1	MEDICAL CANNABIS PATIENT PROTECTION					
2	AMENDMENTS					
3	2022 GENERAL SESSION					
4	STATE OF UTAH					
5	Chief Sponsor: Daniel W. Thatcher					
6	House Sponsor: Joel Ferry					
7	Cosponsors: Michael S. Kennedy					
8	Jacob L. Anderegg Daniel McCay					
9	Luz Escamilla Evan J. Vickers					
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11	LONG TITLE					
12	General Description:					
13	This bill amends protections for medical cannabis patients.					
14	Highlighted Provisions:					
15	This bill:					
16	► amends protections for medical cannabis patients, including public employees, to					
17	protect the holding of a medical cannabis card and medical cannabis					
18	recommendations; and					
19	<ul><li>makes technical and conforming changes.</li></ul>					
20	Money Appropriated in this Bill:					
21	None					
22	Other Special Clauses:					
23	None					
24	<b>Utah Code Sections Affected:</b>					
25	AMENDS:					
26	26-61a-111, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2021, Chapter 344					
27	78A-2-231, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2021, Chapters 260 and 337					
28	80-3-110, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2021, Chapters 38, 337 and renumbered					

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29 and amended by Laws of Utah 2021, Chapter 261 and last amended by Coordination Clause, 30 Laws of Utah 2021, Chapter 261 31 32 *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:* 33 Section 1. Section **26-61a-111** is amended to read: 26-61a-111. Nondiscrimination for medical care or government employment --34 Notice to prospective and current public employees -- No effect on private employers. 35 (1) For purposes of medical care, including an organ or tissue transplant, a patient's 36 37 use, in accordance with this chapter, of cannabis in a medicinal dosage form or a cannabis 38 product in a medicinal dosage form: 39 (a) is considered the equivalent of the authorized use of any other medication used at the discretion of a physician; and 40 (b) does not constitute the use of an illicit substance or otherwise disqualify an 41 42 individual from needed medical care. 43 (2) (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law and except as provided in Subsection (2)(b), the state or any political subdivision shall treat: 44 (i) an employee's use of medical cannabis in accordance with this chapter or Section 45 58-37-3.7 in the same way the state or political subdivision treats employee use of any 46 47 prescribed controlled substance[-]; and 48 (ii) an employee's status as a medical cannabis cardholder or an employee's medical 49 cannabis recommendation from a qualified medical provider or limited provider in the same way the state or political subdivision treats an employee's prescriptions for any prescribed 50 51 controlled substance. 52 (b) A state or political subdivision employee who has a valid medical cannabis card is not subject to adverse action, as that term is defined in Section 67-21-2, for failing a drug test 53 54 due to marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinol without evidence that the employee was impaired or 55 otherwise adversely affected in the employee's job performance due to the use of medical

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cannabis.

(c) Subsections (2)(a) and (b) do not apply where the application of Subsection (2)(a) or (b) would jeopardize federal funding, a federal security clearance, or any other federal background determination required for the employee's position, or if the employee's position is dependent on a license that is subject to federal regulations.

- (3) (a) (i) A state employer or a political subdivision employer shall take the action described in Subsection (3)(a)(ii) before:
- (A) giving to a current employee an assignment or duty that arises from or directly relates to an obligation under this chapter; or
- (B) hiring a prospective employee whose assignments or duties would include an assignment or duty that arises from or directly relates to an obligation under this chapter.
- (ii) The employer described in Subsection (3)(a)(i) shall give the employee or prospective employee described in Subsection (3)(a)(i) a written notice that notifies the employee or prospective employee:
- (A) that the employee's or prospective employee's job duties may require the employee or prospective employee to engage in conduct which is in violation of the criminal laws of the United States; and
- (B) that in accepting a job or undertaking a duty described in Subsection (3)(a)(i), although the employee or prospective employee is entitled to the protections of Title 67, Chapter 21, Utah Protection of Public Employees Act, the employee may not object or refuse to carry out an assignment or duty that may be a violation of the criminal laws of the United States with respect to the manufacture, sale, or distribution of cannabis.
- (b) The Division of Human Resource Management shall create, revise, and publish the form of the notice described in Subsection (3)(a).
- (c) Notwithstanding Subsection 67-21-3(3), an employee who has signed the notice described in Subsection (3)(a) may not:
- (i) claim in good faith that the employee's actions violate or potentially violate the laws of the United States with respect to the manufacture, sale, or distribution of cannabis; or
  - (ii) refuse to carry out a directive that the employee reasonably believes violates the

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criminal laws of the United States with respect to the manufacture, sale, or distribution ofcannabis.

- (d) An employer may not take retaliatory action as defined in Section 67-19a-101 against a current employee who refuses to sign the notice described in Subsection (3)(a).
- (4) Nothing in this section requires a private employer to accommodate the use of medical cannabis or affects the ability of a private employer to have policies restricting the use of medical cannabis by applicants or employees.
- 92 Section 2. Section **78A-2-231** is amended to read:
- 93 78A-2-231. Consideration of lawful use or possession of medical cannabis.
- 94 (1) As used in this section:

