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#### SENATE BILL 5073

State of Washington 62nd Legislature 2011 Regular Session

By Senators Kohl-Welles, Delvin, Keiser, Regala, Pflug, Murray, Tom, Kline, McAuliffe, and Chase

Read first time 01/12/11. Referred to Committee on Health & Long-Term Care.

AN ACT Relating to medical use of cannabis; amending RCW 69.51A.005, 69.51A.020, 69.51A.010, 69.51A.030, 69.51A.040, 69.51A.050, 69.51A.060, and 69.51A.900; adding new sections to chapter 69.51A RCW; adding a new section to chapter 82.08 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 42.56 RCW; adding a new section to chapter 28B.20 RCW; creating a new section; repealing RCW 69.51A.080; prescribing penalties; providing an effective date; and providing an expiration date.

8 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

9 PART I

#### 10 LEGISLATIVE DECLARATION AND INTENT

- NEW SECTION. Sec. 101. (1) The legislature intends to amend and clarify the law on the medical use of cannabis so that:
- (a) Qualifying patients and designated providers complying with the terms of this act will no longer be subject to arrest or prosecution, other criminal sanctions, or civil consequences based solely on their medical use of cannabis;
- 17 (b) Qualifying patients will have access to an adequate, safe, 18 consistent, and secure source of medical quality cannabis; and

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- 1 (c) Health care professionals may authorize the medical use of 2 cannabis in the manner provided by this act without fear of state 3 criminal or civil sanctions.
- 4 (2) This act is not intended to amend or supersede Washington state 5 law prohibiting the acquisition, possession, manufacture, sale, or use 6 of cannabis for nonmedical purposes.
- 7 **Sec. 102.** RCW 69.51A.005 and 2010 c 284 s 1 are each amended to 8 read as follows:
  - (1) The ((people of Washington state)) legislature finds that:
- 10 <u>(a) There is medical evidence that</u> some patients with terminal or debilitating ((illnesses)) medical conditions may, under their health care professional's care, ((may)) benefit from the medical use of ((marijuana)) cannabis. Some of the ((illnesses)) conditions for which ((marijuana)) cannabis appears to be beneficial include ((chemotherapy related)), but are not limited to:
- (i) Nausea ((and)), vomiting ((in cancer patients; AIDS wasting
  syndrome)), and cachexia associated with cancer, HIV-positive status,
  AIDS, hepatitis C, anorexia, and their treatments;
- - (iii) Acute or chronic glaucoma;
- 22 <u>(iv) Crohn's disease;</u> and

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- (v) Some forms of intractable pain.
- ((The people find that)) (b) Humanitarian compassion necessitates that the decision to ((authorize the medical)) use ((of marijuana)) cannabis by patients with terminal or debilitating ((illnesses)) medical conditions is a personal, individual decision, based upon their health care professional's professional medical judgment and discretion.
- 30 <u>(2)</u> Therefore, the ((<del>people of the state of Washington</del>)) 31 legislature intends that:
- (a) Qualifying patients with terminal or debilitating ((illnesses))
  medical conditions who, in the judgment of their health care professionals, may benefit from the medical use of ((marijuana))
  cannabis, shall not be ((found guilty of a crime under state law for their possession and limited use of marijuana)) arrested, prosecuted,

or subject to other criminal sanctions or civil consequences under state law based solely on their medical use of cannabis, notwithstanding any other provision of law;

(b) Persons who act as designated providers to such patients shall also not be ((found guilty of a crime under state law for)) arrested, prosecuted, or subject to other criminal sanctions or civil consequences under state law, notwithstanding any other provision of law, based solely on their assisting with the medical use of ((marijuana)) cannabis; and

(c) Health care professionals <u>shall</u> also ((<del>be excepted from liability and prosecution</del>)) not be arrested, prosecuted, or subject to other criminal sanctions or civil consequences under state law for the authorization of ((marijuana)) medical use ((to)) of cannabis by qualifying patients for whom, in the health care professional's professional judgment, the medical ((marijuana)) use of cannabis may prove beneficial.

**Sec. 103.** RCW 69.51A.020 and 1999 c 2 s 3 are each amended to read 18 as follows:

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to supersede Washington state law prohibiting the acquisition, possession, manufacture, sale, or use of ((marijuana)) cannabis for nonmedical purposes.

22 PART II
23 DEFINITIONS

**Sec. 201.** RCW 69.51A.010 and 2010 c 284 s 2 are each amended to 25 read as follows:

The definitions in this section apply throughout this chapter unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

(1) "Cannabis" means all parts of the plant 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 resin. For the purposes of this chapter, "cannabis" does not include the mature stalks of the plant, fiber produced from the stalks, oil or cake made from the seeds of the plant, any other compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of the mature stalks, except the resin

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extracted therefrom, fiber, oil, or cake, or the sterilized seed of the plant which is incapable of germination. The term "cannabis" includes cannabis products and useable cannabis.

- (2) "Cannabis products" means products that contain cannabis or cannabis extracts, have a measurable THC concentration greater than three-tenths of one percent, and are intended for human consumption or application, including, but not limited to, edible products, tinctures, and lotions. The term "cannabis products" does not include useable cannabis.
  - (3) "Designated provider" means a person who:
  - (a) Is eighteen years of age or older;

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- 12 (b) Has been designated in ((writing)) a written document signed 13 and dated by a qualifying patient to serve as a designated provider 14 under this chapter; and
  - (c) Is ((prohibited from consuming marijuana obtained for the personal, medical use of the patient for whom the individual is acting as designated provider; and
- 18 (d) Is the designated provider to only one patient at any one time.
- 19 (2)) in compliance with the terms and conditions set forth in RCW 20 69.51A.040.

A qualifying patient may be the designated provider for another qualifying patient and be in possession of both patients' cannabis at the same time.

- (4) "Director" means the director of the department of agriculture.
- (5) "Dispense" means the selection, measuring, packaging, labeling, delivery, or retail sale of cannabis by a licensed dispenser to a qualifying patient or designated provider.
- (6) "Health care professional," for purposes of this chapter only, means a physician licensed under chapter 18.71 RCW, a physician assistant licensed under chapter 18.71A RCW, an osteopathic physician licensed under chapter 18.57 RCW, an osteopathic physicians' assistant licensed under chapter 18.57A RCW, a naturopath licensed under chapter 18.36A RCW, or an advanced registered nurse practitioner licensed under chapter 18.79 RCW.
- 35 ((<del>(3)</del>)) <u>(7) "Labeling" means all labels and other written, printed,</u>
  36 <u>or graphic matter (a) upon any cannabis intended for medical use, or</u>
  37 (b) accompanying such cannabis.

(8) "Licensed dispenser" means a nonprofit corporation organized under chapter 24.03 RCW and licensed to dispense cannabis for medical use to qualifying patients and designated providers by the department of health in accordance with rules adopted by the department of health pursuant to the terms of this chapter.

