

**CITY OF MT. MORRIS  
PLANNING COMMISSION  
AGENDA**

**October 17, 2016  
6:30 p.m.**

1. **MEETING CALLED TO ORDER:** Chairman Marc Gauze.
2. **SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS:** Mark Middleton.
3. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES:** Approval of September 19, 2016 meeting minutes.
4. **PRESENTATION:** Michigan Medical Marihuana Rules and Regulations.
5. **COMMUNICATIONS:**
6. **PUBLIC COMMENT:**
7. **OLD BUSINESS:**
  - a. None.
8. **NEW BUSINESS:**
  - a. Medical Marihuana Rules and Regulations.
9. **PUBLIC COMMENT:**
10. **UPDATES:**
11. **PLANNING COMMISSION COMMENTS:**
12. **ADJOURNMENT:**

**PLEASE BE COURTEOUS TO OTHERS  
TURN OFF ALL CELL PHONES AND ELECTRONIC DEVICES PRIOR TO THE MEETING.**

**CITY OF MT MORRIS  
PLANNING COMMISSION  
September 19, 2016**

At **6:30 p.m.**, Chairman Marc Gauze called the Planning Commission Meeting to Order.

**PRESENT:** Marc Middleton, Marc Gauze, Lillian Bigelow, Interim City Manager/Treasurer Vicki Fishell, and Boyce A. Judkins.

**ABSENT:** Dan Davis.

**OTHERS:** City Clerk Kristina Somers.

**APPROVAL OF MINUTES:**

A motion was made by Boyce A. Judkins and seconded by Lillian Bigelow to approve the minutes of the regular meeting held on July 18, 2016.

All ayes.

Motion carried.

**COMMUNICATIONS:**

Mayor Boyce A. Judkins commented on the Downtown Planning meeting emails he receives, and will forward to Chairman Marc Gauze for review.

**PUBLIC COMMENT:**

None.

**OLD BUSINESS:**

a. None.

**NEW BUSINESS:**

**a. Public Hearing on Conditional Use Permit request for 657 W. Mt. Morris Road.**

A motion was made by Lillian Bigelow, and seconded by Marc Middleton to open the public hearing on Conditional Use Permit for 657 W. Mt. Morris Road at 6:33pm.

All Ayes.

Motion carried.

Chairman Marc Gauze questioned owner James Jacob on the amount of vehicle's that would be located at the proposed address.

Owner James Jacob stated that there would be a total of 5-10 cars located at the proposed address.

Mayor Boyce A. Judkins discussed location of sign, and asked if owner James Jacob would be installing a security camera.

Owner James Jacob stated his sign will be attached to the building, and is looking into a security system.

John Fejedelem – 604 Walnut – Asked Owner James Jacob the year of cars he would be selling, what type of warranty would the vehicles have if granted the Conditional Use Permit, and if he was a city resident.

Owner James Jacob stated that the average year of the vehicles would be 2005 or newer, sold "As Is" with low mileage, and that he currently lives in Grand Blanc.



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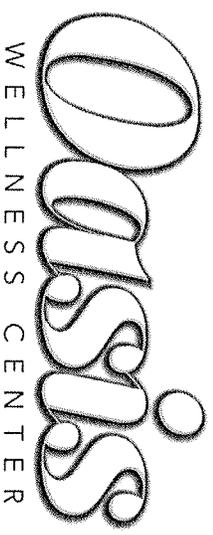
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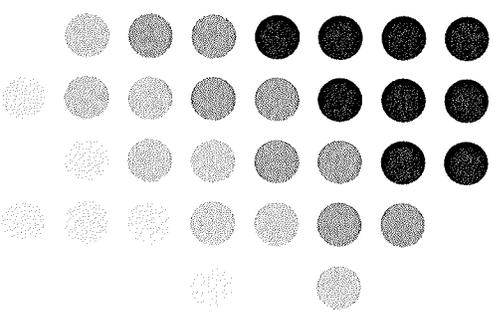


# MEDICAL MARIJUANA REGULATIONS AND LICENSING

Presented by



Ver. 3



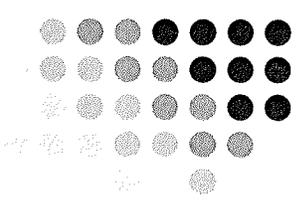
## What is the Michigan Medical Marijuana Act (MMMA)?

- Voter-initiative which allowed medical marijuana possession and use for state-registered qualified patients and state-registered primary caregiver.
- Universally viewed as lacking in regulations and rules for MMMA patients and caregivers.
- Patchwork of local ordinance with no clear rules from the state government.



## History of MMMA

- Passed in 2008 by overwhelming voter support (63%).
  - Every single county in Michigan voted in favor of the MMMA.
  - CBS National Poll (2014) states 77% support medical marijuana legislation.
- Department of Justice clarifies federal marijuana policy (Oct. 19, 2009), saying the department would not prosecute patients and distributors who are in “clear and unambiguous compliance” with state laws. (“Cole Memo”)

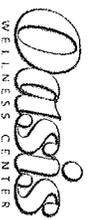


## History of MMMA

### Court cases and Michigan precedents

- State appeals court rules that dispensaries are a public nuisance and in violation to the public health code. The court rules that the sale of medical marijuana is not protected under the law.
- Lansing District Court Judge Hugh Clark, Jr. states that state's medical marijuana law "screams for legislative clarification in numerous areas".
- In People v. Bysma (2012), Michigan Supreme Court rules that the MMMA does not allow primary caregivers and qualifying patients to share a common grow for their plants.
- Michigan Supreme Court determines under State of Michigan v. McQueen (2013) that patient-to-patient sales or transfers of medical marijuana is unconstitutional and not allowed under the MMMA.
- Michigan Appeals Court affirms a lower court decision saying, "the uncompensated transfer of marijuana between patients constitutes medical use of marijuana as permitted by the MMMA."
- Michigan Court of Appeals strikes down municipalities with medical marijuana ban, stating that local zoning ordinance effectively banning medical marijuana should be "void and unenforceable" because it directly conflicts with the MMMA. Beek v. City of Wyoming (2014)

10/11/2016



Proprietary information provided by Oasis Wellness Center (SM).

## Black Market Marijuana Industry

- Over the last 8 years, black market dispensaries in particular cities (e.g., Detroit) has gone unchecked and with the demand for a marijuana industry -- this has resulted in the birth of a large black market “basement grow” operations throughout the state.
- The black market “basement grow” operations allow for caregivers to fill up and feed the illegal supply chain.
- Revenue from the basement grow operations are lucrative and entice many caregivers into joining the black market marijuana industry.
- Many caregivers have used their state-issued card as a get-out-of-jail-free card by growing the legal quantity, but harvest in excess of the permitted amount.
  - The excess amount will then be sold to the black market dispensaries.
- Law enforcement has become frustrated as it is difficult to catch these caregivers in the act because up-to the point of harvest, caregivers grow under the veil of a compliant basement grow operation for their registered qualifying patients.

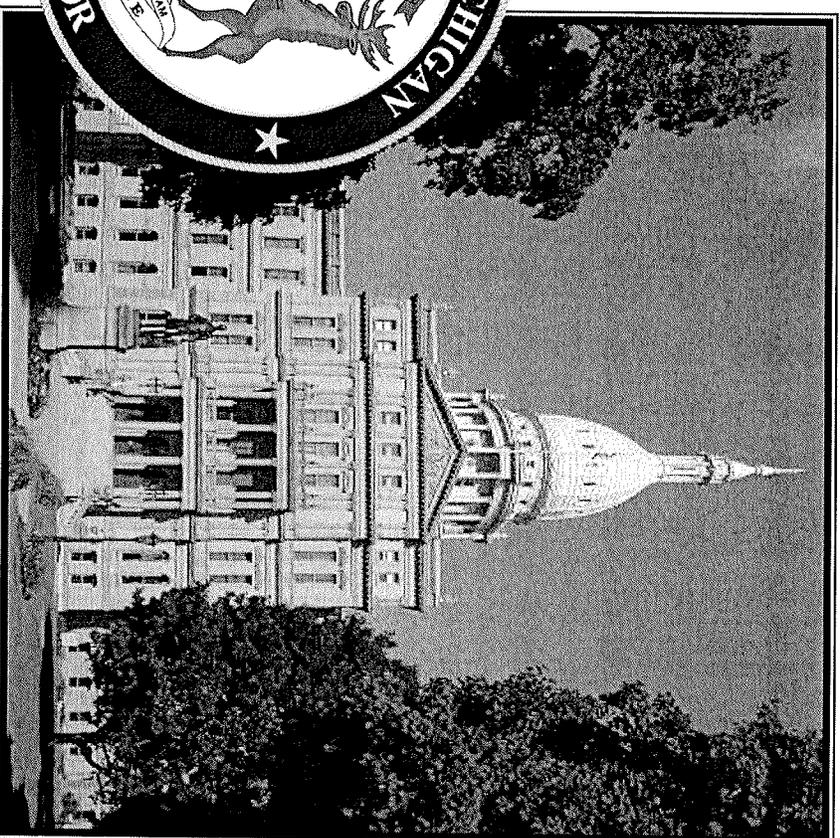
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## A Fix for the MMMA

- Numerous bills has attempted to clarify and fix the MMMA.
- House Bills 4209, 4210, & 4827 introduced in the Michigan House of Representatives by House Rep. Milke Callton.
- On October 7<sup>th</sup>, 2015, the Michigan House of Representatives passed the bills by 90%.
- On September 8<sup>th</sup>, 2016, Michigan Senate with a Republican\* majority passes House Bills 4209, 4210, and 4827.
- Governor Rick Snyder signed the bills into law on September 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2016.
- 4209 – to be discussed
- 4210 – Marijuana-infused products
- 4827 – “Seed-to-sale” tracking



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Proprietary information provided by Oasis Wellness Center (SM).

## What is House Bill 4209?

- **Public Act 281 (originally, House Bill 4209)** creates the Medical Marijuana Facilities Licensing Act to establish a licensing and regulation framework for medical marijuana growers, processors (marijuana-infused products), secure transporters, provisioning centers, and safety compliance facilities (laboratory testing).

“**Growers**” means a licensee that cultivates, dries, trims, or cures and packages marijuana for sale to a processor or provisioning center. Three classes of licensee which allows the cultivation: up to 500, 1,000, and 1,500 marijuana plants.

“**Processor**” means a licensee that purchases from a grower and that extracts resin from the marijuana or creates a marijuana-infused product.

“**Provisioning Center**” means a licensee that purchases marijuana from a Grower or Processor and sells, supplies, or provides marijuana to registered qualifying patient, directly or through their registered primary caregivers.

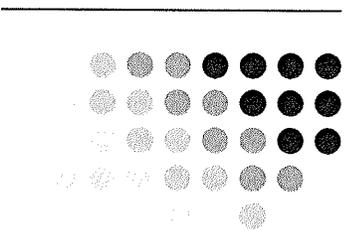
“**Secure transporter**” means a licensee that stores marijuana and transports it between marijuana facilities for a fee.

“**Safety compliance facility**” means a licensee that receive marijuana from a marijuana facility or registered primary caregiver and tests the product for contaminants, purity, and THC levels.

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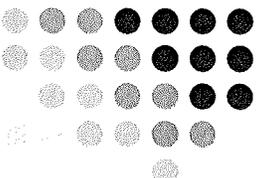


Proprietary information provided by Oasis Wellness Center (SM).



## Ownership/Invested Interest Chart

<u>Applicant and/or investor of:</u>	<u>Cannot have interest in:</u>	<u>Can have interest in:</u>
Grower	Secure Transporter and Safety Compliance Testing	Processor and Provisioning Center
Processor	Secure Transporter and Safety Compliance Testing	Grower and Provisioning Center
Provisioning Center	Secure Transporter and Safety Compliance Testing	Grower and Processor
Secure Transporter	All other facilities	None
Safety Compliance Testing	All other facilities	None



## Where does the money go?

- Require applicants for a license to pay an application fee and require licensees to pay an annual regulatory assessment, which will be deposited in a newly “Marihuana Regulatory Fund”.
- Require money in the Marihuana Regulatory Fund will be used for implementing, administering, and enforcing the Act.
- Require provisioning centers to pay a tax on their retail gross income, and require the tax to be deposited in a new “Medical Marihuana Excise Fund.”
- Require money in the Medical Marihuana Excise Fund to be distributed to municipalities and counties where marihuana facilities are located.
- Require LARA to promulgate rules and emergency rules in consultation with the Board.

## Marihuana Excise Fund Allocation

- A tax will be imposed on each provisioning center at the rate of 3% of its gross retail receipts.
- The money in the Fund must be allocated, upon appropriation, as follows:
  - 25% to municipalities in which a marihuana facility is located.
  - 30% to counties in which a marihuana facility is located.
  - 5% to counties in which a marihuana facility is located to be used exclusively to support the county sheriffs.
  - 30% to the State for deposit in the State General Fund until Sept. 30, 2017, and for deposit in the First Responder Presumed Coverage Fund beginning on Oct. 1, 2017.
  - 5% to the Michigan Commission on Law Enforcement Standards for training local law enforcement officers.
  - 5% to the Department of State Police.
- Allocation of distribution to municipalities is based on proportion to the number of marihuana facilities within the municipality.

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## Municipality Ordinances

- A municipality could enact an ordinance to authorize one or more type of marijuana facility, and limit the number of each type of facility, within its boundaries; charge an annual local licensing fee up to \$5,000; and enact other ordinances related to marijuana facilities such as zoning ordinances.
- A marijuana facility may not operate in a municipality unless the municipality has adopted an ordinance authorizing that type of facility.
- A municipality also may adopt other ordinances related to marijuana facilities within its jurisdiction, including zoning regulations, but may not impose regulations regarding the purity or pricing of marijuana or interfering or conflicting with statutory regulation for licensing marijuana facilities.
- A municipality must provide the following information to the Board within 90 days after the municipality receives notification from the applicant that he or she has applied for a license under the Act:
  - A copy of the local ordinance that authorizes the marijuana facility within the municipality.
  - A copy of any zoning regulations that apply to the proposed marijuana facility within the municipality.
  - A description of any violation of the local ordinance or zoning regulations committed by the applicant, but only if those violations relate to activities licensed under the Act or the MMMA.

## Land Use Concepts

- Growers, processors, and safety compliance facilities are low-impact and low-traffic facilities that are encouraged to be located in a municipality's heaviest industrial zones.
- Growers must operate in industrial, agricultural, or unzoned district/area.
- Ordinance provisions for growers, processors, and safety compliance facilities, ideally-speaking should be clustered in a designated area where the enforcement of zoning regulations and law enforcement inspections can be done quickly and effectively.
  - Also, by providing a specified area within the city/township for growers, processors, and safety compliance facilities, these facilities can interact and rely on each other without being separated far and in-between.
- State regulations allows for a vertical integration.
- Provisioning centers are retail in nature and we feel it is natural to have these be located in a commercial or business district where registered qualifying patients and caregivers can feel the safety of a busy commercial environment without traveling to a remote industrial district for their medical marihuana needs.
  - Austin, TX's zoning designation for liquor stores.