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- (a) "Cannabis product" means the same as that term is defined in Section 26-61a-102.
- 96 (b) "Directions of use" means the same as that term is defined in Section 26-61a-102.
- 97 (c) "Dosing guidelines" means the same as that term is defined in Section 26-61a-102.
- 98 (d) "Medical cannabis" means the same as that term is defined in Section 26-61a-102.
- 99 (e) "Medical cannabis card" means the same as that term is defined in Section 100 26-61a-102.
- 101 (f) "Medical cannabis device" means the same as that term is defined in Section 102 26-61a-102.
  - (g) "Recommending medical provider" means the same as that term is defined in Section 26-61a-102.
  - (2) In any judicial proceeding in which a judge, panel, jury, or court commissioner makes a finding, determination, or otherwise considers an individual's <u>medical cannabis card</u>, <u>medical cannabis recommendation from a recommending medical provider</u>, or possession or use of medical cannabis, a cannabis product, or a medical cannabis device, the judge, panel, jury, or court commissioner may not consider or treat the individual's <u>card</u>, <u>recommendation</u>, possession, or use any differently than the lawful possession or use of any prescribed controlled substance if:
  - (a) the individual's possession complies with Title 4, Chapter 41a, Cannabis Production

113	Establishments;			
114	(b) the individual's possession or use complies with Subsection 58-37-3.7(2) or (3); or			
115	(c) (i) the individual's possession or use complies with Title 26, Chapter 61a, Utah			
116	Medical Cannabis Act; and			
117	(ii) the individual reasonably complies with the directions of use and dosing guidelines			
118	determined by the individual's recommending medical provider or through a consultation			
119	described in Subsection 26-61a-502(4) or (5).			
120	(3) Notwithstanding Sections 77-18-105 and 77-2a-3, for probation, release, a plea in			
121	abeyance agreement, a diversion agreement, or a tendered admission under Utah Rules of			
122	Juvenile Procedure, Rule 25, a term or condition may not require that an individual abstain			
123	from the use or possession of medical cannabis, a cannabis product, or a medical cannabis			
124	device, either directly or through a general prohibition on violating federal law, without an			
125	exception related to medical cannabis use, if the individual's use or possession complies with:			
126	(a) Title 26, Chapter 61a, Utah Medical Cannabis Act; or			
127	(b) Subsection 58-37-3.7(2) or (3).			
128	Section 3. Section <b>80-3-110</b> is amended to read:			
129	80-3-110. Consideration of cannabis during proceedings Drug testing.			
130	(1) As used in this section:			
131	(a) "Cannabis" means the same as that term is defined in Section 26-61a-102.			
132	(b) "Cannabis product" means the same as that term is defined in Section 26-61a-102.			
133	(c) (i) "Chronic" means repeated or patterned.			
134	(ii) "Chronic" does not mean an isolated incident.			
135	(d) "Directions of use" means the same as that term is defined in Section 26-61a-102.			
136	(e) "Dosing guidelines" means the same as that term is defined in Section 26-61a-102.			
137	(f) "Medical cannabis" means the same as that term is defined in Section 26-61a-102.			
138	(g) "Medical cannabis cardholder" means the same as that term is defined in Section			
139	26-61a-102.			
140	(h) "Recommending medical provider" means the same as that term is defined in			

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141	Section	26-61	la-102
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(2) In a proceeding under this chapter, in which the juvenile court makes a finding, determination, or otherwise considers an individual's <u>medical cannabis card</u>, <u>medical cannabis</u> recommendation from a recommending medical provider, or possession or use of medical cannabis, a cannabis product, or a medical cannabis device, the juvenile court may not consider or treat the individual's <u>medical cannabis card</u>, recommendation, possession, or use any differently than the lawful possession or use of any prescribed controlled substance if:

- (a) the individual's possession or use complies with Title 4, Chapter 41a, Cannabis Production Establishments;
  - (b) the individual's possession or use complies with Subsection 58-37-3.7(2) or (3); or
- (c) (i) the individual's possession or use complies with Title 26, Chapter 61a, Utah Medical Cannabis Act; and
- (ii) the individual reasonably complies with the directions of use and dosing guidelines determined by the individual's recommending medical provider or through a consultation described in Subsection 26-61a-502(4) or (5).
- (3) In a proceeding under this chapter, a child's parent's or guardian's use of cannabis or a cannabis product is not abuse or neglect of the child unless there is evidence showing that:
- (a) the child is harmed because of the child's inhalation or ingestion of cannabis, or because of cannabis being introduced to the child's body in another manner; or
- (b) the child is at an unreasonable risk of harm because of chronic inhalation or ingestion of cannabis or chronic introduction of cannabis to the child's body in another manner.
- (4) Unless there is harm or an unreasonable risk of harm to the child as described in Subsection (3), in a child welfare proceeding under this chapter, a child's parent's or guardian's use of medical cannabis or a cannabis product is not contrary to the best interests of the child if:
- (a) for a medical cannabis cardholder after January 1, 2021, the parent's or guardian's possession or use complies with Title 26, Chapter 61a, Utah Medical Cannabis Act, and there is no evidence that the parent's or guardian's use of medical cannabis unreasonably deviates

from the directions of use and dosing guidelines determined by the parent's or guardian's recommending medical provider or through a consultation described in Subsection 26-61a-502(4) or (5); or

- (b) before January 1, 2021, the parent's or guardian's possession or use complies with Subsection 58-37-3.7(2) or (3).
- (5) Subsection (3) does not prohibit a finding of abuse or neglect of a child, and Subsection (3) does not prohibit a finding that a parent's or guardian's use of medical cannabis or a cannabis product is contrary to the best interests of a child, if there is evidence showing a nexus between the parent's or guardian's use of cannabis or a cannabis product and behavior that would separately constitute abuse or neglect of the child.
- (6) If an individual, who is party to a proceeding under this chapter, is ordered by the juvenile court to submit to drug testing, or is referred by the division or a guardian ad litem for drug testing, the individual may not be ordered or referred for drug testing by means of a hair or fingernail test that is administered to detect the presence of drugs.