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- (9) "Licensed processor of cannabis products" means a person licensed by the department of agriculture to manufacture, process, handle, and label cannabis products for wholesale to licensed dispensers.
- (10) "Licensed producer" means a person licensed by the department of agriculture to produce cannabis for medical use for wholesale to licensed dispensers and licensed processors of cannabis products in accordance with rules adopted by the department of agriculture pursuant to the terms of this chapter.
- (11) "Medical use of ((marijuana)) cannabis" means the manufacture, production, processing, possession, transportation, delivery, dispensing, ingestion, application, or administration of ((marijuana, as defined in RCW 69.50.101(q),)) cannabis for the exclusive benefit of a qualifying patient in the treatment of his or her terminal or debilitating ((illness)) medical condition.
- 21 ((\(\frac{(4)}{)}\)) (12) "Nonresident" means a person who is temporarily in the 22 state but is not a Washington state resident.
- 23 (13) "Peace officer" means any law enforcement personnel as defined 24 in RCW 43.101.010.
  - (14) "Person" means an individual or an entity.
- 26 (15) "Plant" means an organism having at least three
  27 distinguishable and distinct leaves, each leaf being at least three
  28 centimeters in diameter, and a readily observable root formation
  29 consisting of at least two separate and distinct roots, each being at
  30 least two centimeters in length. Multiple stalks emanating from the
  31 same root ball or root system shall be considered part of the same
  32 single plant.
- 33 (16) "Process" means to handle or process cannabis in preparation 34 for medical use.
- 35 (17) "Processing facility" means the premises and equipment where 36 cannabis products are manufactured, processed, handled, and labeled for 37 wholesale to licensed dispensers.

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1 (18) "Produce" means to plant, grow, or harvest cannabis for 2 medical use.

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- (19) "Production facility" means the premises and equipment where cannabis is planted, grown, harvested, processed, stored, handled, packaged, or labeled by a licensed producer for wholesale, delivery, or transportation to a licensed dispenser or licensed processor of cannabis products, and all vehicles and equipment used to transport cannabis from a licensed producer to a licensed dispenser or licensed processor of cannabis products.
- (20) "Public place" includes streets and alleys of incorporated 10 cities and towns; state or county or township highways or roads; 11 buildings and grounds used for school purposes; public dance halls and 12 13 grounds adjacent thereto; premises where goods and services are offered to the public for retail sale; public buildings, public meeting halls, 14 lobbies, halls and dining rooms of hotels, restaurants, theatres, 15 stores, garages, and filling stations which are open to and are 16 generally used by the public and to which the public is permitted to 17 have unrestricted access; railroad trains, stages, buses, ferries, and 18 other public conveyances of all kinds and character, and the depots, 19 20 stops, and waiting rooms used in conjunction therewith which are open 21 to unrestricted use and access by the public; publicly owned bathing beaches, parks, or playgrounds; and all other places of like or similar 22 nature to which the general public has unrestricted right of access, 23 24 and which are generally used by the public.
  - (21) "Qualifying patient" means a person who:
  - (a) Is a patient of a health care professional;
  - (b) Has been diagnosed by that health care professional as having a terminal or debilitating medical condition;
- 29 (c) Is a resident of the state of Washington at the time of such 30 diagnosis;
  - (d) Has been advised by that health care professional about the risks and benefits of the medical use of ((marijuana)) cannabis; and
  - (e) Has been advised by that health care professional that ((they)) he or she may benefit from the medical use of ((marijuana)) cannabis.
    - $((\frac{5}{1}))$  (22) "Secretary" means the secretary of health.
- 36 (23) "Tamper-resistant paper" means paper that meets one or more of 37 the following industry-recognized features:
  - (a) One or more features designed to prevent copying of the paper;

(b) One or more features designed to prevent the erasure or 1 2 modification of information on the paper; or

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- (c) One or more features designed to prevent the use of counterfeit valid documentation.
  - (((6))) (24) "Terminal or debilitating medical condition" means:
- (a) Cancer, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), multiple sclerosis, 6 7 epilepsy or other seizure disorder, or spasticity disorders; or
- (b) Intractable pain((, limited for the purpose of this chapter to mean pain unrelieved by standard medical treatments and medications)); 9 10
  - (c) Glaucoma, either acute or chronic((, limited for the purpose of this chapter to mean increased intraocular pressure unrelieved by standard treatments and medications)); or
  - (d) Crohn's disease with debilitating symptoms ((unrelieved by standard treatments or medications)); or
  - (e) Hepatitis C with debilitating nausea or intractable pain ((unrelieved by standard treatments or medications)); or
  - (f) Diseases, including anorexia, which result in nausea, vomiting, ((wasting)) cachexia, appetite loss, cramping, seizures, muscle spasms, or spasticity((, when these symptoms are unrelieved by standard treatments or medications)); or
  - (g) Any other medical condition duly approved by the Washington state medical quality assurance commission in consultation with the board of osteopathic medicine and surgery as directed in this chapter.
  - (25) "THC concentration" means percent of  $((\frac{7}{1}))$ tetrahydrocannabinol content per weight or volume of useable cannabis or cannabis product.
  - (26) "Useable cannabis" means dried flowers of the Cannabis plant having a THC concentration greater than three-tenths of one percent. <u>Useable cannabis excludes stems, stalks, leaves, seeds, and roots.</u> For purposes of this subsection, "dried" means containing less than fifteen percent moisture content by weight. The term "useable cannabis" does not include cannabis products.
    - (27)(a) Until July 1, 2012, "valid documentation" means:
- 35  $((\frac{a}{a}))$  (i) A statement signed and dated by a qualifying patient's 36 health care professional written on tamper-resistant paper, which 37 states that, in the health care professional's professional opinion,

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- the patient may benefit from the medical use of ((marijuana)) cannabis;
  ((and
  - (b))) (ii) Proof of identity such as a Washington state driver's license or identicard, as defined in RCW 46.20.035; and
    - (iii) In the case of a designated provider, the signed and dated document valid for one year from the date of signature executed by the qualifying patient who has designated the provider; and
      - (b) Beginning July 1, 2012, "valid documentation" means:
- 9 (i) An original statement signed and dated by a qualifying
  10 patient's health care professional written on tamper-resistant paper
  11 and valid for up to one year from the date of the health care
  12 professional's signature, which states that, in the health care
  13 professional's professional opinion, the patient may benefit from the
  14 medical use of cannabis;
- (ii) Proof of identity such as a Washington state driver's license or identicard, as defined in RCW 46.20.035; and
- (iii) In the case of a designated provider, the signed and dated document valid for up to one year from the date of signature executed by the qualifying patient who has designated the provider.

20 PART III

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### PROTECTIONS FOR HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS

- 22 **Sec. 301.** RCW 69.51A.030 and 2010 c 284 s 3 are each amended to 23 read as follows:
  - ((A health care professional shall be excepted from the state's criminal laws and shall not be penalized in any manner, or denied any right or privilege, for)) The following acts do not constitute crimes under state law or unprofessional conduct under chapter 18.130 RCW, and a health care professional may not be arrested, searched, prosecuted, disciplined, or subject to other criminal sanctions or civil consequences or liability under state law, or have real or personal property searched, seized, or forfeited pursuant to state law, notwithstanding any other provision of law:
- (1) Advising a ((qualifying)) patient about the risks and benefits of medical use of ((marijuana)) cannabis or that the ((qualifying)) patient may benefit from the medical use of ((marijuana where such use

is within a professional standard of care or in the individual health care professional's medical judgment)) cannabis; or

(2) Providing a ((qualifying)) patient meeting the criteria established under RCW 69.51A.010(21) with valid documentation, based upon the health care professional's assessment of the ((qualifying)) patient's medical history and current medical condition, ((that the medical use of marijuana may benefit a particular qualifying patient)) where such use is within a professional standard of care or in the individual health care professional's medical judgment.