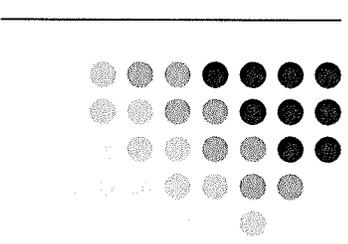
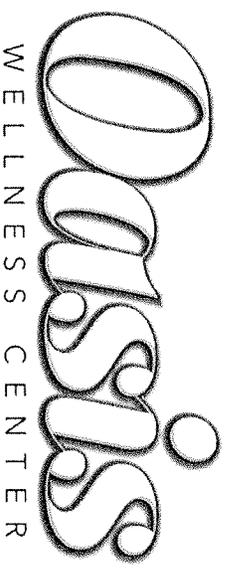
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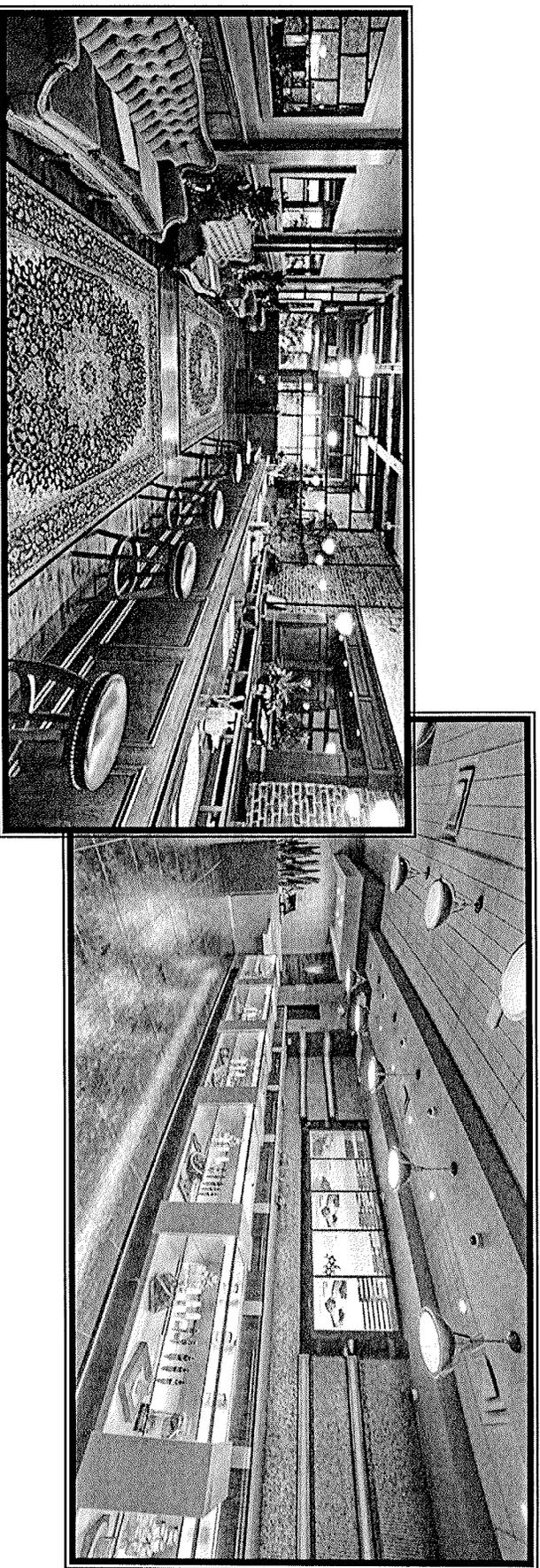
Proprietary Information provided by Oasis Wellness Center (SM).

## Ordinance recommendations

- What we would recommend and like to see in municipality's ordinance regarding MMMA facilities:
  - Heavy-vetted applicants.
    - Municipalities should require all of their applicants a minimum liquidity amount, sufficient and ample operational experience, and a long history which shows a lack of criminality for all its principals, investors, and/or ownership interests.
  - A great level of detail for supposed facility's security and site plan requirements.
  - Full access of facility to law enforcement. ("Nothing to hide" approach)
  - No caps or limit of licenses on Growers, Processors, or Safety compliance facilities.
  - Cap or limit the licenses for Provisioning Centers.
  - Provisioning Center should be properly placed within the municipality.



It is our purpose and goal to provide exceptional services and products to our registered qualifying patients and registered primary caregivers.



## Who are we?

- Wild Bill's Tobacco is one of the top 5 tobacco retail corporations in the nation.
- Over 75+ locations in Michigan and continuously expanding.
- We understand the strict federal and state regulations for tobacco sales and have paid excise taxes for many years on our businesses.
- We will bring our experience and integral departments that have made Wild Bill's Tobacco, Mr. Vapor, and Churchill's Cigar successful businesses to Oasis Wellness Center.
- Our Leasing, Legal, HR, Security, Accounting and Marketing Divisions will bring the highest level of professionalism and integrity to this new industry.
- We currently have **NO** facilities in operation.
- It has always been our purpose to be a law-abiding corporate citizen of Michigan and have never indulged or done business with the illegal operations of dispensaries or basement grow facilities throughout the state.

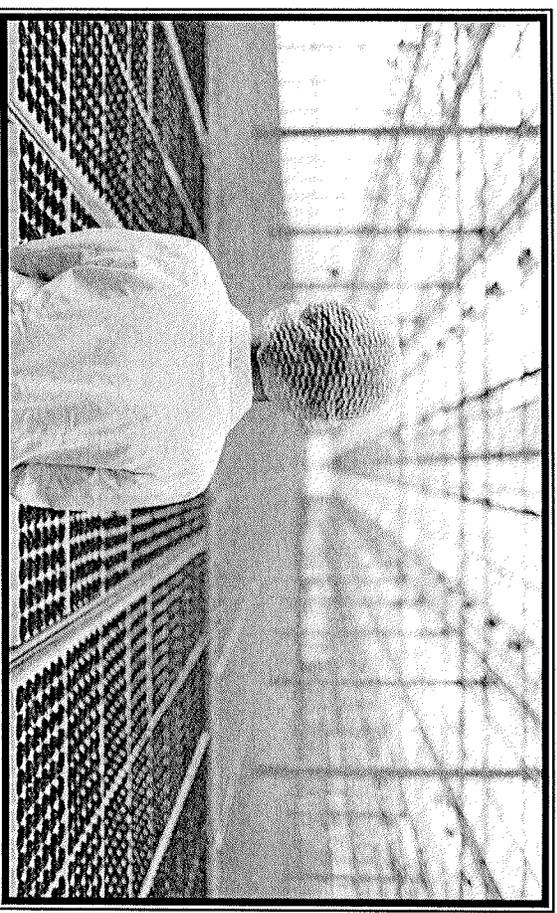
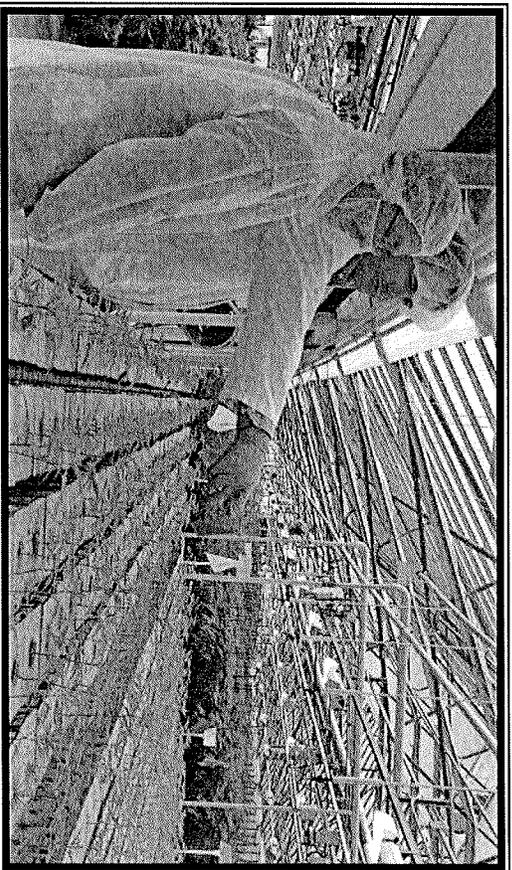
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## Our testing facility: Act Labs

ACT Labs is the No.1 testing laboratory in the State of Illinois that we do business with. With over 75% of all marijuana products in the State of Illinois tested by ACT Labs, we are confident that our facilities will meet the highest-industry standards established by these new laws.

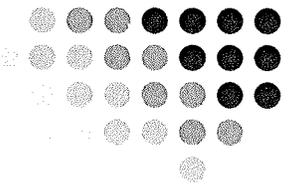


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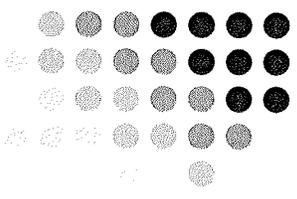
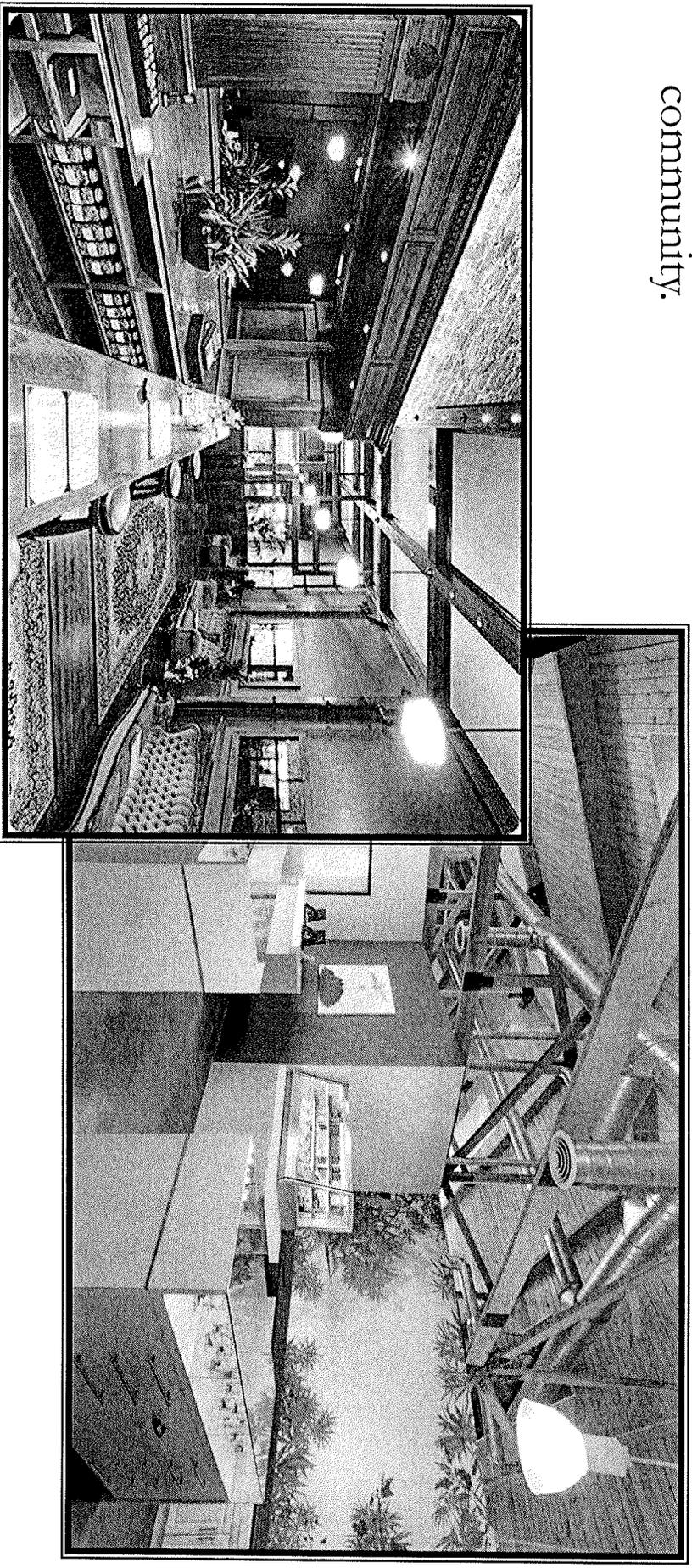
Proprietary Information provided by Oasis Wellness Center (SM).

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## In Conclusion

We will become the new industry standard and the trusted brand and business when its comes to the choice of medical marihuana facilities in your local community.



10/11/2016

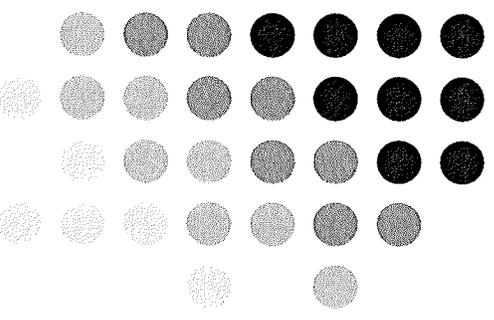
*Oasis*  
WELLNESS CENTER

Proprietary information provided by Oasis Wellness Center (SM).

End

Sources:  
Act No. 281, Public Acts of 2016, Enrolled House Bill No. 4209  
Act No. 282, Public Acts of 2016, Enrolled House Bill No. 4827  
Act No. 283, Public Acts of 2016, Enrolled House Bill No. 4210  
Senate Fiscal Agency Bill Analysis for Public Act 281, 283, and 282 of 2016

Images from Google Images.





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*“We change laws.”*

## **Michigan’s Revised Medical Marijuana Law**

On September 20, 2016, Gov. Rick Snyder signed three bills into law that create a regulatory system for medical marijuana businesses, along with new protections for patients. The new system introduces several big changes for those already in the program.

Michigan’s voters adopted a program in 2008 that provided basic protections for patients, but fell short of establishing regulations for those who provide to them. As the patient population grew in Michigan, businesses increasingly took on a larger presence, and the lack of a regulatory infrastructure or basic protections created a great deal of uncertainty and risk. While some communities allowed and regulated businesses, many who were trying to operate businesses in the state — particularly in rural communities — fell victim to law enforcement efforts. The new law seeks to address these shortcomings.

### ***When will the changes go into effect?***

The law technically went into effect immediately when the governor signed the bills, and patients received protections for the possession of marijuana extracts and infused products. But most of the changes — those related to businesses — will not go into effect until rules are considered and adopted. Under the new law, regulators have up to 360 days from the effective date until prospective businesses can begin applying, which is no later than September 15, 2017.

### ***What’s different for patients?***

While most of the changes relate to business, the law clearly establishes an important new protection for patients. The patient possession limit of one ounce may also include other products in an amount state law considers equivalent — which could be up to 16 ounces of marijuana-infused product if in a solid form, 7 grams of marijuana-infused product if in a gaseous form, or 36 fluid ounces of marijuana-infused product if in a liquid form. No matter what the form, patients may not possess more than 1 ounce of dried cannabis or its equivalent.

### ***What’s different for caregivers and businesses?***

Since 2008, the law was designed to allow patients to get access to medical marijuana through caregivers, who would cultivate it and provide it directly to their designated patients. As the program grew, some caregivers began operating provisioning centers (dispensaries), while others supplied provisioning centers with medical marijuana. While a large percentage of patients gained access to medical marijuana through provisioning centers, state courts determined that they operated outside the protections of the medical marijuana law, throwing the system into turmoil. The new law establishes a regulatory framework in which cultivators, processors, testing labs, transporters, and provisioning centers may become licensed and regulated at the state level.

