.</li> <li>This chapter is known as the "Industrial Hemp Research Act."</li> <li>Section 2. Section 4-41-102 is enacted to read:</li> <li>4-41-102. Definitions.</li> <li>For purposes of this chapter:</li> <li>(1) "Industrial hemp" means any part of a cannabis plant, whether growing or not, with</li> </ul>
48 49 50 51 52	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.  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.
48 49 50 51 52 53	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.  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

57	(1) The department may grow or cultivate industrial hemp for the purpose of
58	agricultural or academic research.
59	(2) The department shall certify a higher education institution to grow or cultivate
60	industrial hemp for the purpose of agricultural or academic research if the higher education
61	institution submits to the department:
62	(a) the location where the higher education institution intends to grow or cultivate
63	industrial hemp;
64	(b) the higher education institution's research plan; and
65	(c) the name of an employee of the higher education institution who will supervise the
66	industrial hemp growth, cultivation, and research.
67	(3) The department shall maintain a list of each industrial hemp certificate holder.
68	(4) The department shall make rules in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah
69	Administrative Rulemaking Act, to ensure any industrial hemp project meets the standards of
70	an agricultural pilot project, as defined by Section 7606 of the U.S. Agricultural Act of 2014.
71	Section 4. Section 26-55-101 is enacted to read:
72	<b>CHAPTER 55. HEMP EXTRACT REGISTRATION ACT</b>
73	<u>26-55-101.</u> Title.
74	This chapter is known as the "Hemp Extract Registration Act."
75	Section 5. Section 26-55-102 is enacted to read:
76	<b>26-55-102.</b> Definitions.
77	As used in this chapter:
78	(1) "Hemp extract" is as defined in Section 58-37-4.3.
79	(2) "Hemp extract registration card" means a card issued by the department under
80	Subsection 26-55-103(1) or (2).
81	(3) "Intractable epilepsy" means epilepsy that, as determined by a neurologist, does not
82	respond to three or more treatment options overseen by the neurologist.
83	(4) "Neurologist" means an individual who is licensed under Title 58, Chapter 67, Utah
84	Medical Practice Act, or Title 58, Chapter 68, Utah Osteopathic Medical Practice Act, that is
85	board certified in neurology.
86	(5) "Parent" means a parent or legal guardian of a minor who is responsible for the
87	minor's medical care

88	(6) "Registrant" means an individual to whom the department issues a hemp extract
89	registration card under Subsection 26-55-103(1) or (2).
90	Section 6. Section <b>26-55-103</b> is enacted to read:
91	26-55-103. Hemp extract registration card.
92	(1) The department shall issue a hemp extract registration card to an individual who:
93	(a) is at least 18 years of age;
94	(b) is a Utah resident;
95	(c) provides the department with a statement signed by a neurologist that indicates that
96	the individual:
97	(i) suffers from intractable epilepsy; and
98	(ii) may benefit from treatment with hemp extract;
99	(d) pays the department a fee in an amount established by the department under
100	Subsection (5); and
101	(e) submits an application to the department, on a form created by the department, that
102	contains:
103	(i) the individual's name and address;
104	(ii) a copy of the individual's valid photo identification; and
105	(iii) any other information the department considers necessary to implement this
106	chapter.
107	(2) The department shall issue a hemp extract registration card to a parent who:
108	(a) is at least 18 years of age;
109	(b) is a Utah resident;
110	(c) provides the department with a statement signed by a neurologist that indicates that
111	a minor in the parent's care:
112	(i) suffers from intractable epilepsy; and
113	(ii) may benefit from treatment with hemp extract;
114	(d) pays the department a fee in an amount established by the department under
115	Subsection (5); and
116	(e) submits an application to the department, on a form created by the department, that
117	contains:
118	(i) the parent's name and address;

119	(ii) the minor's name;
120	(iii) a copy of the parent's valid photo identification; and
121	(iv) any other information the department considers necessary to implement this
122	chapter.
123	(3) The department shall maintain a record of:
124	(a) the name of each registrant; and
125	(b) the name of each minor receiving care from a registrant.
126	(4) The department shall make rules in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah
127	Administrative Rulemaking Act, to establish the information an applicant is required to provide
128	to the department under Subsections (1)(e)(iii) and (2)(e)(iv).
129	(5) The department shall establish fees in accordance with Section 63J-1-504 that are
130	no greater than the amount necessary to cover the cost the department incurs to implement this
131	chapter.
132	(6) The registration cards issued under Subsections (1) and (2) are:
133	(a) valid for one year; and
134	(b) renewable, if, at the time of renewal, the registrant meets the requirements of either
135	Subsection (1) or (2).
136	(7) The neurologist who signs the statement described in Subsections (1)(c) or (2)(c)
137	shall:
138	(a) keep a record of the neurologist's evaluation and observation of a patient who is a
139	registrant or minor under a registrant's care, including the patient's response to hemp extract;
140	<u>and</u>
141	(b) transmit the record described in Subsection (7)(a) to the department.
142	(8) The department shall:
143	(a) maintain a database of the records described in Subsection (7); and
144	(b) treat the records as identifiable health data, as defined in Section 26-3-1.
145	(9) The department may share the records described in Subsection (8) with a higher
146	education institution for the purpose of studying hemp extract.
147	Section 7. Section <b>58-37-4.3</b> is enacted to read:
148	58-37-4.3. Exemption for use or possession of hemp extract.
149	(1) As used in this section "hemp extract" means an extract from a cannabis plant or a

150	mixture or preparation containing cannabis plant material, that:
151	(a) is composed of less than 0.3% tetrahydrocannabinol by weight;
152	(b) is composed of at least 15% cannabidiol by weight; and
153	(c) contains no other psychoactive substance.
154	(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, an individual who possesses of
155	uses hemp extract is not subject to the penalties described in this chapter for possession or use
156	of the hemp extract if the individual:
157	(a) possesses or uses the hemp extract only to treat intractable epilepsy, as defined in
158	Section 26-55-102;
159	(b) originally obtained the hemp extract from a sealed container with a label indicating
160	the hemp extract's place of origin, and a number that corresponds with a certificate of analysis;
161	(c) possesses, in close proximity to the hemp extract, a certificate of analysis that:
162	(i) has a number that corresponds with the number on the label described in Subsection
163	<u>(2)(b);</u>
164	(ii) indicates the hemp extract's ingredients, including its percentages of
165	tetrahydrocannabinol and cannabidiol by weight; and
166	(iii) is created by a laboratory that is approved by the Department of Health; and
167	(d) has a current hemp extract registration card issued by the Department of Health
168	under Section 26-55-103.
169	(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, an individual who possesses
170	hemp extract lawfully under Subsection (2) and administers hemp extract to a minor is not
171	subject to the penalties described in this chapter for administering the hemp extract to the
172	minor if:
173	(a) the individual is the minor's parent or legal guardian; and
174	(b) the individual is registered with the Department of Health as the minor's parent
175	under Section 26-55-103.
176	Section 8. Effective date.
177	This bill takes effect on July 1, 2014.

## **Legislative Review Note**

#### as of 3-3-14 7:57 AM

The Utah Legislature's Joint Rule 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 individual to administer hemp extract to a minor.

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.

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