10 PART IV

#### PROTECTIONS FOR QUALIFYING PATIENTS AND DESIGNATED PROVIDERS

- **Sec. 401.** RCW 69.51A.040 and 2007 c 371 s 5 are each amended to 13 read as follows:
  - (((1) If a law enforcement officer determines that marijuana is being possessed lawfully under the medical marijuana law, the officer may document the amount of marijuana, take a representative sample that is large enough to test, but not seize the marijuana. A law enforcement officer or agency shall not be held civilly liable for failure to seize marijuana in this circumstance.
  - (2) If charged with a violation of state law relating to marijuana, any qualifying patient who is engaged in the medical use of marijuana, or any designated provider who assists a qualifying patient in the medical use of marijuana, will be deemed to have established an affirmative defense to such charges by proof of his or her compliance with the requirements provided in this chapter. Any person meeting the requirements appropriate to his or her status under this chapter shall be considered to have engaged in activities permitted by this chapter and shall not be penalized in any manner, or denied any right or privilege, for such actions.
  - (3) A qualifying patient, if eighteen years of age or older, or a designated provider shall:
- 32 (a) Meet all criteria for status as a qualifying patient or 33 designated provider;
- 34 (b) Possess no more marijuana than is necessary for the patient's 35 personal, medical use, not exceeding the amount necessary for a sixty-36 day supply; and

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(c) Present his or her valid documentation to any law enforcement official who questions the patient or provider regarding his or her medical use of marijuana.

(4) A qualifying patient, if under eighteen years of age at the time he or she is alleged to have committed the offense, shall demonstrate compliance with subsection (3)(a) and (c) of this section. However, any possession under subsection (3)(b) of this section, as well as any production, acquisition, and decision as to dosage and frequency of use, shall be the responsibility of the parent or legal guardian of the qualifying patient.)) The medical use of cannabis in accordance with the terms and conditions of this chapter does not constitute a crime and a qualifying patient or designated provider in compliance with the terms and conditions of this chapter may not be arrested, searched, prosecuted, or subject to other criminal sanctions or civil consequences under state law, or have real or personal property searched, seized, or forfeited pursuant to state law, and investigating peace officers and law enforcement agencies may not be held civilly liable for failure to seize cannabis in this circumstance: PROVIDED, That:

(1) The qualifying patient or designated provider possesses no more than fifteen cannabis plants and no more than twenty-four ounces of useable cannabis, no more cannabis product than reasonably could be produced with no more than twenty-four ounces of useable cannabis, or a combination of useable cannabis and cannabis product that does not exceed a combined total representing possession and processing of no more than twenty-four ounces of useable cannabis, or if a person is both a qualifying patient and a designated provider for another qualifying patient, no more than twice these amounts, whether the plants, useable cannabis, and cannabis product are possessed individually or in combination between the qualifying patient and his or her designated provider;

(2) The qualifying patient or designated provider presents his or her valid documentation, or proof of registration with the department of health, to any peace officer who questions the patient or provider regarding his or her medical use of cannabis;

(3) The qualifying patient or designated provider keeps a copy of his or her health care professional's authorizing statement and the

qualifying patient or designated provider's contact information posted prominently next to any cannabis plants, cannabis products, or useable cannabis located at his or her residence;

- (4) The investigating peace officer does not possess evidence that the designated provider has converted cannabis produced or obtained for the qualifying patient for his or her own personal use or benefit; and
- 7 (5) The investigating peace officer does not possess evidence that 8 the designated provider has served as a designated provider to more 9 than one qualifying patient within a fifteen-day period.
- NEW SECTION. **Sec. 402.** (1) Qualifying patients may create and participate in collective gardens for the purpose of producing, processing, transporting, and delivering cannabis for medical use subject to the following conditions:
  - (a) No more than twenty-five qualifying patients may participate in a single collective garden at any time;
  - (b) A collective garden may contain no more than fifteen plants per patient up to a total of ninety plants for six patients, and no more than a total of ninety-nine plants if seven or more patients are participating in the collective garden;
  - (c) No more than ninety-six ounces of useable cannabis may be on the premises of a collective garden at any time;
  - (d) A copy of each qualifying patient's valid documentation, including a copy of the patient's proof of identity, must be available at all times on the premises of the collective garden; and
  - (e) No useable cannabis from the collective garden is delivered to anyone other than one of the qualifying patients participating in the collective garden.
  - (2) For purposes of this section, the creation of a "collective garden" means qualifying patients sharing responsibility for acquiring and supplying the resources required to produce and process cannabis for medical use such as, for example, a location for a collective garden; equipment, supplies, and labor necessary to plant, grow, and harvest cannabis; cannabis plants, seeds, and cuttings; and equipment, supplies, and labor necessary for proper construction, plumbing, wiring, and ventilation of a garden of cannabis plants.
- 36 (3) A person who knowingly violates a provision of subsection (1) 37 of this section is not entitled to the protections of this chapter.

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NEW SECTION. Sec. 403. (1) A qualifying patient may revoke his or her designation of a specific provider and designate a different provider at any time. A revocation of designation must be in writing, signed and dated. The protections of this chapter cease to apply to a person who has served as a designated provider to a qualifying patient seventy-two hours after receipt of that patient's revocation of his or her designation.

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(2) A person may stop serving as a designated provider to a given qualifying patient at any time. However, that person may not begin serving as a designated provider to a different qualifying patient until fifteen days have elapsed from the date the last qualifying patient designated him or her to serve as a provider.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 404. A qualifying patient or designated provider in possession of cannabis plants, useable cannabis, or cannabis product exceeding the limits set forth in RCW 69.51A.040(1) but otherwise in compliance with all other terms and conditions of this chapter may establish an affirmative defense to charges of violations of state law relating to cannabis through proof at trial, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the qualifying patient's necessary medical use exceeds the amounts set forth in RCW 69.51A.040(1). investigating peace officer may seize cannabis plants, useable cannabis, or cannabis product exceeding the amounts set forth in RCW 69.51A.040(1): PROVIDED, That in the case of cannabis plants, the qualifying patient or designated provider shall be allowed to select the plants that will remain at the location. The officer and his or her law enforcement agency may not be held civilly liable for failure to seize cannabis in this circumstance.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 405. A qualifying patient or designated provider who does not present his or her valid documentation, or proof of registration with the department of health, to a peace officer who questions the patient or provider regarding his or her medical use of cannabis but is in compliance with all other terms and conditions of this chapter may establish an affirmative defense to charges of violations of state law relating to cannabis through proof at trial, by a preponderance of the evidence, that he or she was a validly authorized qualifying patient or designated provider at the time of the

officer's questioning. A qualifying patient or designated provider who establishes an affirmative defense under the terms of this section may also establish an affirmative defense under section 404 of this act.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 406. A nonresident who is duly authorized to engage in the medical use of cannabis under the laws of another state or territory of the United States may raise an affirmative defense to charges of violations of Washington state law relating to cannabis, provided that the nonresident:

- (1) Possesses no more than fifteen cannabis plants and no more than twenty-four ounces of useable cannabis, no more cannabis product than reasonably could be produced with no more than twenty-four ounces of useable cannabis, or a combination of useable cannabis and cannabis product that does not exceed a combined total representing possession and processing of no more than twenty-four ounces of useable cannabis;
- (2) Is in compliance with all provisions of this chapter other than requirements relating to being a Washington resident or possessing valid documentation issued by a licensed health care professional in Washington; and
- (3) Presents the documentation of authorization required under the nonresident's authorizing state or territory's law and proof of identity issued by the authorizing state or territory to any peace officer who questions the nonresident regarding his or her medical use of cannabis.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 407. A qualifying patient's medical use of cannabis as authorized by a health care professional may not be a sole disqualifying factor in determining the patient's suitability for an organ transplant, unless it is shown that this use poses a significant risk of rejection or organ failure. This section does not preclude a health care professional from requiring that a patient abstain from the medical use of cannabis, for a period of time determined by the health care professional, while waiting for a transplant organ or before the patient undergoes an organ transplant.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 408. A qualifying patient or designated provider may not have his or her parental rights or residential time with a child restricted solely due to his or her medical use of