Here are some of the key features in Michigan's new regulatory approach:

### **Regulatory authority**

The Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs (LARA) will continue to be the regulatory authority, but will include a new Medical Marijuana Licensing Board. The board will advise on rules for the department, and ultimately review and approve business license applications.

### **Types of businesses**

The law creates several types of medical marijuana businesses, including growers who cultivate medical marijuana, processors who extract and infuse extractions into products, safety compliance facilities to test and provide analytics, and secure transporters, which transport medical marijuana between facilities.

### **Cultivation limits**

Growers will be subdivided into three classes. Class A licensees may grow up to 500 plants, Class B may grow up to 1000 plants, and Class C may grow up to 1,500.

### **Taxes and fees**

In addition to the state's sales tax, an additional tax of 3% will apply at the register for patients at the new provisioning centers. Businesses applicants will pay to apply to operate, and those that are licensed will pay an annual assessment, similar to an annual licensing fee. Both of these fees will be set by regulators.

### **Transporters**

The new law comes with a new type of license — transporters — specifically for those who move medical cannabis and medical cannabis products between businesses. Unlike distributors in the alcohol industry, however, transporters do not take ownership of medical cannabis or arrange contracts among other businesses.

### **Testing labs**

Under the new system, medical marijuana or medical marijuana products must be tested before they can be sold. Known as "safety compliance facilities," testing labs will measure the amount of THC and CBD present, and look for the presence of contaminants that could make the product unsafe.

### **Specific protections**

The law now contains very specific protections for businesses, which were formerly missing in Michigan. These include protections for employees, limitations on law enforcement's use of seizure and forfeiture, and clearly articulated provisions related to growing, processing, possession, and providing marijuana. Also, for businesses also gain clear protections under state law from possible loss of property.

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Leaf Vaporizer**The Classic**  
NOW \$199.99**BUY NOW**

# Michigan medical marijuana legislation is changing – what you need to know

**A look at the new tax regulations, licensing process and more. Here are some questions, answered**

PUBLISHED: SEP 15, 2016, 8:43 AM • UPDATED: 27 DAYS AGO

By **David Eggert**, *The Associated Press*

LANSING, Mich. — The Michigan House gave final approval to bills Wednesday that would further regulate medical marijuana nearly eight years after its use was first authorized by voters.

*Related: It's official. Michigan recreational marijuana legalization won't be on 2016 ballot*

The main legislation, which passed 83-22, would impose a new tax and establish a state licensing system to grow, process, sell, transport or test marijuana. Non-smokable forms of the drug such as food and lotions would become legal under a bill that was approved 93-12, surpassing the constitutionally required three-fourths needed to amend a voter initiative. Another measure, OK'd 85-20, would create a monitoring system to track marijuana from “seed to sale” and flag excess purchases.

## **Following Michigan marijuana news**

[Michigan setback: Judge rules the legalization question won't make ballot; appeals planned](#)

[It's going down in Michigan: Group sues state over petition rules](#)

[Michigan marijuana: Legalization doesn't qualify for ballot, board rules](#)

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A look at the marijuana measures that Gov. Rick Snyder is expected to sign into law:

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### **WHY IS IT NEEDED?**

Under existing law, 211,000 patients registered with the state grow their own marijuana or obtain it from 37,000 designated caregivers who can supply a limited number of people. That system will continue. The bills' supporters, citing court rulings spurred by prosecutions, say the legislation is needed to allow dispensary businesses that have gone unchecked in some municipalities and have been blocked in others under a Michigan Supreme Court ruling. Backers add that marijuana would be safer if it were tested and distributed through a tiered system similar to alcohol. Patients, including children, also could benefit from using alternatives such as marijuana pills, backers say.

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### **OPPOSITION**

Some marijuana advocates say the new 3 percent tax on dispensaries — coupled with adding more middlemen between growers and sellers — would make marijuana a more expensive medicine and potentially lead to more fraud and abuse. There also is criticism that patients who continue growing their own marijuana or buying it from caregivers have to help pay for the additional regulations. The legislation allocates \$8.5 million to implement the licensing and tracking systems; the money would come from a fund that is financed with fees that patients and caregivers must pay to get registry ID cards.

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### **LOCAL CONTROL**

Growers, processors, shippers, testing facilities and dispensaries (“provisioning centers”) could not obtain a state license unless their local government adopts an authorizing ordinance. Municipalities could cap the number of licenses within their borders and assess no more than a \$5,000 fee per license. A state board would charge application and renewal fees to cover costs including for substance abuse programs and law enforcement.

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### **TAX REVENUE**

Legislative economists have not estimated how much in tax revenue may be generated. The money would be split as follows: 30 percent to the state; 30 percent to counties with a marijuana facility; 25 percent to cities or townships with a facility; 5 percent to the Michigan State Police; 5 percent to county sheriffs; and 5 percent for a law enforcement standards commission. The state's share initially would go to the general fund. Starting in October 2018, it would be deposited into a fund to cover workers' compensation benefits for firefighters with certain types of cancer.

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### WHEN WILL CHANGES HAPPEN?

The laws will take effect 90 days after they are signed. But people wanting state operating licenses could only begin applying 360 days later, likely sometime in early 2018. The state is required to seek outside bids from companies wanting to create and run the marijuana tracking system. Once a contract is awarded, the firm would have 180 days to deliver.

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*Online:*

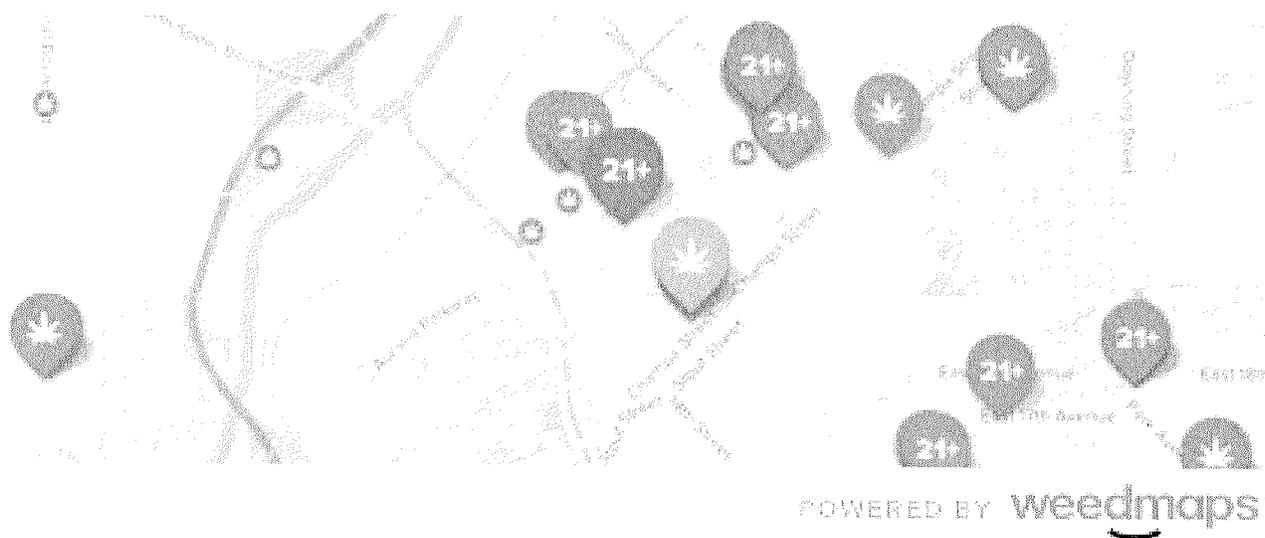
[House Bill 4209-10, 4827](#)

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Follow David Eggert on Twitter at [@DavidEggert00](#). His work can be found at <http://bigstory.ap.org/author/david-eggert>

### FIND A STORE NEAR YOU

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Act No. 281  
Public Acts of 2016  
Approved by the Governor  
September 21, 2016  
Filed with the Secretary of State  
September 21, 2016  
EFFECTIVE DATE: December 20, 2016

**STATE OF MICHIGAN  
98TH LEGISLATURE  
REGULAR SESSION OF 2016**

**Introduced by Reps. Callton, Kivela, Howrylak, Durhal, Lyons, Pettalia, Hovey-Wright, Dianda, Chang, Neeley, Irwin, Pscholka, Bumstead, Yonker, Canfield, Kelly, Lucido, Maturen, Schor, Brinks, Faris, Banks, Byrd, Garrett, Gay-Dagnogo, Hoadley, Kesto, Kosowski, LaVoy, Love, Phelps, Potvin, Robinson, Runestad, Singh, Tedder and Webber**

# **ENROLLED HOUSE BILL No. 4209**

AN ACT to license and regulate medical marihuana growers, processors, provisioning centers, secure transporters, and safety compliance facilities; to provide for the powers and duties of certain state and local governmental officers and entities; to create a medical marihuana licensing board; to provide for interaction with the statewide monitoring system for commercial marihuana transactions; to create an advisory panel; to provide immunity from prosecution for marihuana-related offenses for persons engaging in marihuana-related activities in compliance with this act; to prescribe civil fines and sanctions and provide remedies; to provide for forfeiture of contraband; to provide for taxes, fees, and assessments; and to require the promulgation of rules.

*The People of the State of Michigan enact:*

## **PART 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS**

Sec. 101. This act shall be known and may be cited as the “medical marihuana facilities licensing act”.

Sec. 102. As used in this act:

- (a) “Advisory panel” or “panel” means the marihuana advisory panel created in section 801.
- (b) “Affiliate” means any person that controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with; is in a partnership or joint venture relationship with; or is a co-shareholder of a corporation, a co-member of a limited liability company, or a co-partner in a limited liability partnership with a licensee or applicant.
- (c) “Applicant” means a person who applies for a state operating license. With respect to disclosures in an application, or for purposes of ineligibility for a license under section 402, the term applicant includes an officer, director, and managerial employee of the applicant and a person who holds any direct or indirect ownership interest in the applicant.
- (d) “Board” means the medical marihuana licensing board created in section 301.
- (e) “Department” means the department of licensing and regulatory affairs.
- (f) “Grower” means a licensee that is a commercial entity located in this state that cultivates, dries, trims, or cures and packages marihuana for sale to a processor or provisioning center.
- (g) “Licensee” means a person holding a state operating license.
- (h) “Marihuana” means that term as defined in section 7106 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.7106.
- (i) “Marihuana facility” means a location at which a license holder is licensed to operate under this act.
- (j) “Marihuana plant” means any plant of the species *Cannabis sativa* L.

(k) “Marihuana-infused product” means a topical formulation, tincture, beverage, edible substance, or similar product containing any usable marihuana that is intended for human consumption in a manner other than smoke inhalation. Marihuana-infused product shall not be considered a food for purposes of the food law, 2000 PA 92, MCL 289.1101 to 289.8111.

(l) “Michigan medical marihuana act” means the Michigan medical marihuana act, 2008 IL 1, MCL 333.26421 to 333.26430.

(m) “Municipality” means a city, township, or village.

(n) “Paraphernalia” means any equipment, product, or material of any kind that is designed for or used in growing, cultivating, producing, manufacturing, compounding, converting, storing, processing, preparing, transporting, injecting, smoking, ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing into the human body, marihuana.

(o) “Person” means an individual, corporation, limited liability company, partnership, limited partnership, limited liability partnership, limited liability limited partnership, trust, or other legal entity.

(p) “Plant” means any living organism that produces its own food through photosynthesis and has observable root formation or is in growth material.

(q) “Processor” means a licensee that is a commercial entity located in this state that purchases marihuana from a grower and that extracts resin from the marihuana or creates a marihuana-infused product for sale and transfer in packaged form to a provisioning center.

(r) “Provisioning center” means a licensee that is a commercial entity located in this state that purchases marihuana from a grower or processor and sells, supplies, or provides marihuana to registered qualifying patients, directly or through the patients’ registered primary caregivers. Provisioning center includes any commercial property where marihuana is sold at retail to registered qualifying patients or registered primary caregivers. A noncommercial location used by a primary caregiver to assist a qualifying patient connected to the caregiver through the department’s marihuana registration process in accordance with the Michigan medical marihuana act is not a provisioning center for purposes of this act.

(s) “Registered primary caregiver” means a primary caregiver who has been issued a current registry identification card under the Michigan medical marihuana act.

(t) “Registered qualifying patient” means a qualifying patient who has been issued a current registry identification card under the Michigan medical marihuana act or a visiting qualifying patient as that term is defined in section 3 of the Michigan medical marihuana act, MCL 333.26423.

(u) “Registry identification card” means that term as defined in section 3 of the Michigan medical marihuana act, MCL 333.26423.

(v) “Rules” means rules promulgated under the administrative procedures act of 1969, 1969 PA 306, MCL 24.201 to 24.328, by the department in consultation with the board to implement this act.

(w) “Safety compliance facility” means a licensee that is a commercial entity that receives marihuana from a marihuana facility or registered primary caregiver, tests it for contaminants and for tetrahydrocannabinol and other cannabinoids, returns the test results, and may return the marihuana to the marihuana facility.

(x) “Secure transporter” means a licensee that is a commercial entity located in this state that stores marihuana and transports marihuana between marihuana facilities for a fee.

(y) “State operating license” or, unless the context requires a different meaning, “license” means a license that is issued under this act that allows the licensee to operate as 1 of the following, specified in the license:

(i) A grower.

(ii) A processor.

(iii) A secure transporter.

(iv) A provisioning center.

(v) A safety compliance facility.

(z) “Statewide monitoring system” or, unless the context requires a different meaning, “system” means an internet-based, statewide database established, implemented, and maintained by the department under the marihuana tracking act, that is available to licensees, law enforcement agencies, and authorized state departments and agencies on a 24-hour basis for all of the following:

(i) Verifying registry identification cards.

(ii) Tracking marihuana transfer and transportation by licensees, including transferee, date, quantity, and price.

(iii) Verifying in commercially reasonable time that a transfer will not exceed the limit that the patient or caregiver is authorized to receive under section 4 of the Michigan medical marihuana act, MCL 333.26424.

(aa) “Usable marihuana” means the dried leaves, flowers, plant resin, or extract of the marihuana plant, but does not include the seeds, stalks, and roots of the plant.

## PART 2. APPLICATION OF OTHER LAWS

Sec. 201. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this act, if a person has been granted a state operating license and is operating within the scope of the license, the licensee and its agents are not subject to any of the following for engaging in activities described in subsection (2):

(a) Criminal penalties under state law or local ordinances regulating marihuana.

(b) State or local criminal prosecution for a marihuana-related offense.

(c) State or local civil prosecution for a marihuana-related offense.

(d) Search or inspection, except for an inspection authorized under this act by law enforcement officers, the municipality, or the department.

(e) Seizure of marihuana, real property, personal property, or anything of value based on a marihuana-related offense.

(f) Any sanction, including disciplinary action or denial of a right or privilege, by a business or occupational or professional licensing board or bureau based on a marihuana-related offense.

(2) The following activities are protected under subsection (1) if performed under a state operating license within the scope of that license and in accord with this act, rules, and any ordinance adopted under section 205:

(a) Growing marihuana.

(b) Purchasing, receiving, selling, transporting, or transferring marihuana from or to a licensee, a licensee's agent, a registered qualifying patient, or a registered primary caregiver.