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- 1 cannabis in compliance with the terms of this chapter absent written
- 2 findings supported by evidence that such use has resulted in a long-
- 3 term impairment that interferes with the performance of parenting
- 4 functions as defined under RCW 26.09.004.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 409. (1) A qualifying patient may not be refused employment, discharged from employment, or discriminated against in compensation or in other terms or conditions of employment solely as a result of his or her off-site medical use of cannabis:
- 9 PROVIDED, That:

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- 10 (a) The employer is not a federal contractor or grant recipient 11 under the drug-free workplace act (41 U.S.C. 701 et seq.);
  - (b) The particular employment does not involve:
- 13 (i) Public safety responsibilities;
  - (ii) Handling dangerous substances;
- 15 (iii) Hazardous physical activities;
- 16 (iv) Routine operation of motor vehicles, heavy equipment, or 17 portable power tools falling within the scope of chapter 296-807 WAC; 18 or
- 19 (v) Routine performance of other safety-sensitive activities; or
- 20 (c) The off-site medical use of cannabis by a particular employee 21 does not prevent the proper performance of his or her work.
- (2) A qualifying patient deeming himself or herself injured by any act in violation of this section is entitled to pursue the remedies and enforcement procedures provided under chapter 49.60 RCW.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 410. A qualifying patient may not be refused or evicted from housing solely as a result of his or her possession or use of useable cannabis or cannabis products.
- 28 NEW SECTION. Sec. 411. In imposing any criminal sentence, 29 deferred prosecution, stipulated order of continuance, deferred 30 disposition, or dispositional order, any court organized under the laws 31 of Washington state may permit the medical use of cannabis in 32 compliance with the terms of this chapter and exclude it as a possible 33 ground for finding that the offender has violated the conditions or 34 requirements of the sentence, deferred prosecution, stipulated order of

- continuance, deferred disposition, or dispositional order. This section does not require the accommodation of any on-site medical use of cannabis in any correctional facility.
- 4 **Sec. 412.** RCW 69.51A.050 and 1999 c 2 s 7 are each amended to read 5 as follows:

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- (1) The lawful possession, delivery, dispensing, production, or manufacture of ((medical marijuana)) cannabis for medical use as authorized by this chapter shall not result in the forfeiture or seizure of any real or personal property including, but not limited to, cannabis intended for medical use, items used to facilitate the medical use of cannabis or its production or dispensing for medical use, or proceeds of sales of cannabis for medical use made by licensed producers, licensed processors of cannabis products, or licensed dispensers.
- (2) No person shall be prosecuted for constructive possession, conspiracy, or any other criminal offense solely for being in the presence or vicinity of ((medical marijuana)) cannabis intended for medical use or its use as authorized by this chapter.
- 19 (3) The state shall not be held liable for any deleterious outcomes 20 from the medical use of ((marijuana)) cannabis by any qualifying 21 patient.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 413. Nothing in this chapter or in the rules adopted to implement it precludes a qualifying patient or designated provider from engaging in the private, unlicensed, noncommercial production, possession, transportation, delivery, or administration of cannabis for medical use as authorized under RCW 69.51A.040.

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LIMITATIONS ON PROTECTIONS FOR QUALIFYING
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PATIENTS AND DESIGNATED PROVIDERS

- 30 **Sec. 501.** RCW 69.51A.060 and 2010 c 284 s 4 are each amended to read as follows:
- (1) ((It shall be a misdemeanor to use or display medical marijuana in a manner or place which is open to the view of the general public.)) It is unlawful to open a package containing cannabis or consume

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- cannabis in a public place in a manner that presents a reasonably 1 2 foreseeable risk that another person would see and be able to identify the substance contained in the package or being consumed as cannabis. 3 A person who violates a provision of this section is guilty of a class 4 3 civil infraction under chapter 7.80 RCW. This subsection does not 5 apply to licensed dispensers or their employees, members, officers, or 6 directors displaying cannabis to customers on their licensed premises 7 as long as such displays are not visible to members of the public 8 standing or passing outside the premises. 9
  - (2) Nothing in this chapter requires any health insurance provider to be liable for any claim for reimbursement for the medical use of ((marijuana)) cannabis.
  - (3) Nothing in this chapter requires any health care professional to authorize the <u>medical</u> use of ((<u>medical marijuana</u>)) <u>cannabis</u> for a patient.
  - (4) Nothing in this chapter requires any accommodation of any onsite medical use of ((marijuana)) cannabis in any place of employment, in any school bus or on any school grounds, in any youth center, in any correctional facility, or smoking ((medical marijuana)) cannabis in any public place as that term is defined in RCW 70.160.020.
  - (5) It is a class C felony to fraudulently produce any record purporting to be, or tamper with the content of any record for the purpose of having it accepted as, valid documentation under RCW  $69.51A.010((\frac{1}{2}))$  (27)(a), or to backdate such documentation to a time earlier than its actual date of execution.
  - (6) ((No person shall be entitled to claim the affirmative defense provided in RCW 69.51A.040 for engaging)) The fact that a qualifying patient has been authorized to engage in the medical use of ((marijuana in a way that endangers the health or well being of any person through the use of a motorized vehicle on a street, road, or highway)) cannabis does not constitute a defense against a charge of violating RCW 46.61.502 or 46.61.504.

#### 33 PART VI

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## LICENSED PRODUCERS AND LICENSED PROCESSORS OF CANNABIS PRODUCTS

35 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 601.** A person may not act as a licensed producer without a license for each production facility issued by the

department of agriculture. Provided they are acting in compliance with 1 2 the terms of this chapter and rules adopted to enforce and carry out 3 its purposes, licensed producers and their employees, members, 4 officers, and directors may manufacture, plant, cultivate, grow, harvest, produce, prepare, propagate, process, package, repackage, 5 6 transport, transfer, deliver, label, relabel, wholesale, or possess 7 cannabis intended for medical use by qualifying patients, including 8 seeds, seedlings, cuttings, plants, and useable cannabis, and may not be arrested, searched, prosecuted, or subject to other criminal 9 10 sanctions or civil consequences under state law, or have real or personal property searched, seized, or forfeited pursuant to state law, 11 12 for such activities, notwithstanding any other provision of law.

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NEW SECTION. Sec. 602. A person may not act as a licensed processor without a license for each processing facility issued by the department of agriculture. Provided they are acting in compliance with the terms of this chapter and rules adopted to enforce and carry out its purposes, licensed processors of cannabis products and their employees, members, officers, and directors may possess useable manufacture, produce, prepare, process, cannabis and package, repackage, transport, transfer, deliver, label, relabel, wholesale, or possess cannabis products intended for medical use by qualifying patients, and may not be arrested, searched, prosecuted, or subject to other criminal sanctions or civil consequences under state law, or have real or personal property searched, seized, or forfeited pursuant to state law, for such activities, notwithstanding any other provision of law.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 603. The director shall administer and carry out the provisions of this chapter relating to licensed producers and licensed processors of cannabis products, and rules adopted hereunder, and he or she may:

- (1) Inspect the production, processing, weighing, packaging, labeling, storage, and shipping of cannabis produced and processed by licensees;
  - (2) Inspect and grade cannabis produced and processed by licensees;
- 35 (3) Approve or disapprove the facilities, including scales, of all licensed producers and licensed processors of cannabis products;

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1 (4) Investigate all complaints of fraud in the operation of any 2 licensed producer, licensed processor of cannabis products, production 3 facility, or processing facility;

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- (5) Examine, inspect, and audit, during ordinary business hours, any producer or processor licensed under this chapter, including all production facilities, processing facilities, and all cannabis therein and examine, inspect, audit, or record all books, documents, and records;
- (6) Administer oaths and issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses, or the production of books, documents, and records anywhere in the state pursuant to a hearing relative to the purposes and provisions of this chapter. Witnesses shall be entitled to fees for attendance and travel, as provided in chapter 2.40 RCW;
- 14 (7) Adopt rules establishing inspection standards and procedures 15 for cannabis intended for medical use;
  - (8) Adopt rules regarding the identification of cannabis intended for medical use so that such cannabis may be readily identified if stolen or removed in violation of the provisions of this chapter from a production or processing facility, or if otherwise unlawfully transported;
- 21 (9) Adopt all the necessary rules for carrying out the purposes and 22 provisions of this chapter.
- 23 NEW SECTION. Sec. 604. The director is authorized to deny, 24 suspend, or revoke a producer's or processor's license after a hearing 25 in any case in which it is determined that there has been a violation or refusal to comply with the requirements of this chapter or rules 26 All hearings for the denial, suspension, 27 adopted hereunder. revocation of a producer's or processor's license are subject to 28 29 chapter 34.05 RCW, the administrative procedure act, as enacted or 30 hereafter amended.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 605. (1) By July 1, 2012, taking into consideration, but not being limited by, the security requirements described in 21 C.F.R. Sec. 1301.71-1301.76, the director shall adopt rules:
- 35 (a) Prescribing grades and standards which he or she deems suitable

for inspection of cannabis intended for medical use in the state of Washington;

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- (b) Providing for inspection or grading and certification of grade, grading factors, condition, cannabinoid profile, THC concentration, or other qualitative measurement of cannabis intended for medical use;
- (c) Fixing the sizes, dimensions, and safety and security features required of containers to be used for packing, handling, or storing cannabis intended for medical use;
- (d) Establishing labeling requirements for cannabis intended for medical use including information on whether the cannabis was grown using organic, inorganic, or synthetic fertilizers;
- (e) Establishing requirements for the licensure of producers, and processors of cannabis products, setting forth procedures to obtain licenses, and determining expiration dates and renewal requirements;
- 15 (f) Providing for mandatory inspection of production and processing facilities;
  - (g) Establishing requirements for transportation of cannabis intended for medical use from production facilities to processing facilities and licensed dispensers;
  - (h) Enforcing and carrying out the provisions of this section and the rules adopted to carry out its purposes; and
  - (i) Establishing license application and renewal fees adequate to recapture the cost to the state of implementing, maintaining, and enforcing the provisions of this section and section 902 of this act and the rules adopted to carry out their purposes. Such fees shall reflect a range of classes of licenses, varying in proportion to revenues received by the licensees.
  - (2) Fees collected under this section must be deposited into the agricultural local fund created in RCW 43.23.230.
- 30 (3) During the rule-making process, the department of agriculture 31 shall consult with stakeholders and persons with relevant expertise, to 32 include but not be limited to qualifying patients, designated 33 providers, health care professionals, state and local law enforcement 34 agencies, and the department of health.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 606. (1) Each licensed producer and licensed processor of cannabis products shall maintain complete records at all times with respect to all cannabis produced, processed, weighed,

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tested, stored, shipped, or sold. The director shall adopt rules specifying the minimum recordkeeping requirements necessary to comply with this section.

- (2) The property, books, records, accounts, papers, and proceedings of every licensed producer and licensed processor of cannabis products shall be subject to inspection by the department of agriculture at any time during ordinary business hours. Licensed producers and licensed processors of cannabis products shall maintain adequate records and systems for the filing and accounting of crop production, product manufacturing and processing, records of weights and measurements, product testing, receipts, canceled receipts, other documents, and transactions necessary or common to the medical cannabis industry.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 607. Each licensed producer and licensed processor of cannabis products shall report information to the department of agriculture at such times and as may be reasonably required by the director for the necessary enforcement and supervision of a sound, reasonable, and efficient cannabis inspection program for the protection of the health and welfare of qualifying patients.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 608. The production facilities of a licensed producer, and processing facilities of a licensed processor of cannabis products, shall be maintained in a manner that will provide a reasonable means of ingress and egress to all areas and equipment, and an adequate facility to complete the inspections shall be provided.
  - NEW SECTION. Sec. 609. (1) The department of agriculture may give written notice to a licensed producer or processor of cannabis products to submit to inspection, or furnish required reports, documents, or other requested information, under such conditions and at such time as the department of agriculture may deem necessary whenever a licensed producer or processor of cannabis products fails to:
- 30 (a) Submit his or her books, papers, or property to lawful inspection or audit;
- 32 (b) Submit required reports or documents to the department of 33 agriculture by their due date; or
- 34 (c) Furnish the department of agriculture with requested 35 information.

(2) If the licensed producer or processor of cannabis products fails to comply with the terms of the notice within seventy-two hours from the date of its issuance, or within such further time as the department of agriculture may allow, the department of agriculture shall levy a fine of five hundred dollars per day from the final date for compliance allowed by this section or the department of agriculture. In those cases where the failure to comply continues for more than seven days or where the director determines the failure to comply creates a threat to public health, public safety, or a substantial risk of diversion of cannabis to unauthorized persons or purposes, the department of agriculture may, in lieu of levying further fines, petition the superior court of the county where the licensee's principal place of business in Washington is located, as shown by the license application, for an order:

- (a) Authorizing the department of agriculture to seize and take possession of all books, papers, cannabis, and property of all kinds used in connection with the conduct or the operation of the licensed producer or processor's business, and the books, papers, records, and property that pertain specifically, exclusively, and directly to that business; and
- (b) Enjoining the licensed producer or processor from interfering with the department of agriculture in the discharge of its duties as required by this chapter.
  - (3) All necessary costs and expenses, including attorneys' fees, incurred by the department of agriculture in carrying out the provisions of this section may be recovered at the same time and as part of the action filed under this section.
  - NEW SECTION. Sec. 610. Samples of cannabis drawn by department of agriculture inspectors, unless returned by agreement to the producer or applicant for a license to produce, or to the processor or applicant for a license to process cannabis products, shall become the property of the state and subject to disposition by the department of agriculture. The department of agriculture must adopt rules relating to sample retention and disposal.
- 35 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 611.** (1) A licensed producer may not sell or deliver cannabis to any person other than a department of agriculture

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- 1 inspector, licensed processor of cannabis products, licensed dispenser,
- 2 or law enforcement officer except as provided by court order.
- Wiolation of this section is a class C felony punishable according to chapter 9A.20 RCW.
- 5 (2) A licensed processor of cannabis products may not sell or 6 deliver cannabis to any person other than a department of agriculture 7 inspector, licensed dispenser, or law enforcement officer except as 8 provided by court order. Violation of this section is a class C felony 9 punishable according to chapter 9A.20 RCW.