(c) Possessing marihuana.

(d) Possessing or manufacturing marihuana paraphernalia for medical use.

(e) Processing marihuana.

(f) Transporting marihuana.

(g) Testing, transferring, infusing, extracting, altering, or studying marihuana.

(h) Receiving or providing compensation for products or services.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in this act, a person who owns or leases real property upon which a marihuana facility is located and who has no knowledge that the licensee violated this act is not subject to any of the following for owning, leasing, or permitting the operation of a marihuana facility on the real property:

(a) Criminal penalties under state law or local ordinances regulating marihuana.

(b) State or local civil prosecution based on a marihuana-related offense.

(c) State or local criminal prosecution based on a marihuana-related offense.

(d) Search or inspection, except for an inspection authorized under this act by law enforcement officers, the municipality, or the department.

(e) Seizure of any real or personal property or anything of value based on a marihuana-related offense.

(f) Any sanction, including disciplinary action or denial of a right or privilege, by a business or occupational or professional licensing board or bureau.

(4) For the purposes of regulating the commercial entities established under this act, any provisions of the following acts that are inconsistent with this act do not apply to a grower, processor, secure transporter, provisioning center, or safety compliance facility operating in compliance with this act:

(a) The business corporation act, 1972 PA 284, MCL 450.1101 to 450.2098.

(b) The nonprofit corporation act, 1982 PA 162, MCL 450.2101 to 450.3192.

(c) 1931 PA 327, MCL 450.98 to 450.192.

(d) The Michigan revised uniform limited partnership act, 1982 PA 213, MCL 449.1101 to 449.2108.

(e) The Michigan limited liability company act, 1993 PA 23, MCL 450.4101 to 450.5200.

(f) 1907 PA 101, MCL 445.1 to 445.5.

(g) 1913 PA 164, MCL 449.101 to 449.106.

(h) The uniform partnership act, 1917 PA 72, MCL 449.1 to 449.48.

Sec. 203. A registered qualifying patient or registered primary caregiver is not subject to criminal prosecution or sanctions for purchasing marihuana from a provisioning center if the quantity purchased is within the limits established under the Michigan medical marihuana act. A registered primary caregiver is not subject to criminal prosecution or sanctions for any transfer of 2.5 ounces or less of marihuana to a safety compliance facility for testing.

Sec. 204. This act does not limit the medical purpose defense provided in section 8 of the Michigan medical marihuana act, 2008 IL 1, MCL 333.26428, to any prosecution involving marihuana.

Sec. 205. (1) A marihuana facility shall not operate in a municipality unless the municipality has adopted an ordinance that authorizes that type of facility. A municipality may adopt an ordinance to authorize 1 or more types of marihuana facilities within its boundaries and to limit the number of each type of marihuana facility. A municipality may adopt other ordinances relating to marihuana facilities within its jurisdiction, including zoning regulations, but shall not impose regulations regarding the purity or pricing of marihuana or interfering or conflicting with statutory regulations for licensing marihuana facilities. A municipality shall provide the following information to the board within 90 days after the municipality receives notification from the applicant that he or she has applied for a license under this act:

(a) A copy of the local ordinance that authorizes the marihuana facility.

(b) A copy of any zoning regulations that apply to the proposed marihuana facility within the municipality.

(c) A description of any violation of the local ordinance or zoning regulations included under subdivision (a) or (b) committed by the applicant, but only if those violations relate to activities licensed under this act or the Michigan medical marihuana act.

(2) The board may consider the information provided under subsection (1) in the application process. However, the municipality's failure to provide information to the board shall not be used against the applicant.

(3) A municipal ordinance may establish an annual, nonrefundable fee of not more than \$5,000.00 on a licensee to help defray administrative and enforcement costs associated with the operation of a marihuana facility in the municipality.

(4) Information a municipality obtains from an applicant related to licensure under this section is exempt from disclosure under the freedom of information act, 1976 PA 442, MCL 15.231 to 15.246.

Sec. 206. The department, in consultation with the board, shall promulgate rules and emergency rules as necessary to implement, administer, and enforce this act. The rules shall ensure the safety, security, and integrity of the operation of marihuana facilities, and shall include rules to do the following:

(a) Set appropriate standards for marihuana facilities and associated equipment.

(b) Subject to section 408, establish minimum levels of insurance that licensees must maintain.

(c) Establish operating regulations for each category of license to ensure the health, safety, and security of the public and the integrity of marihuana facility operations.

(d) Establish qualifications and restrictions for persons participating in or involved with operating marihuana facilities.

(e) Establish testing standards, procedures, and requirements for marihuana sold through provisioning centers.

(f) Provide for the levy and collection of fines for a violation of this act or rules.

(g) Prescribe use of the statewide monitoring system to track all marihuana transfers, as provided in the marihuana tracking act and this act and provide for a funding mechanism to support the system.

(h) Establish quality control standards, procedures, and requirements for marihuana facilities.

(i) Establish chain of custody standards, procedures, and requirements for marihuana facilities.

(j) Establish standards, procedures, and requirements for waste product disposal and storage by marihuana facilities.

(k) Establish chemical storage standards, procedures, and requirements for marihuana facilities.

(l) Establish standards, procedures, and requirements for securely and safely transporting marihuana between marihuana facilities.

(m) Establish standards, procedures, and requirements for the storage of marihuana by marihuana facilities.

(n) Establish labeling and packaging standards, procedures, and requirements for marihuana sold or transferred through provisioning centers, including a prohibition on labeling or packaging that is intended to appeal to or has the effect of appealing to minors.

(o) Establish daily purchasing limits at provisioning centers for registered qualifying patients and registered primary caregivers to ensure compliance with the Michigan medical marihuana act.

(p) Establish marketing and advertising restrictions for marihuana products and marihuana facilities.

(q) Establish maximum tetrahydrocannabinol levels for marihuana-infused products sold or transferred through provisioning centers.

(r) Establish health standards to ensure the safe preparation of products containing marihuana that are intended for human consumption in a manner other than smoke inhalation.

(s) Establish restrictions on edible marihuana-infused products to prohibit shapes that would appeal to minors.

Sec. 207. A licensee shall adopt and use a third-party inventory control and tracking system that is capable of interfacing with the statewide monitoring system to allow the licensee to enter or access information in the statewide monitoring system as required under this act and rules. The third-party inventory control and tracking system must

have all of the following capabilities necessary for the licensee to comply with the requirements applicable to the licensee's license type:

- (a) Tracking all marihuana plants, products, packages, patient and primary caregiver purchase totals, waste, transfers, conversions, sales, and returns that are linked to unique identification numbers.
- (b) Tracking lot and batch information throughout the entire chain of custody.
- (c) Tracking all products, conversions, and derivatives throughout the entire chain of custody.
- (d) Tracking marihuana plant, batch, and product destruction.
- (e) Tracking transportation of product.
- (f) Performing complete batch recall tracking that clearly identifies all of the following details relating to the specific batch subject to the recall:
  - (i) Sold product.
  - (ii) Product inventory that is finished and available for sale.
  - (iii) Product that is in the process of transfer.
  - (iv) Product being processed into another form.
  - (v) Postharvest raw product, such as product that is in the drying, trimming, or curing process.
  - (g) Reporting and tracking loss, theft, or diversion of product containing marihuana.
  - (h) Reporting and tracking all inventory discrepancies.
  - (i) Reporting and tracking adverse patient responses or dose-related efficacy issues.
  - (j) Reporting and tracking all sales and refunds.
- (k) Electronically receiving and transmitting information as required under this act, the Michigan medical marihuana act, 2008 IL 1, MCL 333.26421 to 333.26430, and the marihuana tracking act.
- (l) Receiving testing results electronically from a safety compliance facility via a secured application program interface into the system and directly linking the testing results to each applicable source batch and sample.
- (m) Identifying test results that may have been altered.
- (n) Providing the licensee with access to information in the tracking system that is necessary to verify that the licensee is carrying out the marihuana transactions authorized under the licensee's license in accordance with this act.
- (o) Providing information to cross-check that product sales are made to a registered qualifying patient or a registered primary caregiver on behalf of a registered qualifying patient and that the product received the required testing.
- (p) Providing the department and state agencies with access to information in the database that they are authorized to access.
- (q) Providing law enforcement agencies with access to only the information in the database that is necessary to verify that an individual possesses a valid and current registry identification card.
- (r) Providing licensees with access only to the information in the system that they are required to receive before a sale, transfer, transport, or other activity authorized under a license issued under this act.
- (s) Securing the confidentiality of information in the database by preventing access by a person who is not authorized to access the statewide monitoring system or is not authorized to access the particular information.
  - (t) Providing analytics to the department regarding key performance indicators such as the following:
    - (i) Total daily sales.
    - (ii) Total marihuana plants in production.
    - (iii) Total marihuana plants destroyed.
    - (iv) Total inventory adjustments.

Sec. 208. A marihuana facility and all articles of property in that facility are subject to examination at any time by a local police agency or the department of state police.

### PART 3. MEDICAL MARIHUANA LICENSING BOARD

Sec. 301. (1) The medical marihuana licensing board is created within the department of licensing and regulatory affairs.

(2) The board consists of 5 members who are residents of this state, not more than 3 of whom are members of the same political party. The governor shall appoint the members. One of the members shall be appointed from 3 nominees submitted by the senate majority leader and 1 from 3 nominees submitted by the speaker of the house. The governor shall designate 1 of the members as chairperson.

(3) The members shall be appointed for terms of 4 years, except, of those who are first appointed, 1 member shall be appointed for a term of 2 years and 2 members shall be appointed for a term of 3 years. A member's term expires on December 31 of the last year of the member's term. If a vacancy occurs, the governor shall appoint a successor to fill the unexpired term in the manner of the original appointment.

(4) Each member of the board shall be reimbursed for all actual and necessary expenses and disbursements incurred in carrying out official duties.

(5) A board member shall not hold any other public office for which he or she receives compensation other than necessary travel or other incidental expenses.

(6) A person who is not of good moral character or who has been indicted for, charged with, or convicted of, pled guilty or nolo contendere to, or forfeited bail concerning any felony or a misdemeanor involving a controlled substance violation, theft, dishonesty, or fraud under the laws of this state, any other state, or the United States or a local ordinance in any state involving a controlled substance violation, dishonesty, theft, or fraud that substantially corresponds to a misdemeanor in that state is not eligible to serve on the board.

(7) The governor may remove any member of the board for neglect of duty, misfeasance, malfeasance, nonfeasance, or any other just cause.

(8) The department in conjunction with the board shall employ an executive director and other personnel as necessary to assist the board in carrying out its duties. The executive director shall devote his or her full time to the duties of the office and shall not hold any other office or employment.

(9) The board shall not appoint or employ an individual if any of the following circumstances exist:

(a) During the 3 years immediately preceding appointment or employment, the individual held any direct or indirect interest in, or was employed by, a person who is licensed to operate under this act or under a corresponding license in another jurisdiction or a person with an application for an operating license pending before the board or in any other jurisdiction. The board shall not employ an individual who has a direct or indirect interest in a licensee or a marijuana facility.

(b) The individual or his or her spouse, parent, child, child's spouse, sibling, or spouse of a sibling has an application for a license pending before the board or is a member of the board of directors of, or an individual financially interested in, any licensee or marijuana facility.

(10) Each member of the board, the executive director, and each key employee as determined by the department shall file with the governor a financial disclosure statement listing all assets and liabilities, property and business interests, and sources of income of the member, executive director, and key employee and his or her spouse, if any, affirming that the member, executive director, and key employee are in compliance with subsection (9)(a) and (b). The financial disclosure statement shall be made under oath and filed at the time of employment and annually thereafter.

(11) Each employee of the board shall file with the board a financial disclosure statement listing all assets and liabilities, property and business interests, and sources of income of the employee and his or her spouse. This subsection does not apply to the executive director or a key employee.

(12) A member of the board, executive director, or key employee shall not hold any direct or indirect interest in, be employed by, or enter into a contract for services with an applicant, a board licensee, or a marijuana facility for a period of 4 years after the date his or her employment or membership on the board terminates. The department in consultation with the board shall define the term "direct or indirect interest" by rule.

(13) For 2 years after the date his or her employment with the board is terminated, an employee of the board shall not acquire any direct or indirect interest in, be employed by, or enter into a contract for services with any applicant, licensee, or marijuana facility.

(14) For 2 years after the termination of his or her office or employment with the board, a board member or an individual employed by the board shall not represent any person or party other than this state before or against the board.

(15) A business entity in which a former board member or employee or agent has an interest, or any partner, officer, or employee of the business entity, shall not make any appearance or represent a party that the former member, employee, or agent is prohibited from appearing for or representing. As used in this subsection, "business entity" means a corporation, limited liability company, partnership, limited liability partnership, association, trust, or other form of legal entity.

Sec. 302. The board has general responsibility for implementing this act. The board has the powers and duties specified in this act and all other powers necessary and proper to fully and effectively implement and administer this act for the purpose of licensing, regulating, and enforcing the licensing and regulation system established under this act for marijuana growth, processing, testing, and transporting. The board is subject to the administrative procedures act of 1969, 1969 PA 306, MCL 24.201 to 24.328. The board's duties include all of the following:

(a) Granting or denying each application for a state operating license within a reasonable time.

(b) Deciding all license applications in reasonable order.

(c) Conducting its public meetings in compliance with the open meetings act, 1976 PA 267, MCL 15.231 to 15.246.

(d) Consulting with the department in promulgating rules and emergency rules as necessary to implement, administer, and enforce this act. The board shall not promulgate a rule establishing a limit on the number or type of marihuana facility licenses that may be granted.

(e) Implementing and collecting the application fee described in section 401 and, in conjunction with the department of treasury, the tax described in section 601 and regulatory assessment described in section 603.

(f) Providing for the levy and collection of fines for a violation of this act or rules.

(g) Providing oversight of a marihuana facility through the board's inspectors, agents, and auditors and through the state police or attorney general for the purpose of certifying the revenue, receiving complaints from the public, or conducting investigations into the operation of the marihuana facility as the board considers necessary and proper to ensure compliance with this act and rules and to protect and promote the overall safety, security, and integrity of the operation of a marihuana facility.

(h) Providing oversight of marihuana facilities to ensure that marihuana-infused products meet health and safety standards that protect the public to a degree comparable to state and federal standards applicable to similar food and drugs.

(i) Reviewing and ruling on any complaint by a licensee regarding any investigative procedures of this state that are believed to be unnecessarily disruptive of marihuana facility operations. The need to inspect and investigate is presumed at all times. The board may delegate authority to hear, review, or rule on licensee complaints to a subcommittee of the board. To prevail on the complaint, a licensee must establish by a preponderance of the evidence that the procedures unreasonably disrupted its marihuana facility operations.

(j) Holding at least 2 public meetings each year. Upon 72 hours' written notice to each member, the chairperson or any 2 board members may call a special meeting. Three members of the board constitute a quorum, including when making determinations on an application for a license. Three votes are required in support of final determinations of the board on applications for licenses and all other licensing determinations, except that 4 votes are required in support of a determination to suspend or revoke a license. The board shall keep a complete and accurate record of all of its meetings and hearings. Upon order of the board, 1 of the board members or a hearing officer designated by the board may conduct any hearing provided for under this act or by rules and may recommend findings and decisions to the board. The board member or hearing officer conducting the hearing has all powers and rights regarding the conduct of hearings granted to the board under this act. The record made at the time of the hearing shall be reviewed by the board or a majority of the board, and the findings and decision of the majority of the board are the order of the board in the case.

(k) Maintaining records that are separate and distinct from the records of any other state board. The records shall be made available for public inspection subject to the limitations of this act and shall accurately reflect all board proceedings.

(l) Reviewing the patterns of marihuana transfers by the licensees under this act as recorded in a statewide database established for use in administering and enforcing this act and making recommendations to the governor and the legislature in a written annual report to the governor and the legislature and additional reports that the governor requests. The annual report shall be submitted by April 15 of each year and shall include the report required under section 702, a statement of receipts and disbursements by the board, the actions taken by the board, and any additional information and recommendations that the board considers appropriate or that the governor requests.

(m) Except as otherwise provided in this act, all information, records, interviews, reports, statements, memoranda, or other data supplied to or used by the board are subject to the freedom of information act, 1976 PA 442, MCL 15.231 to 15.246, except for the following:

(i) Unless presented during a public hearing or requested by the licensee or applicant who is the sole subject of the data, all of the information, records, interviews, reports, statements, memoranda, or other data supplied to, created by, or used by the board related to background investigation of applicants or licensees and to trade secrets, internal controls, and security measures of the licensees or applicants.

(ii) All information, records, interviews, reports, statements, memoranda, or other data supplied to or used by the board that have been received from another jurisdiction or local, state, or federal agency under a promise of confidentiality or if the release of the information is otherwise barred by the statutes, rules, or regulations of that jurisdiction or agency or by an intergovernmental agreement.

(iii) All information in the statewide monitoring system.

Sec. 303. (1) The board has jurisdiction over the operation of all marihuana facilities. The board has all powers necessary and proper to fully and effectively oversee the operation of marihuana facilities, including the authority to do all of the following:

(a) Investigate applicants for state operating licenses, determine the eligibility for licenses, and grant licenses to applicants in accordance with this act and the rules.

(b) Investigate all individuals employed by marihuana facilities.

(c) At any time, through its investigators, agents, auditors, or the state police, without a warrant and without notice to the licensee, enter the premises, offices, facilities, or other places of business of a licensee, if evidence of compliance or noncompliance with this act or rules is likely to be found and consistent with constitutional limitations, for the following purposes:

(i) To inspect and examine all premises of marihuana facilities.

(ii) To inspect, examine, and audit relevant records of the licensee and, if the licensee fails to cooperate with an investigation, impound, seize, assume physical control of, or summarily remove from the premises all books, ledgers, documents, writings, photocopies, correspondence, records, and videotapes, including electronically stored records, money receptacles, or equipment in which the records are stored.

(iii) To inspect the person, and inspect or examine personal effects present in a marihuana facility, of any holder of a state operating license while that person is present in a marihuana facility.

(iv) To investigate alleged violations of this act or rules.

(d) Investigate alleged violations of this act or rules and take appropriate disciplinary action against a licensee.

(e) Consult with the department in adopting rules to establish appropriate standards for marihuana facilities and associated equipment.

(f) Require all relevant records of licensees, including financial or other statements, to be kept on the premises authorized for operation of the marihuana facility of the licensee or in the manner prescribed by the board.

(g) Require that each licensee of a marihuana facility submit to the board a list of the stockholders or other persons having a 1% or greater beneficial interest in the facility in addition to any other information the board considers necessary to effectively administer this act and rules, orders, and final decisions made under this act.

(h) Eject, or exclude or authorize the ejection or exclusion of, an individual from a marihuana facility if the individual violates this act, rules, or final orders of the board. However, the propriety of the ejection or exclusion is subject to a subsequent hearing by the board.

(i) Conduct periodic audits of marihuana facilities licensed under this act.

(j) Consult with the department as to appropriate minimum levels of insurance for licensees in addition to the minimum established under section 408 for liability insurance.

(k) Delegate the execution of any of its powers that are not specifically and exclusively reserved to the board under this act for the purpose of administering and enforcing this act and rules.

(l) Take disciplinary action as the board considers appropriate to prevent practices that violate this act and rules.

(m) Review a licensee if that licensee is under review or the subject of discipline by a regulatory body in any other jurisdiction for a violation of a controlled substance or marihuana law or regulation in that jurisdiction.

(n) Take any other reasonable or appropriate action to enforce this act and rules.

(2) The board may seek and shall receive the cooperation and assistance of the department of state police in conducting background investigations of applicants and in fulfilling its responsibilities under this act. The department of state police may recover its costs of cooperation under this subsection.

Sec. 305. (1) By January 31 of each year, each member of the board shall prepare and file with the governor's office and the board a disclosure form in which the member does all of the following:

(a) Affirms that the member or the member's spouse, parent, child, or child's spouse is not a member of the board of directors of, financially interested in, or employed by a licensee or applicant.

(b) Affirms that the member continues to meet any other criteria for board membership under this act or the rules promulgated by the board.

(c) Discloses any legal or beneficial interests in any real property that is or that may be directly or indirectly involved with operations authorized by this act.

(d) Discloses any other information as may be required to ensure that the integrity of the board and its work is maintained.

(2) By January 31 of each year, each employee of the board shall prepare and file with the board an employee disclosure form in which the employee does all of the following:

(a) Affirms the absence of financial interests prohibited by this act.

(b) Discloses any legal or beneficial interests in any real property that is or that may be directly or indirectly involved with operations authorized by this act.

(c) Discloses whether the employee or the employee's spouse, parent, child, or child's spouse is financially interested in or employed by a licensee or an applicant for a license under this act.

(d) Discloses such other matters as may be required to ensure that the integrity of the board and its work is maintained.

(3) A member, employee, or agent of the board who becomes aware that the member, employee, or agent of the board or his or her spouse, parent, or child is a member of the board of directors of, financially interested in, or employed by a licensee or an applicant shall immediately provide detailed written notice thereof to the chairperson.

(4) A member, employee, or agent of the board who within the previous 10 years has been indicted for, charged with, or convicted of, pled guilty or nolo contendere to, or forfeited bail concerning a misdemeanor involving controlled substances, dishonesty, theft, or fraud or a local ordinance in any state involving controlled substances, dishonesty, theft, or fraud that substantially corresponds to a misdemeanor in that state, or a felony under Michigan law, the laws of any other state, or the laws of the United States or any other jurisdiction shall immediately provide detailed written notice of the conviction or charge to the chairperson.

(5) Any member, employee, or agent of the board who is negotiating for, or acquires by any means, any interest in any person who is a licensee or an applicant, or any person affiliated with such a person, shall immediately provide written notice of the details of the interest to the chairperson. The member, employee, or agent of the board shall not act on behalf of the board with respect to that person.

(6) A member, employee, or agent of the board shall not enter into any negotiations for employment with any person or affiliate of any person who is a licensee or an applicant and shall immediately provide written notice of the details of any such negotiations or discussions in progress to the chairperson. The member, employee, or agent of the board shall not take action on behalf of the board with respect to that person.

(7) Any member, employee, or agent of the board who receives an invitation, written or oral, to initiate a discussion concerning employment or the possibility of employment with a person or affiliate of a person who is a licensee or an applicant shall immediately report that he or she received the invitation to the chairperson. The member, employee, or agent of the board shall not take action on behalf of the board with respect to the person.

(8) A licensee or applicant shall not knowingly initiate a negotiation for or discussion of employment with a member, employee, or agent of the board. A licensee or applicant who initiates a negotiation or discussion about employment shall immediately provide written notice of the details of the negotiation or discussion to the chairperson as soon as he or she becomes aware that the negotiation or discussion has been initiated with a member, employee, or agent of the board.

(9) A member, employee, or agent of the board, or former member, employee, or agent of the board, shall not disseminate or otherwise disclose any material or information in the possession of the board that the board considers confidential unless specifically authorized to do so by the chairperson or the board.

(10) A member, employee, or agent of the board or a parent, spouse, sibling, spouse of a sibling, child, or spouse of a child of a member, employee, or agent of the board shall not accept any gift, gratuity, compensation, travel, lodging, or anything of value, directly or indirectly, from any licensee or any applicant or affiliate or representative of a licensee or applicant, unless the acceptance conforms to a written policy or directive that is issued by the chairperson or the board. Any member, employee, or agent of the board who is offered or receives any gift, gratuity, compensation, travel, lodging, or anything of value, directly or indirectly, from any licensee or any applicant or affiliate or representative of an applicant or licensee shall immediately provide written notification of the details to the chairperson.

(11) A licensee or applicant, or an affiliate or representative of an applicant or licensee, shall not, directly or indirectly, give or offer to give any gift, gratuity, compensation, travel, lodging, or anything of value to any member, employee, or agent of the board that the member, employee, or agent of the board is prohibited from accepting under subsection (10).

(12) A member, employee, or agent of the board shall not engage in any conduct that constitutes a conflict of interest and shall immediately advise the chairperson in writing of the details of any incident or circumstances that would present the existence of a conflict of interest with respect to performing board-related work or duties.

(13) A member, employee, or agent of the board who is approached and offered a bribe as described in section 118 of the Michigan penal code, 1931 PA 328, MCL 750.118, or this act shall immediately provide written account of the details of the incident to the chairperson and to a law enforcement officer of a law enforcement agency having jurisdiction.

(14) A member, employee, or agent of the board shall disclose his or her past involvement with any marijuana enterprise in the past 5 years and shall not engage in political activity or politically related activity during the duration of his or her appointment or employment.

(15) A former member, employee, or agent of the board may appear before the board as a fact witness about matters or actions handled by the member, employee, or agent during his or her tenure as a member, employee, or agent of the board. The member, employee, or agent of the board shall not receive compensation for such an appearance other than a standard witness fee and reimbursement for travel expenses as established by statute or court rule.

(16) A licensee or applicant or any affiliate or representative of an applicant or licensee shall not engage in ex parte communications with a member of the board. A member of the board shall not engage in any ex parte communications with a licensee or an applicant or with any affiliate or representative of an applicant or licensee.

(17) Any board member, licensee, or applicant or affiliate or representative of a board member, licensee, or applicant who receives any ex parte communication in violation of subsection (16), or who is aware of an attempted communication in violation of subsection (16), shall immediately report details of the communication or attempted communication in writing to the chairperson.

(18) Any member of the board who receives an ex parte communication in an attempt to influence that member's official action shall disclose the source and content of the communication to the chairperson. The chairperson may investigate or initiate an investigation of the matter with the assistance of the attorney general and state police to determine if the communication violates subsection (16) or subsection (17) or other state law. The disclosure under this section and the investigation are confidential. Following an investigation, the chairperson shall advise the governor or the board, or both, of the results of the investigation and may recommend action as the chairperson considers appropriate. If the chairperson receives such an ex parte communication, he or she shall report the communication to the governor's office for appropriate action.

(19) A new or current employee or agent of the board shall obtain written permission from the executive director before continuing outside employment held at the time the employee begins to work for the board. Permission shall be denied, or permission previously granted shall be revoked, if the executive director considers the nature of the work to create a possible conflict of interest or if it would otherwise interfere with the duties of the employee or agent for the board.

(20) An employee or agent of the board granted permission for outside employment shall not conduct any business or perform any activities, including solicitation, related to outside employment on premises used by the board or during the employee's working hours for the board.

(21) The chairperson shall report any action he or she has taken or proposes to take under this section with respect to an employee or agent or former employee or former agent to the board at the next meeting of the board. The board may direct the executive director to take additional or different action.

(22) Except as allowed under the Michigan medical marihuana act, a member, employee, or agent of the board shall not enter into any personal transaction involving marihuana with a licensee or applicant.

(23) If a licensee or applicant, or an affiliate or representative of a licensee or applicant, violates this section, the board may deny a license application, revoke or suspend a license, or take other disciplinary action as provided in section 407.

(24) Violation of this section by a member of the board may result in disqualification or constitute cause for removal under section 301(7) or other disciplinary action as recommended by the board to the governor.

(25) A violation of this section by an employee or agent of the board need not result in termination of employment if the board determines that the conduct involved does not violate the purpose of this act. However, all of the following apply:

(a) If, after being offered employment or beginning employment with the board, the employee or agent intentionally acquires a financial interest in a licensee or an applicant, or an affiliate or representative of a licensee or applicant, the offer or employment with the board shall be terminated.

(b) If a financial interest in a licensee or an applicant, or an affiliate or representative of a licensee or applicant, is acquired by an employee or agent that has been offered employment with the board, an employee of the board, or the employee's or agent's spouse, parent, or child, through no intentional action of the employee or agent, the individual shall have up to 30 days to divest or terminate the financial interest. Employment may be terminated if the interest has not been divested after 30 days.

(c) Employment shall be terminated if the employee or agent is a spouse, parent, child, or spouse of a child of a board member.

(26) Violation of this section does not create a civil cause of action.

(27) As used in this section:

(a) "Outside employment", in addition to employment by a third party, includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(i) Operation of a proprietorship.

(ii) Participation in a partnership or group business enterprise.

(iii) Performance as a director or corporate officer of any for-profit or nonprofit corporation or banking or credit institution.

(iv) Performance as a manager of a limited liability company.

(b) "Political activity" or "politically related activity" includes all of the following:

(i) Using his or her official authority or influence for the purpose of interfering with or affecting the result of an election.

(ii) Knowingly soliciting, accepting, or receiving a political contribution from any person.

- (iii) Running for the nomination or as a candidate for election to a partisan political office.
- (iv) Knowingly soliciting or discouraging the participation in any political activity of any person who is either of the following:
  - (A) Applying for any compensation, grant, contract, ruling, license, permit, or certificate pending before the board.
  - (B) The subject of or a participant in an ongoing audit, investigation, or enforcement action being carried out by the board.

#### PART 4. LICENSING

Sec. 401. (1) Beginning 360 days after the effective date of this act, a person may apply to the board for state operating licenses in the categories of class A, B, or C grower; processor; provisioning center; secure transporter; and safety compliance facility as provided in this act. The application shall be made under oath on a form provided by the board and shall contain information as prescribed by the board, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

(a) The name, business address, business telephone number, social security number, and, if applicable, federal tax identification number of the applicant.

(b) The identity of every person having any ownership interest in the applicant with respect to which the license is sought. If the disclosed entity is a trust, the application shall disclose the names and addresses of the beneficiaries; if a corporation, the names and addresses of all shareholders, officers, and directors; if a partnership or limited liability partnership, the names and addresses of all partners; if a limited partnership or limited liability limited partnership, the names of all partners, both general and limited; or if a limited liability company, the names and addresses of all members and managers.

(c) An identification of any business that is directly or indirectly involved in the growing, processing, testing, transporting, or sale of marihuana, including, if applicable, the state of incorporation or registration, in which an applicant or, if the applicant is an individual, the applicant's spouse, parent, or child has any equity interest. If an applicant is a corporation, partnership, or other business entity, the applicant shall identify any other corporation, partnership, or other business entity that is directly or indirectly involved in the growing, processing, testing, transporting, or sale of marihuana in which it has any equity interest, including, if applicable, the state of incorporation or registration. An applicant may comply with this subdivision by filing a copy of the applicant's registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission if the registration contains the information required by this subdivision.