10 PART VII

#### 11 LICENSED DISPENSERS

- 12 NEW SECTION. Sec. 701. A person may not act as a licensed 13 dispenser without a license for each place of business issued by the department of health. Provided they are acting in compliance with the 14 terms of this chapter and rules adopted to enforce and carry out its 15 16 purposes, licensed dispensers and their employees, members, officers, 17 and directors may deliver, distribute, dispense, transfer, prepare, package, repackage, label, relabel, sell at retail, or possess cannabis 18 19 intended for medical use by qualifying patients, including seeds, 20 seedlings, cuttings, plants, useable cannabis, and cannabis products, 21 and may not be arrested, searched, prosecuted, or subject to other 22 criminal sanctions or civil consequences under state law, or have real or personal property searched, seized, or forfeited pursuant to state 23 24 law, for such activities, notwithstanding any other provision of law.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 702. (1) By July 1, 2012, taking into consideration the security requirements described in 21 C.F.R. 1301.71-1301.76, the secretary shall adopt rules:
- (a) Establishing requirements for the licensure of dispensers of cannabis for medical use, setting forth procedures to obtain licenses, and determining expiration dates and renewal requirements;
- 31 (b) Providing for mandatory inspection of licensed dispensers' 32 locations;
- 33 (c) Establishing procedures governing the suspension and revocation 34 of licenses of dispensers;

- 1 (d) Establishing recordkeeping requirements for licensed 2 dispensers;
- 3 (e) Fixing the sizes and dimensions of containers to be used for 4 dispensing cannabis for medical use;

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- (f) Establishing safety standards for containers to be used for dispensing cannabis for medical use;
- (g) Establishing cannabis storage requirements, including security requirements;
- 9 (h) Establishing cannabis labeling requirements, to include 10 information on whether the cannabis was grown using organic, inorganic, 11 or synthetic fertilizers;
- 12 (i) Establishing physical standards for cannabis dispensing 13 facilities;
- 14 (j) Establishing physical standards for sanitary conditions for 15 cannabis dispensing facilities;
- 16 (k) Establishing physical and sanitation standards for cannabis 17 dispensing equipment;
  - (1) Enforcing and carrying out the provisions of this section and the rules adopted to carry out its purposes; and
  - (m) Establishing license application and renewal fees adequate to recapture the cost to the state of implementing, maintaining, and enforcing the provisions of this section and section 903 of this act and the rules adopted to carry out their purposes, pursuant to the secretary's authority under RCW 43.70.250. Such fees shall reflect a range of classes of licenses, varying in proportion to revenues received by the licensees.
- 27 (2) Fees collected under this section must be deposited into the 28 health professions account created in RCW 43.70.320.
- 29 (3) During the rule-making process, the department of health shall 30 consult with stakeholders and persons with relevant expertise, to 31 include but not be limited to qualifying patients, designated 32 providers, health care professionals, state and local law enforcement 33 agencies, and the department of agriculture.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 703. A new section is added to chapter 82.08 RCW to read as follows:
- The tax levied by RCW 82.08.020 does not apply to sales of useable cannabis or cannabis products intended for medical use that are

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- 1 dispensed to qualifying patients or designated providers by dispensers
- 2 licensed under chapter 69.51A RCW and the rules adopted to carry out
- 3 its purposes.

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NEW SECTION. Sec. 704. A licensed dispenser may not sell cannabis received from any person other than a licensed producer or licensed processor of cannabis products, or sell or deliver cannabis to any person other than a qualifying patient, designated provider, or licensed producer except as provided by court order. Violation of this section is a class C felony punishable according to chapter 9A.20 RCW.

10 PART VIII

# 11 MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS APPLYING TO ALL 12 LICENSED PRODUCERS, PROCESSORS, AND DISPENSERS

- NEW SECTION. Sec. 801. All weighing and measuring instruments and devices used by licensed producers, processors of cannabis products, and dispensers shall comply with the requirements set forth in chapter 19.94 RCW.
  - NEW SECTION. Sec. 802. (1) No licensed producer, processor of cannabis products, or dispenser may advertise cannabis for sale to the general public on broadcast television or radio or on a billboard in any manner that promotes or tends to promote the use or abuse of cannabis. For the purposes of this subsection, displaying cannabis, including artistic depictions of cannabis, is considered to promote or to tend to promote the use or abuse of cannabis.
    - (2) The department of agriculture may fine a licensed producer or processor of cannabis products up to one thousand dollars for each violation of subsection (1) of this section. Fines collected under this subsection must be deposited into the agriculture local fund created in RCW 43.23.230.
- 29 (3) The department of health may fine a licensed dispenser up to 30 one thousand dollars for each violation of subsection (1) of this 31 section. Fines collected under this subsection must be deposited into 32 the health professions account created in RCW 43.70.320.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 803. A prior conviction for a cannabis or marijuana offense may not disqualify an applicant from receiving a license to produce, process, or dispense cannabis for medical use, provided the conviction did not include any sentencing enhancements under RCW 9.94A.533 or analogous laws in other jurisdictions. Any criminal conviction of a current licensee may be considered in proceedings to suspend or revoke a license.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 804. A violation of any provision or section of this chapter that relates to the licensing and regulation of producers, processors, or dispensers, where no other penalty is provided for, and the violation of any rule adopted under this chapter constitutes a misdemeanor.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 805. (1) Every licensed producer or processor of cannabis products who fails to comply with this chapter, or any rule adopted under it, may be subjected to a civil penalty, as determined by the director, in an amount of not more than one thousand dollars for every such violation. Each violation shall be a separate and distinct offense.

- (2) Every licensed dispenser who fails to comply with this chapter, or any rule adopted under it, may be subjected to a civil penalty, as determined by the secretary, in an amount of not more than one thousand dollars for every such violation. Each violation shall be a separate and distinct offense.
- (3) Every person who, through an act of commission or omission, procures, aids, or abets in the violation shall be considered to have violated this chapter and may be subject to the penalty provided for in this section.

28 PART IX

- SECURE REGISTRATION OF QUALIFYING PATIENTS, DESIGNATED PROVIDERS,

  AND LICENSED PRODUCERS, PROCESSORS, AND DISPENSERS
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 901. (1) By July 1, 2012, the department of health shall adopt rules for the creation, implementation, maintenance, and timely upgrading of a secure and confidential registration system that allows:

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(a) A peace officer to verify at any time whether a health care professional has registered a person who has been contacted by that peace officer and has provided that peace officer information necessary to verify his or her registration as either a qualifying patient or a designated provider; and

- (b) A peace officer to verify at any time during ordinary business hours of the department of health whether a health care professional has registered a person as either a qualifying patient or a designated provider, or an address as the primary residence of a qualifying patient or designated provider.
- (2) Law enforcement shall comply with Article I, section 7 of the Washington state Constitution when accessing the registration system for criminal investigations, which, at a minimum, requires an articulated individualized suspicion of criminal activity.
- (3) Registration in the system shall be optional for qualifying patients and designated providers, not mandatory. Registrations are valid for one year. The department of health must adopt rules providing for registration renewals and for removing expired registrations from the registry.
- (4) Fees, including renewal fees, for qualifying patients and designated providers participating in the registration system shall be adequate to recapture the cost to the state of implementing, maintaining, and enforcing the provisions of this section and the rules adopted to carry out its purposes. Reduced fees shall be offered on an income-based sliding scale.
- (5) During the rule-making process, the department of health shall consult with stakeholders and persons with relevant expertise, to include but not be limited to qualifying patients, designated providers, health care professionals, state and local law enforcement agencies, and the University of Washington computer science and engineering security and privacy research lab.
  - (6) The registration system shall meet the following requirements:
- (a) Any personally identifiable information included in the registration system must be "nonreversible," pursuant to definitions and standards set forth by the national institute of standards and technology;
- (b) Any personally identifiable information included in the

registration system must not be susceptible to linkage by use of data external to the registration system;