(d) Whether an applicant has been indicted for, charged with, arrested for, or convicted of, pled guilty or nolo contendere to, forfeited bail concerning any criminal offense under the laws of any jurisdiction, either felony or controlled-substance-related misdemeanor, not including traffic violations, regardless of whether the offense has been reversed on appeal or otherwise, including the date, the name and location of the court, arresting agency, and prosecuting agency, the case caption, the docket number, the offense, the disposition, and the location and length of incarceration.

(e) Whether an applicant has ever applied for or has been granted any commercial license or certificate issued by a licensing authority in Michigan or any other jurisdiction that has been denied, restricted, suspended, revoked, or not renewed and a statement describing the facts and circumstances concerning the application, denial, restriction, suspension, revocation, or nonrenewal, including the licensing authority, the date each action was taken, and the reason for each action.

(f) Whether an applicant has filed, or been served with, a complaint or other notice filed with any public body, regarding the delinquency in the payment of, or a dispute over the filings concerning the payment of, any tax required under federal, state, or local law, including the amount, type of tax, taxing agency, and time periods involved.

(g) A statement listing the names and titles of all public officials or officers of any unit of government, and the spouses, parents, and children of those public officials or officers, who, directly or indirectly, own any financial interest in, have any beneficial interest in, are the creditors of or hold any debt instrument issued by, or hold or have any interest in any contractual or service relationship with an applicant. As used in this subdivision, public official or officer does not include a person who would have to be listed solely because of his or her state or federal military service.

(h) A description of the type of marihuana facility; anticipated or actual number of employees; and projected or actual gross receipts.

(i) Financial information in the manner and form prescribed by the board.

(j) A paper copy or electronic posting website reference for the ordinance or zoning restriction that the municipality adopted to authorize or restrict operation of 1 or more marihuana facilities in the municipality.

(k) A copy of the notice informing the municipality by registered mail that the applicant has applied for a license under this act. The applicant shall also certify that it has delivered the notice to the municipality or will do so by 10 days after the date the applicant submits the application for a license to the board.

(l) Any other information the department requires by rule.

(2) The board shall use information provided on the application as a basis to conduct a thorough background investigation on the applicant. A false application is cause for the board to deny a license. The board shall not consider an incomplete application but shall, within a reasonable time, return the application to the applicant with notification of the deficiency and instructions for submitting a corrected application. Information the board obtains from the background investigation is exempt from disclosure under the freedom of information act, 1976 PA 442, MCL 15.231 to 15.246.

(3) An applicant must provide written consent to the inspections, examinations, searches, and seizures provided for in section 303(1)(c)(i) to (iv) and to disclosure to the board and its agents of otherwise confidential records, including tax records held by any federal, state, or local agency, or credit bureau or financial institution, while applying for or holding a license. Information the board receives under this subsection is exempt from disclosure under the freedom of information act, 1976 PA 442, MCL 15.231 to 15.246.

(4) An applicant must certify that the applicant does not have an interest in any other state operating license that is prohibited under this act.

(5) A nonrefundable application fee must be paid at the time of filing to defray the costs associated with the background investigation conducted by the board. The department in consultation with the board shall set the amount of the application fee for each category and class of license by rule. If the costs of the investigation and processing the application exceed the application fee, the applicant shall pay the additional amount to the board. All information, records, interviews, reports, statements, memoranda, or other data supplied to or used by the board in the course of its review or investigation of an application for a license under this act shall be disclosed only in accordance with this act. The information, records, interviews, reports, statements, memoranda, or other data are not admissible as evidence or discoverable in any action of any kind in any court or before any tribunal, board, agency, or person, except for any action considered necessary by the board.

(6) By 10 days after the date the applicant submits an application to the board, the applicant shall notify the municipality by registered mail that it has applied for a license under this act.

Sec. 402. (1) The board shall issue a license to an applicant who submits a complete application and pays both the nonrefundable application fee required under section 401(5) and the regulatory assessment established by the board for the first year of operation, if the board determines that the applicant is qualified to receive a license under this act.

(2) An applicant is ineligible to receive a license if any of the following circumstances exist:

(a) The applicant has been convicted of or released from incarceration for a felony under the laws of this state, any other state, or the United States within the past 10 years or has been convicted of a controlled substance-related felony within the past 10 years.

(b) Within the past 5 years the applicant has been convicted of a misdemeanor involving a controlled substance, theft, dishonesty, or fraud in any state or been found responsible for violating a local ordinance in any state involving a controlled substance, dishonesty, theft, or fraud that substantially corresponds to a misdemeanor in that state.

(c) The applicant has knowingly submitted an application for a license under this act that contains false information.

(d) The applicant is a member of the board.

(e) The applicant fails to demonstrate the applicant's ability to maintain adequate premises liability and casualty insurance for its proposed marihuana facility.

(f) The applicant holds an elective office of a governmental unit of this state, another state, or the federal government; is a member of or employed by a regulatory body of a governmental unit in this state, another state, or the federal government; or is employed by a governmental unit of this state. This subdivision does not apply to an elected officer of or employee of a federally recognized Indian tribe or to an elected precinct delegate.

(g) The applicant, if an individual, has been a resident of this state for less than a continuous 2-year period immediately preceding the date of filing the application. The requirements in this subdivision do not apply after June 30, 2018.

(h) The board determines that the applicant is not in compliance with section 205(1).

(i) The applicant fails to meet other criteria established by rule.

(3) In determining whether to grant a license to an applicant, the board may also consider all of the following:

(a) The integrity, moral character, and reputation; personal and business probity; financial ability and experience; and responsibility or means to operate or maintain a marihuana facility of the applicant and of any other person that either:

(i) Controls, directly or indirectly, the applicant.

(ii) Is controlled, directly or indirectly, by the applicant or by a person who controls, directly or indirectly, the applicant.

(b) The financial ability of the applicant to purchase and maintain adequate liability and casualty insurance.

(c) The sources and total amount of the applicant's capitalization to operate and maintain the proposed marihuana facility.

(d) Whether the applicant has been indicted for, charged with, arrested for, or convicted of, pled guilty or nolo contendere to, forfeited bail concerning, or had expunged any relevant criminal offense under the laws of any jurisdiction, either felony or misdemeanor, not including traffic violations, regardless of whether the offense has been expunged, pardoned, or reversed on appeal or otherwise.

(e) Whether the applicant has filed, or had filed against it, a proceeding for bankruptcy within the past 7 years.

(f) Whether the applicant has been served with a complaint or other notice filed with any public body regarding payment of any tax required under federal, state, or local law that has been delinquent for 1 or more years.

(g) Whether the applicant has a history of noncompliance with any regulatory requirements in this state or any other jurisdiction.

(h) Whether at the time of application the applicant is a defendant in litigation involving its business practices.

(i) Whether the applicant meets other standards in rules applicable to the license category.

(4) Each applicant shall submit with its application, on forms provided by the board, a passport quality photograph and 1 set of fingerprints for each person having any ownership interest in the marihuana facility and each person who is an officer, director, or managerial employee of the applicant. The department may designate an entity or agent to collect the fingerprints, and the applicant is responsible for the cost associated with the fingerprint collection.

(5) The board shall review all applications for licenses and shall inform each applicant of the board's decision.

(6) A license shall be issued for a 1-year period and is renewable annually. Except as otherwise provided in this act, the board shall renew a license if all of the following requirements are met:

(a) The licensee applies to the board on a renewal form provided by the board that requires information prescribed in rules.

(b) The application is received by the board on or before the expiration date of the current license.

(c) The licensee pays the regulatory assessment under section 603.

(d) The licensee meets the requirements of this act and any other renewal requirements set forth in rules.

(7) The department shall notify the licensee by mail or electronic mail at the last known address on file with the board advising of the time, procedure, and regulatory assessment under section 603. The failure of the licensee to receive notice under this subsection does not relieve the licensee of the responsibility for renewing the license.

(8) If a license renewal application is not submitted by the license expiration date, the license may be renewed within 60 days after its expiration date upon application, payment of the regulatory assessment under section 603, and satisfaction of any renewal requirement and late fee set forth in rules. The licensee may continue to operate during the 60 days after the license expiration date if the license is renewed by the end of the 60-day period.

(9) License expiration does not terminate the board's authority to impose sanctions on a licensee whose license has expired.

(10) In its decision on an application for renewal, the board shall consider any specific written input it receives from an individual or entity within the local unit of government in which the applicant for renewal is located.

(11) A licensee must consent in writing to inspections, examinations, searches, and seizures that are permitted under this act and must provide a handwriting exemplar, fingerprints, photographs, and information as authorized in this act or by rules.

(12) An applicant or licensee has a continuing duty to provide information requested by the board and to cooperate in any investigation, inquiry, or hearing conducted by the board.

Sec. 403. If the board identifies a deficiency in an application, the board shall provide the applicant with a reasonable period of time to correct the deficiency.

Sec. 404. (1) The board shall issue a license only in the name of the true party of interest.

(2) For the following true parties of interest, information concerning the indicated individuals must be included in the disclosures required of an applicant or licensee:

(a) For an individual or sole proprietorship: the proprietor and spouse.

(b) For a partnership and limited liability partnership: all partners and their spouses. For a limited partnership and limited liability limited partnership: all general and limited partners and their spouses. For a limited liability company: all members, managers, and their spouses.

(c) For a privately held corporation: all corporate officers or persons with equivalent titles and their spouses and all stockholders and their spouses.

(d) For a publicly held corporation: all corporate officers or persons with equivalent titles and their spouses.

(e) For a multilevel ownership enterprise: any entity or person that receives or has the right to receive a percentage of the gross or net profit from the enterprise during any full or partial calendar or fiscal year.

(f) For a nonprofit corporation: all individuals and entities with membership or shareholder rights in accordance with the articles of incorporation or the bylaws and their spouses.

(3) For purposes of this section, "true party of interest" does not mean:

(a) A person or entity receiving reasonable payment for rent on a fixed basis under a bona fide lease or rental obligation, unless the lessor or property manager exercises control over or participates in the management of the business.

(b) A person who receives a bonus as an employee if the employee is on a fixed wage or salary and the bonus is not more than 25% of the employee's prebonus annual compensation or if the bonus is based on a written incentive/bonus program that is not out of the ordinary for the services rendered.

Sec. 405. Subject to the laws of this state, before hiring a prospective employee, the holder of a license shall conduct a background check of the prospective employee. If the background check indicates a pending charge or conviction within the past 10 years for a controlled substance-related felony, a licensee shall not hire the prospective employee without written permission of the board.

Sec. 406. Each license is exclusive to the licensee, and a licensee or any other person must apply for and receive the board's approval before a license is transferred, sold, or purchased. The attempted transfer, sale, or other conveyance of an interest of more than 1% in a license without prior board approval is grounds for suspension or revocation of the license or for other sanction considered appropriate by the board.

Sec. 407. (1) If an applicant or licensee fails to comply with this act or rules, if a licensee fails to comply with the marihuana tracking act, if a licensee no longer meets the eligibility requirements for a license under this act, or if an applicant or licensee fails to provide information the board requests to assist in any investigation, inquiry, or board hearing, the board may deny, suspend, revoke, or restrict a license. The board may suspend, revoke, or restrict a license and require the removal of a licensee or an employee of a licensee for a violation of this act, rules, the marihuana tracking act, or any ordinance adopted under section 205. The board may impose civil fines of up to \$5,000.00 against an individual and up to \$10,000.00 or an amount equal to the daily gross receipts, whichever is greater, against a licensee for each violation of this act, rules, or an order of the board. Assessment of a civil fine under this subsection is not a bar to the investigation, arrest, charging, or prosecution of an individual for any other violation of this act and is not grounds to suppress evidence in any criminal prosecution that arises under this act or any other law of this state.

(2) The board shall comply with the administrative procedures act of 1969, 1969 PA 306, MCL 24.201 to 24.328, when denying, revoking, suspending, or restricting a license or imposing a fine. The board may suspend a license without notice or hearing upon a determination that the safety or health of patrons or employees is jeopardized by continuing a marihuana facility's operation. If the board suspends a license under this subsection without notice or hearing, a prompt postsuspension hearing must be held to determine if the suspension should remain in effect. The suspension may remain in effect until the board determines that the cause for suspension has been abated. The board may revoke the license or approve a transfer or sale of the license upon a determination that the licensee has not made satisfactory progress toward abating the hazard.

(3) After denying an application for a license, the board shall, upon request, provide a public investigative hearing at which the applicant is given the opportunity to present testimony and evidence to establish its suitability for a license. Other testimony and evidence may be presented at the hearing, but the board's decision must be based on the whole record before the board and is not limited to testimony and evidence submitted at the public investigative hearing.

(4) Except for license applicants who may be granted a hearing at the discretion of the board under subsection (3), any party aggrieved by an action of the board suspending, revoking, restricting, or refusing to renew a license, or imposing a fine, shall be given a hearing before the board upon request. A request for a hearing must be made to the board in writing within 21 days after service of notice of the action of the board. Notice of the action of the board must be served either by personal delivery or by certified mail, postage prepaid, to the aggrieved party. Notice served by certified mail is considered complete on the business day following the date of the mailing.

(5) The board may conduct investigative and contested case hearings; issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses; issue subpoenas duces tecum for the production of books, ledgers, records, memoranda, electronically retrievable data, and other pertinent documents; and administer oaths and affirmations to witnesses as appropriate to exercise and discharge the powers and duties of the board under this act. The executive director or his or her designee may issue subpoenas and administer oaths and affirmations to witnesses.

Sec. 408. (1) Before the board grants or renews any license under this act, the licensee or applicant shall file with the department proof of financial responsibility for liability for bodily injury to lawful users resulting from the manufacture, distribution, transportation, or sale of adulterated marihuana or adulterated marihuana-infused product in an amount not less than \$100,000.00. The proof of financial responsibility may be in the form of cash, unencumbered securities, a liability insurance policy, or a constant value bond executed by a surety company authorized to do business in this state. As used in this section:

(a) "Adulterated marihuana" means a product sold as marihuana that contains any unintended substance or chemical or biological matter other than marihuana that causes adverse reaction after ingestion or consumption.

(b) "Bodily injury" does not include expected or intended effect or long-term adverse effect of smoking, ingestion, or consumption of marihuana or marihuana-infused product.

(2) An insured licensee shall not cancel liability insurance required under this section unless the licensee complies with both of the following:

(a) Gives 30 days' prior written notice to the department.

(b) Procures new proof of financial responsibility required under this section and delivers that proof to the department within 30 days after giving the department the notice under subdivision (a).

Sec. 409. A state operating license is a revocable privilege granted by this state and is not a property right. Granting a license does not create or vest any right, title, franchise, or other property interest. Each license is exclusive to the licensee, and a licensee or any other person must apply for and receive the board's and municipality's approval before a license is transferred, sold, or purchased. A licensee or any other person shall not lease, pledge, or borrow or loan money against a license. The attempted transfer, sale, or other conveyance of an interest in a license without prior board approval is grounds for suspension or revocation of the license or for other sanction considered appropriate by the board.

## PART 5. LICENSEES

Sec. 501. (1) A grower license authorizes the grower to grow not more than the following number of marihuana plants under the indicated license class for each license the grower holds in that class:

(a) Class A – 500 marihuana plants.

(b) Class B – 1,000 marihuana plants.

(c) Class C – 1,500 marihuana plants.

(2) A grower license authorizes sale of marihuana seeds or marihuana plants only to a grower by means of a secure transporter.

(3) A grower license authorizes sale of marihuana, other than seeds, only to a processor or provisioning center.

(4) A grower license authorizes the grower to transfer marihuana only by means of a secure transporter.

(5) To be eligible for a grower license, the applicant and each investor in the grower must not have an interest in a secure transporter or safety compliance facility.

(6) A grower shall comply with all of the following:

(a) Until December 31, 2021, have, or have as an active employee an individual who has, a minimum of 2 years' experience as a registered primary caregiver.

(b) While holding a license as a grower, not be a registered primary caregiver and not employ an individual who is simultaneously a registered primary caregiver.

(c) Enter all transactions, current inventory, and other information into the statewide monitoring system as required in this act, rules, and the marihuana tracking act.

(7) A grower license does not authorize the grower to operate in an area unless the area is zoned for industrial or agricultural uses or is unzoned and otherwise meets the requirements established in section 205(1).

Sec. 502. (1) A processor license authorizes purchase of marihuana only from a grower and sale of marihuana-infused products or marihuana only to a provisioning center.

(2) A processor license authorizes the processor to transfer marihuana only by means of a secure transporter.

(3) To be eligible for a processor license, the applicant and each investor in the processor must not have an interest in a secure transporter or safety compliance facility.

(4) A processor shall comply with all of the following:

(a) Until December 31, 2021, have, or have as an active employee an individual who has, a minimum of 2 years' experience as a registered primary caregiver.

(b) While holding a license as a processor, not be a registered primary caregiver and not employ an individual who is simultaneously a registered primary caregiver.

(c) Enter all transactions, current inventory, and other information into the statewide monitoring system as required in this act, rules, and the marihuana tracking act.

Sec. 503. (1) A secure transporter license authorizes the licensee to store and transport marihuana and money associated with the purchase or sale of marihuana between marihuana facilities for a fee upon request of a person with legal custody of that marihuana or money. It does not authorize transport to a registered qualifying patient or registered primary caregiver.

(2) To be eligible for a secure transporter license, the applicant and each investor with an interest in the secure transporter must not have an interest in a grower, processor, provisioning center, or safety compliance facility and must not be a registered qualifying patient or a registered primary caregiver.

(3) A secure transporter shall enter all transactions, current inventory, and other information into the statewide monitoring system as required in this act, rules, and the marihuana tracking act.

(4) A secure transporter shall comply with all of the following:

(a) Each driver transporting marihuana must have a chauffeur's license issued by this state.

(b) Each employee who has custody of marihuana or money that is related to a marihuana transaction shall not have been convicted of or released from incarceration for a felony under the laws of this state, any other state, or the United States within the past 5 years or have been convicted of a misdemeanor involving a controlled substance within the past 5 years.

(c) Each vehicle shall be operated with a 2-person crew with at least 1 individual remaining with the vehicle at all times during the transportation of marihuana.

(d) A route plan and manifest shall be entered into the statewide monitoring system, and a copy shall be carried in the transporting vehicle and presented to a law enforcement officer upon request.

(e) The marihuana shall be transported in 1 or more sealed containers and not be accessible while in transit.

(f) A secure transporting vehicle shall not bear markings or other indication that it is carrying marihuana or a marihuana-infused product.

(5) A secure transporter is subject to administrative inspection by a law enforcement officer at any point during the transportation of marihuana to determine compliance with this act.

Sec. 504. (1) A provisioning center license authorizes the purchase or transfer of marihuana only from a grower or processor and sale or transfer to only a registered qualifying patient or registered primary caregiver. All transfers of marihuana to a provisioning center from a separate marihuana facility shall be by means of a secure transporter.

(2) A provisioning center license authorizes the provisioning center to transfer marihuana to or from a safety compliance facility for testing by means of a secure transporter.

(3) To be eligible for a provisioning center license, the applicant and each investor in the provisioning center must not have an interest in a secure transporter or safety compliance facility.

(4) A provisioning center shall comply with all of the following:

(a) Sell or transfer marihuana to a registered qualifying patient or registered primary caregiver only after it has been tested and bears the label required for retail sale.

(b) Enter all transactions, current inventory, and other information into the statewide monitoring system as required in this act, rules, and the marihuana tracking act.

(c) Before selling or transferring marihuana to a registered qualifying patient or to a registered primary caregiver on behalf of a registered qualifying patient, inquire of the statewide monitoring system to determine whether the patient and, if applicable, the caregiver hold a valid, current, unexpired, and unrevoked registry identification card and that the sale or transfer will not exceed the daily purchasing limit established by the medical marihuana licensing board under this act.

(d) Not allow the sale, consumption, or use of alcohol or tobacco products on the premises.

(e) Not allow a physician to conduct a medical examination or issue a medical certification document on the premises for the purpose of obtaining a registry identification card.

Sec. 505. (1) In addition to transfer and testing authorized in section 203, a safety compliance facility license authorizes the facility to receive marihuana from, test marihuana for, and return marihuana to only a marihuana facility.

(2) A safety compliance facility must be accredited by an entity approved by the board by 1 year after the date the license is issued or have previously provided drug testing services to this state or this state's court system and be a vendor in good standing in regard to those services. The board may grant a variance from this requirement upon a finding that the variance is necessary to protect and preserve the public health, safety, or welfare.

(3) To be eligible for a safety compliance facility license, the applicant and each investor with any interest in the safety compliance facility must not have an interest in a grower, secure transporter, processor, or provisioning center.

(4) A safety compliance facility shall comply with all of the following:

(a) Perform tests to certify that marihuana is reasonably free of chemical residues such as fungicides and insecticides.

(b) Use validated test methods to determine tetrahydrocannabinol, tetrahydrocannabinol acid, cannabidiol, and cannabidiol acid levels.

(c) Perform tests that determine whether marihuana complies with the standards the board establishes for microbial and mycotoxin contents.

(d) Perform other tests necessary to determine compliance with any other good manufacturing practices as prescribed in rules.

(e) Enter all transactions, current inventory, and other information into the statewide monitoring system as required in this act, rules, and the marihuana tracking act.

- (f) Have a secured laboratory space that cannot be accessed by the general public.
- (g) Retain and employ at least 1 staff member with a relevant advanced degree in a medical or laboratory science.

#### PART 6. TAXES AND FEES

Sec. 601. (1) A tax is imposed on each provisioning center at the rate of 3% of the provisioning center's gross retail receipts. By 30 days after the end of the calendar quarter, a provisioning center shall remit the tax for the preceding calendar quarter to the department of treasury accompanied by a form prescribed by the department of treasury that shows the gross quarterly retail income of the provisioning center and the amount of tax due, and shall submit a copy of the form to the department. If a law authorizing the recreational or nonmedical use of marihuana in this state is enacted, this section does not apply beginning 90 days after the effective date of that law.

(2) The taxes imposed under this section shall be administered by the department of treasury in accordance with 1941 PA 122, MCL 205.1 to 205.31, and this act. In case of conflict between the provisions of 1941 PA 122, MCL 205.1 to 205.31, and this act, the provisions of this act prevail.

Sec. 602. (1) The medical marihuana excise fund is created in the state treasury.

(2) Except for the application fee under section 401, the regulatory assessment under section 603, and any local licensing fees, all money collected under section 601 and all other fees, fines, and charges, imposed under this act shall be deposited in the medical marihuana excise fund. The state treasurer shall direct the investment of the fund. The state treasurer shall credit to the fund interest and earnings from fund investments.

(3) Money in the medical marihuana excise fund at the close of the fiscal year shall remain in the fund and shall not lapse to the general fund.

(4) The state treasurer shall be the administrator of the medical marihuana excise fund for auditing purposes.

(5) The money in the medical marihuana excise fund shall be allocated, upon appropriation, as follows:

(a) 25% to municipalities in which a marihuana facility is located, allocated in proportion to the number of marihuana facilities within the municipality.

(b) 30% to counties in which a marihuana facility is located, allocated in proportion to the number of marihuana facilities within the county.

(c) 5% to counties in which a marihuana facility is located, allocated in proportion to the number of marihuana facilities within the county. Money allocated under this subdivision shall be used exclusively to support the county sheriffs and shall be in addition to and not in replacement of any other funding received by the county sheriffs.

(d) 30% to this state for the following:

(i) Until September 30, 2017, for deposit in the general fund of the state treasury.

(ii) Beginning October 1, 2017, for deposit in the first responder presumed coverage fund created in section 405 of the worker's disability compensation act of 1969, 1969 PA 317, MCL 418.405.

(e) 5% to the Michigan commission on law enforcement standards for training local law enforcement officers.

(f) 5% to the department of state police.

Sec. 603. (1) A regulatory assessment is imposed on certain licensees as provided in this section. All of the following shall be included in establishing the total amount of the regulatory assessment established under this section:

(a) The department's costs to implement, administer, and enforce this act, except for the costs to process and investigate applications for licenses supported with the application fee described in section 401.

(b) Expenses of medical-marihuana-related legal services provided to the department by the department of attorney general.

(c) Expenses of medical-marihuana-related services provided to the department by the department of state police.

(d) Expenses of medical-marihuana-related services provided by the department of treasury.

(e) \$500,000.00 to be allocated to the department for expenditures of the department for licensing substance use disorder programs.

(f) An amount equal to 5% of the sum of the amounts provided for under subdivisions (a) to (d) to be allocated to the department of health and human services for substance-abuse-related expenditures including, but not limited to, substance use disorder prevention, education, and treatment programs.

(g) Expenses related to the standardized field sobriety tests administered in enforcing the Michigan vehicle code, 1949 PA 300, MCL 257.1 to 257.923.

(h) An amount sufficient to provide for the administrative costs of the Michigan commission on law enforcement standards.

(2) The regulatory assessment is in addition to the application fee described in section 401, the tax described in section 601, and any local licensing fees.

(3) The regulatory assessment shall be collected annually from licensed growers, processors, provisioning centers, and secure transporters. The regulatory assessment for a class A grower license shall not exceed \$10,000.00.

(4) Beginning in the first year marihuana facilities are authorized to operate in this state, and annually thereafter, the department, in consultation with the board, shall establish the total regulatory assessment at an amount that is estimated to be sufficient to cover the actual costs and support the expenditures listed in subsection (1).

(5) On or before the date the licensee begins operating and annually thereafter, each grower, processor, provisioning center, and secure transporter shall pay to the state treasurer an amount determined by the department to reasonably reflect the licensee's share of the total regulatory assessment established under subsection (4).

Sec. 604. (1) The marihuana regulatory fund is created in the state treasury.

(2) The application fee collected under section 401 and the regulatory assessment collected under section 603 shall be deposited in the marihuana regulatory fund. The state treasurer shall direct the investment of the fund. The state treasurer shall credit to the fund interest and earnings from fund investments.

(3) Money in the marihuana regulatory fund at the close of the fiscal year shall remain in the fund and shall not lapse to the general fund.

(4) The department shall be the administrator of the marihuana regulatory fund for auditing purposes.

(5) Except as provided in section 603(1)(d) and (e), the department shall expend money from the marihuana regulatory fund, upon appropriation, only for implementing, administering, and enforcing this act.

Sec. 605. The department may use any money appropriated to it from the marihuana registry fund created in section 6 of the Michigan medical marihuana act, 2008 IL 1, MCL 333.26426, for the purpose of funding the operations of the department and the board in the initial implementation and subsequent administration and enforcement of this act.

## PART 7. REPORTS

Sec. 701. By 30 days after the end of each state fiscal year, each licensee shall transmit to the board and to the municipality financial statements of the licensee's total operations. The financial statements shall be reviewed by a certified public accountant in a manner and form prescribed by the board. The certified public accountant must be licensed in this state under article 7 of the occupational code, 1980 PA 299, MCL 339.720 to 339.736. The compensation for the certified public accountant shall be paid directly by the licensee to the certified public accountant.

Sec. 702. The board shall submit with the annual report to the governor under section 302(k) and to the chairs of the legislative committees that govern issues related to marihuana facilities a report covering the previous year. The report shall include an account of the board actions, its financial position, results of operation under this act, and any recommendations for legislation that the board considers advisable.

## PART 8. MARIHUANA ADVISORY PANEL

Sec. 801. (1) The marihuana advisory panel is created within the department.

(2) The marihuana advisory panel shall consist of 17 members, including the director of state police or his or her designee, the director of this state's department of health and human services or his or her designee, the director of the department of licensing and regulatory affairs or his or her designee, the attorney general or his or her designee, the director of the department of agriculture and rural development or his or her designee, and the following members appointed by the governor:

(a) One registered medical marihuana patient or medical marihuana primary caregiver.

(b) One representative of growers.

(c) One representative of processors.

(d) One representative of provisioning centers.

(e) One representative of safety compliance facilities.

(f) One representative of townships.

(g) One representative of cities and villages.

(h) One representative of counties.

(i) One representative of sheriffs.

(j) One representative of local police.

(k) One physician licensed under article 15 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.16101 to 333.18838.

(l) One representative of a secure transporter.

(3) The members first appointed to the panel shall be appointed within 3 months after the effective date of this act and shall serve at the pleasure of the governor. Appointed members of the panel shall serve for terms of 3 years or until a successor is appointed, whichever is later.

(4) If a vacancy occurs on the advisory panel, the governor shall make an appointment for the unexpired term in the same manner as the original appointment.

(5) The first meeting of the panel shall be called by the director of the department or his or her designee within 1 month after the advisory panel is appointed. At the first meeting, the panel shall elect from among its members a chairperson and any other officers it considers necessary or appropriate. After the first meeting, the panel shall meet at least 2 times each year, or more frequently at the call of the chairperson.

(6) A majority of the members of the panel constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. A majority of the members present and serving are required for official action of the panel.

(7) The business that the panel performs shall be conducted at a public meeting held in compliance with the open meetings act, 1976 PA 267, MCL 15.261 to 15.275.

(8) A writing prepared, owned, used, in the possession of, or retained by the panel in the performance of an official function is subject to the freedom of information act, 1976 PA 442, MCL 15.231 to 15.246.

(9) Members of the panel shall serve without compensation. However, members of the panel may be reimbursed for their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties as members of the panel.

(10) The panel may make recommendations to the board concerning promulgation of rules and, as requested by the board or the department, the administration, implementation, and enforcement of this act and the marihuana tracking act.

(11) State departments and agencies shall cooperate with the panel and, upon request, provide it with meeting space and other necessary resources to assist it in the performance of its duties.

Enacting section 1. This act takes effect 90 days after the date it is enacted into law.

Enacting section 2. The legislature finds that the necessity for access to safe sources of marihuana for medical use and the immediate need for growers, processors, secure transporters, provisioning centers, and safety compliance facilities to operate under clear requirements establish the need to promulgate emergency rules to preserve the public health, safety, or welfare.

Enacting section 3. This act does not take effect unless House Bill No. 4827 of the 98th Legislature is enacted into law.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.



.....  
Clerk of the House of Representatives



.....  
Secretary of the Senate

Approved .....