- (c) The registration system must incorporate current best differential privacy practices, allowing for maximum accuracy of registration system queries while minimizing the chances of identifying the personally identifiable information included therein; and
- (d) The registration system must be upgradable and updated in a timely fashion to keep current with state of the art privacy and security standards and practices.
- (7) The registration system shall maintain a log of each verification query submitted by a peace officer, including the peace officer's name, agency, and identification number, for a period of no less than three years from the date of the query. Personally identifiable information of qualifying patients and designated providers included in the log shall be confidential and exempt from public disclosure, inspection, or copying under chapter 42.56 RCW: PROVIDED, That:
- (a) The subject of a registration query may appear during ordinary department of health business hours and inspect or copy log records relating to him or her upon adequate proof of identity; or
- (b) The subject of a registration query may submit a written request to the department of health, along with adequate proof of identity, for copies of log records relating to him or her.
- 24 (8) Fees collected under this section must be deposited into the 25 health professions account under RCW 43.70.320.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 902. The department of agriculture shall, in consultation with the department of health:
  - (1) Create and maintain a secure and confidential list of the persons to whom it has issued a license to produce cannabis for medical use or a license to process cannabis products that meets the requirements set forth in section 901(6) of this act.
  - (a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, the list shall be confidential and exempt from public disclosure, inspection, or copying under chapter 42.56 RCW.
- 35 (b) Names and other personally identifiable information from the 36 list may be released only to:

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(i) Authorized employees of the department of agriculture as necessary to perform official duties of the department of agriculture; or

- (ii) Authorized employees of state or local law enforcement agencies, only as necessary to verify that a person is a licensed producer or processor of cannabis products, or that a location is the recorded address of a production or processing facility owned or operated by a licensed producer or processor, and only after the inquiring state or local law enforcement employee has provided adequate identification;
- (2) Develop a secure and confidential system by which authorized employees of state and local law enforcement agencies may verify at all times, after providing adequate identification, that a person is a licensed producer or processor of cannabis products, or that a location is the recorded address of a production or processing facility owned or operated by a licensed producer or processor;
- (3) Maintain a log of all requests by employees of state and local law enforcement agencies, including the employee's name, agency, and identification number, for information relating to whether a person is a licensed producer or processor of cannabis products, or that a location is the recorded address of a production or processing facility owned or operated by a licensed producer or processor, and the information supplied, for a period of no less than three years from the date of the request. Personally identifiable information of licensed producers and processors of cannabis products included in the log shall be confidential and exempt from public disclosure, inspection, or copying under chapter 42.56 RCW, provided that:
- (a) The subject of a request for information may appear during ordinary department of agriculture business hours and inspect or copy log records relating to him or her upon adequate proof of identity; or
- (b) The subject of a request for information may submit a written request to the department of agriculture, along with adequate proof of identity, for copies of log records relating to him or her;
- (4)(a) Establish and collect reasonable fees for the dissemination of information to employees of state and local law enforcement agencies relating to whether a person is a licensed producer or processor of cannabis products, or that a location is the recorded address of a production or processing facility owned or operated by a licensed

producer or processor, and for the dissemination of log records relating to such requests for information to the subjects of those requests. Fees collected under this section must be deposited into the agricultural local fund created in RCW 43.23.230.

- (b) Authorized employees of state or local law enforcement agencies who obtain personally identifiable information from the list as authorized under this section may not release or use the information for any purpose other than verification that a person is a licensed producer or processor of cannabis products, or that a location is the recorded address of a production or processing facility owned or operated by a licensed producer or processor.
- (5) This section does not prohibit a department of agriculture employee from contacting state or local law enforcement for assistance during an emergency or while performing his or her duties under this chapter.

### <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 903.** The department of health shall:

- (1) Create and maintain a secure and confidential list of the persons to whom it has issued a license to dispense cannabis for medical use that meets the requirements set forth in section 901(6) of this act.
- (a) Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, the list shall be confidential and exempt from public disclosure, inspection, or copying under chapter 42.56 RCW.
- (b) Names and other personally identifiable information from the list may be released only to:
- (i) Authorized employees of the department of health as necessary to perform official duties of the department of health; or
- (ii) Authorized employees of state or local law enforcement agencies, only as necessary to verify that a person is a licensed dispenser, or that a location is the recorded address of a licensed dispenser, and only after the inquiring state or local law enforcement employee has provided adequate identification;
- (2) Develop a secure and confidential system by which authorized employees of state and local law enforcement agencies may verify at all times, after providing adequate identification, that a person is a licensed dispenser, or that a location is the recorded address of a licensed dispenser;

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(3) Maintain a log of all requests by employees of state and local law enforcement agencies, including the employee's name, agency, and identification number, for information relating to whether a person is a licensed dispenser, or that a location is the recorded address of a licensed dispenser, and the information supplied, for a period of no less than three years from the date of the request. Personally identifiable information of licensed dispensers included in the log shall be confidential and exempt from public disclosure, inspection, or copying under chapter 42.56 RCW: PROVIDED, That:

- (a) The subject of a request for information may appear during ordinary department of health business hours and inspect or copy log records relating to him or her upon adequate proof of identity; or
- (b) The subject of a request for information may submit a written request to the department of health, along with adequate proof of identity, for copies of log records relating to him or her;
- (4)(a) Establish and collect reasonable fees for the dissemination of information to employees of state and local law enforcement agencies relating to whether a person is a licensed dispenser, or that a location is the recorded address of a licensed dispenser, and for the dissemination of log records relating to such requests for information to the subjects of those requests. Fees collected under this section must be deposited into the health professions account created in RCW 43.70.320.
- (b) Authorized employees of state or local law enforcement agencies who obtain personally identifiable information from the list as authorized under this section may not release or use the information for any purpose other than verification that a person is a licensed dispenser, or that a location is the recorded address of a licensed dispenser.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 904. (1) Before making a warrantless arrest or warrantless search or seizure based on probable cause, a peace officer investigating a cannabis-related incident shall ascertain whether the person or location under investigation is registered with: The department of health as a qualifying patient, designated provider, licensed dispenser, or primary residence of a qualifying patient or designated provider; or the department of agriculture as a licensed producer, processor of cannabis products, production facility,

processing facility. Registered persons may not be arrested or searched, or have personal property searched or seized, and registered locations may not be searched or seized, unless evidence exists of conduct that would disqualify the person from the protections of this chapter, or probable cause exists that another criminal offense has been or is being committed.

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- (2) Before seeking a search warrant or arrest warrant, a peace officer investigating a cannabis-related incident shall ascertain whether the location or person under investigation is registered with: The department of health as a qualifying patient, designated provider or licensed dispenser, or primary residence of a qualifying patient or designated provider; or the department of agriculture as a licensed producer, processor of cannabis products, production facility, or processing facility. If either department reports that the location or person is registered, the peace officer may not seek a warrant, unless evidence exists of conduct that would disqualify the location or person from the protections of this chapter, or probable cause exists that another criminal offense has been or is being committed. officer seeks a warrant, the affidavit submitted in support of the application for the warrant shall include that registration checks were conducted with the appropriate department, and the results of such checks.
- (3) If a peace officer discovers cannabis at a location outside ordinary business hours of the department of health, and no person is present to provide information allowing the officer to ascertain whether the location is the primary residence of a registered qualifying patient or designated provider, the officer shall make reasonable efforts to contact the occupant of the location before seizing cannabis that falls within the limits described in RCW 69.51A.040. For the purposes of this section, reasonable efforts include, at a minimum, attempting to contact the qualifying patient or designated provider using the contact information required by RCW 69.51A.040(3).
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 905. (1) Any person who discloses, disseminates, or allows to be inspected or copied personally identifiable information of a qualifying patient, designated provider, licensed producer, licensed processor of cannabis products, or licensed

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dispenser contained in a registry or licensing record, except as authorized by this chapter, shall pay a civil penalty of five hundred dollars to the subject of the record containing the personally identifiable information. This penalty applies separately to each such disclosure, dissemination, inspection, or copying of the record.

- (2) Any peace officer who fails to comply with the requirements of section 904 of this act shall pay a civil penalty of five hundred dollars to any qualifying patient, designated provider, licensed producer, licensed processor of cannabis products, or licensed dispenser who is arrested or searched, or who has real or personal property searched or seized, if such person was currently registered at the time of the arrest, search, or seizure, no evidence existed at the time of conduct that would disqualify the person from the protections of this chapter, and no probable cause existed at the time that another criminal offense had been or was being committed.
- (3) A qualifying patient, designated provider, licensed producer, licensed processor of cannabis products, or licensed dispenser deeming himself or herself injured by any act subject to the penalties of this section shall be entitled to bring a civil action to pursue the remedies provided by this section. A plaintiff who prevails on a claim brought under this section shall be entitled to recover reasonable attorneys' fees and costs. A defendant who prevails is not allowed to recover fees or costs unless the defendant proves, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the plaintiff initiated the action in bad faith or without any evidence whatsoever that would support a reasonable belief that he or she was entitled to the remedies provided in this section.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 906. A new section is added to chapter 42.56 RCW to read as follows:

Records containing names and other personally identifiable information relating to qualifying patients, designated providers, and persons licensed as producers or dispensers of cannabis for medical use, or as processors of cannabis products, under chapter 69.51A RCW and rules adopted to carry out its purposes are exempt from disclosure under this chapter.

1 PART X
2 EVALUATION

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<u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 1001.** (1) By July 1, 2014, the Washington state institute for public policy shall, within available funds, conduct a cost-benefit evaluation of the implementation of this act and the rules adopted to carry out its purposes.

- (2) The evaluation of the implementation of this act and the rules adopted to carry out its purposes shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, consideration of the following factors:
- 10 (a) Qualifying patients' access to an adequate source of cannabis 11 for medical use;
- 12 (b) Qualifying patients' access to a safe source of cannabis for 13 medical use;
- 14 (c) Qualifying patients' access to a consistent source of cannabis 15 for medical use;
- (d) Qualifying patients' access to a secure source of cannabis for medical use;
- 18 (e) Qualifying patients' and designated providers' contact with law 19 enforcement and involvement in the criminal justice system;
- 20 (f) Diversion of cannabis intended for medical use to nonmedical uses; and
  - (g) Incidents of home invasion burglaries, robberies, and other violent and property crimes associated with qualifying patients accessing cannabis for medical use.
- 25 (3) For purposes of facilitating this evaluation, the departments 26 of health and agriculture will make available to the Washington state 27 institute for public policy requested data, and any other data either 28 department may consider relevant, from which all personally 29 identifiable information has been redacted.
- NEW SECTION. Sec. 1002. A new section is added to chapter 28B.20 RCW to read as follows:
- The University of Washington may conduct scientific research on the efficacy and safety of administering cannabis as part of medical treatment. As part of this research, the University of Washington may develop and conduct studies to ascertain the general medical safety and efficacy of cannabis and may develop medical guidelines for the appropriate administration and use of cannabis.

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1	PART XI
2	CONSTRUCTION

Sec. 1101. The state of Washington fully occupies 3 NEW SECTION. 4 and preempts the entire field of authorizing and regulating the production, processing, dispensing, possession, and use of cannabis for 5 medical purposes. Cities, towns, and counties or other municipalities 6 7 may enact only those laws, ordinances, regulations, and rules relating to the medical use of cannabis that are consistent with this chapter 8 9 and state administrative rules adopted pursuant to it. Local laws, 10 ordinances, regulations, and rules that are inconsistent with the 11 requirements of state law and regulations adopted pursuant to this 12 chapter may not be enacted and are preempted and repealed, regardless of the nature of the code, charter, or home rule status of the city, 13 14 town, county, or municipality. This section does not preempt zoning requirements for 15 reasonable licensed producers, licensed 16 processors of cannabis products, and licensed dispensers that are 17 adopted by cities, towns, and counties or other municipalities pursuant 18 to their authority and duties under chapter 36.70A RCW.

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1102. If any provision of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of the act that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this act are severable.

24 **Sec. 1103.** RCW 69.51A.900 and 1999 c 2 s 1 are each amended to 25 read as follows:

This chapter may be known and cited as the Washington state medical use of ((marijuana)) cannabis act.

28 PART XII

# 29 MISCELLANEOUS

30 NEW SECTION. Sec. 1201. (1) The legislature recognizes that there are cannabis producers and cannabis dispensaries in operation as of the 31 32 effective date of this section that are unregulated by the state and 33 who produce and dispense cannabis for medical use by qualifying patients. 34 The legislature intends that these producers and

dispensaries become licensed in accordance with the requirements of 1 2 this chapter and that this licensing provides them with arrest protection so long as they remain in compliance with the requirements 3 4 of this chapter and the rules adopted under this chapter. legislature further recognizes that cannabis producers and cannabis 5 dispensaries in current operation are not able to become licensed until 6 7 the department of agriculture and the department of health adopt rules 8 and, consequently, it is likely they will remain unlicensed until at 9 least July 1, 2012. These producers and dispensary owners and operators run the risk of arrest between the effective date of this 10 11 section and the time they become licensed. Therefore, the legislature 12 intends to provide them with an affirmative defense if they meet the 13 requirements of this section.

(2) If charged with a violation of state law relating to cannabis, a producer of cannabis or a dispensary and its owners and operators that are engaged in the production or dispensing of cannabis to a qualifying patient or who assists a qualifying patient in the medical use of cannabis is deemed to have established an affirmative defense to such charges by proof of compliance with this section.

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- (3) In order to assert an affirmative defense under this section, a cannabis producer or cannabis dispensary must:
- (a) In the case of producers, solely provide cannabis to cannabis dispensaries for the medical use of cannabis by qualified patients;
- (b) In the case of dispensaries, solely provide cannabis to qualified patients for their medical use;
- (c) Be registered with the secretary of state as of January 1, 2011;
  - (d) File a letter of intent with the department of agriculture or the department of health, as the case may be, asserting that the producer or dispenser intends to become licensed in accordance with this chapter and rules adopted by the appropriate department; and
  - (e) File a letter of intent with the city clerk if in an incorporated area or to the county clerk if in an unincorporated area stating they operate as a producer or dispensary and that they comply with the provisions of this chapter and will comply with subsequent department rule making.
  - (4) Upon receiving a letter of intent under subsection (3) of this section, the department of agriculture, the department of health, and

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- 1 the city clerk or county clerk must send a letter of acknowledgment to
- 2 the producer or dispenser. The producer and dispenser must display
- 3 this letter of acknowledgment in a prominent place in their facility.
- 4 (5) This section expires July 1, 2012.
- 5 NEW SECTION. Sec. 1202. RCW 69.51A.080 (Adoption of rules by the
- 6 department of health--Sixty-day supply for qualifying patients) and
- 7 2007 c 371 s 8 are each repealed.
- 8 <u>NEW SECTION.</u> **Sec. 1203.** Sections 402 through 411, 413, 601
- 9 through 611, 701, 702, 704, 801 through 805, 901 through 905, 1001,
- 10 1101, 1102, and 1201 of this act are each added to chapter 69.51A RCW.
- 11 NEW SECTION. Sec. 1204. Section 1002 of this act takes effect
- 12 July 1, 2012.

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