.....  
Governor

Act No. 283  
Public Acts of 2016  
Approved by the Governor  
September 21, 2016  
Filed with the Secretary of State  
September 21, 2016  
EFFECTIVE DATE: December 20, 2016

**STATE OF MICHIGAN**  
**98TH LEGISLATURE**  
**REGULAR SESSION OF 2016**

Introduced by Reps. Lyons, Goike, Bumstead, Yonker, Kelly, Pettalia, Callton, Pscholka, Potvin, Dillon, Irwin, Hoadley, Maturen, Singh, Sarah Roberts and Kosowski

# ENROLLED HOUSE BILL No. 4210

AN ACT to amend 2008 IL 1, entitled "An initiation of Legislation to allow under state law the medical use of marihuana; to provide protections for the medical use of marihuana; to provide for a system of registry identification cards for qualifying patients and primary caregivers; to impose a fee for registry application and renewal; to provide for the promulgation of rules; to provide for the administration of this act; to provide for enforcement of this act; to provide for affirmative defenses; and to provide for penalties for violations of this act," by amending the title and sections 3, 4, 6, and 7 (MCL 333.26423, 333.26424, 333.26426, and 333.26427), sections 3 and 4 as amended by 2012 PA 512 and section 6 as amended by 2012 PA 514, and by adding sections 4a and 4b.

*The People of the State of Michigan enact:*

## TITLE

An initiation of Legislation to allow under state law the medical use of marihuana; to provide protections for the medical use of marihuana; to provide for a system of registry identification cards for qualifying patients and primary caregivers; to impose a fee for registry application and renewal; to make an appropriation; to provide for the promulgation of rules; to provide for the administration of this act; to provide for enforcement of this act; to provide for affirmative defenses; and to provide for penalties for violations of this act.

### 3. Definitions.

Sec. 3. As used in this act:

(a) "Bona fide physician-patient relationship" means a treatment or counseling relationship between a physician and patient in which all of the following are present:

(1) The physician has reviewed the patient's relevant medical records and completed a full assessment of the patient's medical history and current medical condition, including a relevant, in-person, medical evaluation of the patient.

(2) The physician has created and maintained records of the patient's condition in accord with medically accepted standards.

(3) The physician has a reasonable expectation that he or she will provide follow-up care to the patient to monitor the efficacy of the use of medical marihuana as a treatment of the patient's debilitating medical condition.

(4) If the patient has given permission, the physician has notified the patient's primary care physician of the patient's debilitating medical condition and certification for the medical use of marihuana to treat that condition.

(b) "Debilitating medical condition" means 1 or more of the following:

(1) Cancer, glaucoma, positive status for human immunodeficiency virus, acquired immune deficiency syndrome, hepatitis C, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Crohn's disease, agitation of Alzheimer's disease, nail patella, or the treatment of these conditions.

(2) A chronic or debilitating disease or medical condition or its treatment that produces 1 or more of the following: cachexia or wasting syndrome; severe and chronic pain; severe nausea; seizures, including but not limited to those characteristic of epilepsy; or severe and persistent muscle spasms, including but not limited to those characteristic of multiple sclerosis.

(3) Any other medical condition or its treatment approved by the department, as provided for in section 6(k).

(c) "Department" means the department of licensing and regulatory affairs.

(d) "Enclosed, locked facility" means a closet, room, or other comparable, stationary, and fully enclosed area equipped with secured locks or other functioning security devices that permit access only by a registered primary caregiver or registered qualifying patient. Marihuana plants grown outdoors are considered to be in an enclosed, locked facility if they are not visible to the unaided eye from an adjacent property when viewed by an individual at ground level or from a permanent structure and are grown within a stationary structure that is enclosed on all sides, except for the base, by chain-link fencing, wooden slats, or a similar material that prevents access by the general public and that is anchored, attached, or affixed to the ground; located on land that is owned, leased, or rented by either the registered qualifying patient or a person designated through the departmental registration process as the primary caregiver for the registered qualifying patient or patients for whom the marihuana plants are grown; and equipped with functioning locks or other security devices that restrict access to only the registered qualifying patient or the registered primary caregiver who owns, leases, or rents the property on which the structure is located. Enclosed, locked facility includes a motor vehicle if both of the following conditions are met:

(1) The vehicle is being used temporarily to transport living marihuana plants from 1 location to another with the intent to permanently retain those plants at the second location.

(2) An individual is not inside the vehicle unless he or she is either the registered qualifying patient to whom the living marihuana plants belong or the individual designated through the departmental registration process as the primary caregiver for the registered qualifying patient.

(e) "Marihuana" means that term as defined in section 7106 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.7106.

(f) "Marihuana-infused product" means a topical formulation, tincture, beverage, edible substance, or similar product containing any usable marihuana that is intended for human consumption in a manner other than smoke inhalation. Marihuana-infused product shall not be considered a food for purposes of the food law, 2000 PA 92, MCL 289.1101 to 289.8111.

(g) "Marihuana plant" means any plant of the species *Cannabis sativa* L.

(h) "Medical use of marihuana" means the acquisition, possession, cultivation, manufacture, extraction, use, internal possession, delivery, transfer, or transportation of marihuana, marihuana-infused products, or paraphernalia relating to the administration of marihuana to treat or alleviate a registered qualifying patient's debilitating medical condition or symptoms associated with the debilitating medical condition.

(i) "Physician" means an individual licensed as a physician under part 170 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.17001 to 333.17084, or an osteopathic physician under part 175 of the public health code, 1978 PA 368, MCL 333.17501 to 333.17556.

(j) "Plant" means any living organism that produces its own food through photosynthesis and has observable root formation or is in growth material.

(k) "Primary caregiver" or "caregiver" means a person who is at least 21 years old and who has agreed to assist with a patient's medical use of marihuana and who has not been convicted of any felony within the past 10 years and has never been convicted of a felony involving illegal drugs or a felony that is an assaultive crime as defined in section 9a of chapter X of the code of criminal procedure, 1927 PA 175, MCL 770.9a.

(l) "Qualifying patient" or "patient" means a person who has been diagnosed by a physician as having a debilitating medical condition.

(m) "Registry identification card" means a document issued by the department that identifies a person as a registered qualifying patient or registered primary caregiver.

(n) "Usable marihuana" means the dried leaves, flowers, plant resin, or extract of the marihuana plant, but does not include the seeds, stalks, and roots of the plant.

(o) "Usable marihuana equivalent" means the amount of usable marihuana in a marihuana-infused product that is calculated as provided in section 4(c).

(p) "Visiting qualifying patient" means a patient who is not a resident of this state or who has been a resident of this state for less than 30 days.

(q) "Written certification" means a document signed by a physician, stating all of the following:

(1) The patient's debilitating medical condition.

(2) The physician has completed a full assessment of the patient's medical history and current medical condition, including a relevant, in-person, medical evaluation.

(3) In the physician's professional opinion, the patient is likely to receive therapeutic or palliative benefit from the medical use of marihuana to treat or alleviate the patient's debilitating medical condition or symptoms associated with the debilitating medical condition.

#### 4. Protections for the Medical Use of Marihuana.

Sec. 4. (a) A qualifying patient who has been issued and possesses a registry identification card is not subject to arrest, prosecution, or penalty in any manner, or denied any right or privilege, including, but not limited to, civil penalty or disciplinary action by a business or occupational or professional licensing board or bureau, for the medical use of marihuana in accordance with this act, provided that the qualifying patient possesses an amount of marihuana that does not exceed a combined total of 2.5 ounces of usable marihuana and usable marihuana equivalents, and, if the qualifying patient has not specified that a primary caregiver will be allowed under state law to cultivate marihuana for the qualifying patient, 12 marihuana plants kept in an enclosed, locked facility. Any incidental amount of seeds, stalks, and unusable roots shall also be allowed under state law and shall not be included in this amount. The privilege from arrest under this subsection applies only if the qualifying patient presents both his or her registry identification card and a valid driver license or government-issued identification card that bears a photographic image of the qualifying patient.

(b) A primary caregiver who has been issued and possesses a registry identification card is not subject to arrest, prosecution, or penalty in any manner, or denied any right or privilege, including but not limited to civil penalty or disciplinary action by a business or occupational or professional licensing board or bureau, for assisting a qualifying patient to whom he or she is connected through the department's registration process with the medical use of marihuana in accordance with this act. The privilege from arrest under this subsection applies only if the primary caregiver presents both his or her registry identification card and a valid driver license or government-issued identification card that bears a photographic image of the primary caregiver. This subsection applies only if the primary caregiver possesses marihuana in forms and amounts that do not exceed any of the following:

(1) For each qualifying patient to whom he or she is connected through the department's registration process, a combined total of 2.5 ounces of usable marihuana and usable marihuana equivalents.

(2) For each registered qualifying patient who has specified that the primary caregiver will be allowed under state law to cultivate marihuana for the qualifying patient, 12 marihuana plants kept in an enclosed, locked facility.

(3) Any incidental amount of seeds, stalks, and unusable roots.

(c) For purposes of determining usable marihuana equivalency, the following shall be considered equivalent to 1 ounce of usable marihuana:

(1) 16 ounces of marihuana-infused product if in a solid form.

(2) 7 grams of marihuana-infused product if in a gaseous form.

(3) 36 fluid ounces of marihuana-infused product if in a liquid form.

(d) A person shall not be denied custody or visitation of a minor for acting in accordance with this act, unless the person's behavior is such that it creates an unreasonable danger to the minor that can be clearly articulated and substantiated.

(e) There is a presumption that a qualifying patient or primary caregiver is engaged in the medical use of marihuana in accordance with this act if the qualifying patient or primary caregiver complies with both of the following:

(1) Is in possession of a registry identification card.

(2) Is in possession of an amount of marihuana that does not exceed the amount allowed under this act. The presumption may be rebutted by evidence that conduct related to marihuana was not for the purpose of alleviating the qualifying patient's debilitating medical condition or symptoms associated with the debilitating medical condition, in accordance with this act.

(f) A registered primary caregiver may receive compensation for costs associated with assisting a registered qualifying patient in the medical use of marihuana. Any such compensation does not constitute the sale of controlled substances.

(g) A physician shall not be subject to arrest, prosecution, or penalty in any manner, or denied any right or privilege, including but not limited to civil penalty or disciplinary action by the Michigan board of medicine, the Michigan board of osteopathic medicine and surgery, or any other business or occupational or professional licensing board or bureau, solely for providing written certifications, in the course of a bona fide physician-patient relationship and after the physician has completed a full assessment of the qualifying patient's medical history, or for otherwise stating that, in the physician's professional opinion, a patient is likely to receive therapeutic or palliative benefit from the medical use

of marihuana to treat or alleviate the patient's serious or debilitating medical condition or symptoms associated with the serious or debilitating medical condition, provided that nothing shall prevent a professional licensing board from sanctioning a physician for failing to properly evaluate a patient's medical condition or otherwise violating the standard of care for evaluating medical conditions.

(h) A person shall not be subject to arrest, prosecution, or penalty in any manner, or denied any right or privilege, including but not limited to civil penalty or disciplinary action by a business or occupational or professional licensing board or bureau, for providing a registered qualifying patient or a registered primary caregiver with marihuana paraphernalia for purposes of a qualifying patient's medical use of marihuana.

(i) Any marihuana, marihuana paraphernalia, or licit property that is possessed, owned, or used in connection with the medical use of marihuana, as allowed under this act, or acts incidental to such use, shall not be seized or forfeited.

(j) A person shall not be subject to arrest, prosecution, or penalty in any manner, or denied any right or privilege, including but not limited to civil penalty or disciplinary action by a business or occupational or professional licensing board or bureau, solely for being in the presence or vicinity of the medical use of marihuana in accordance with this act, or for assisting a registered qualifying patient with using or administering marihuana.

(k) A registry identification card, or its equivalent, that is issued under the laws of another state, district, territory, commonwealth, or insular possession of the United States that allows the medical use of marihuana by a visiting qualifying patient, or to allow a person to assist with a visiting qualifying patient's medical use of marihuana, shall have the same force and effect as a registry identification card issued by the department.

(l) Any registered qualifying patient or registered primary caregiver who sells marihuana to someone who is not allowed the medical use of marihuana under this act shall have his or her registry identification card revoked and is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment for not more than 2 years or a fine of not more than \$2,000.00, or both, in addition to any other penalties for the distribution of marihuana.

(m) A person shall not be subject to arrest, prosecution, or penalty in any manner or denied any right or privilege, including, but not limited to, civil penalty or disciplinary action by a business or occupational or professional licensing board or bureau, for manufacturing a marihuana-infused product if the person is any of the following:

(1) A registered qualifying patient, manufacturing for his or her own personal use.

(2) A registered primary caregiver, manufacturing for the use of a patient to whom he or she is connected through the department's registration process.

(n) A qualifying patient shall not transfer a marihuana-infused product or marihuana to any individual.

(o) A primary caregiver shall not transfer a marihuana-infused product to any individual who is not a qualifying patient to whom he or she is connected through the department's registration process.

Sec. 4a. (1) This section does not apply unless the medical marihuana facilities licensing act is enacted.

(2) A registered qualifying patient or registered primary caregiver shall not be subject to arrest, prosecution, or penalty in any manner, or denied any right or privilege, including, but not limited to, civil penalty or disciplinary action by a business or occupational or professional licensing board or bureau, for any of the following:

(a) Transferring or purchasing marihuana in an amount authorized by this act from a provisioning center licensed under the medical marihuana facilities licensing act.

(b) Transferring or selling marihuana seeds or seedlings to a grower licensed under the medical marihuana facilities licensing act.

(c) Transferring marihuana for testing to and from a safety compliance facility licensed under the medical marihuana facilities licensing act.

Sec. 4b. (1) Except as provided in subsections (2) to (4), a qualifying patient or primary caregiver shall not transport or possess a marihuana-infused product in or upon a motor vehicle.

(2) This section does not prohibit a qualifying patient from transporting or possessing a marihuana-infused product in or upon a motor vehicle if the marihuana-infused product is in a sealed and labeled package that is carried in the trunk of the vehicle or, if the vehicle does not have a trunk, is carried so as not to be readily accessible from the interior of the vehicle. The label must state the weight of the marihuana-infused product in ounces, name of the manufacturer, date of manufacture, name of the person from whom the marihuana-infused product was received, and date of receipt.

(3) This section does not prohibit a primary caregiver from transporting or possessing a marihuana-infused product in or upon a motor vehicle if the marihuana-infused product is accompanied by an accurate marihuana transportation manifest and enclosed in a case carried in the trunk of the vehicle or, if the vehicle does not have a trunk, is enclosed in a case and carried so as not to be readily accessible from the interior of the vehicle. The manifest form must state the

weight of each marihuana-infused product in ounces, name and address of the manufacturer, date of manufacture, destination name and address, date and time of departure, estimated date and time of arrival, and, if applicable, name and address of the person from whom the product was received and date of receipt.

(4) This section does not prohibit a primary caregiver from transporting or possessing a marihuana-infused product in or upon a motor vehicle for the use of his or her child, spouse, or parent who is a qualifying patient if the marihuana-infused product is in a sealed and labeled package that is carried in the trunk of the vehicle or, if the vehicle does not have a trunk, is carried so as not to be readily accessible from the interior of the vehicle. The label must state the weight of the marihuana-infused product in ounces, name of the manufacturer, date of manufacture, name of the qualifying patient, and, if applicable, name of the person from whom the marihuana-infused product was received and date of receipt.

(5) For purposes of determining compliance with quantity limitations under section 4, there is a rebuttable presumption that the weight of a marihuana-infused product listed on its package label or on a marihuana transportation manifest is accurate.

(6) A qualifying patient or primary caregiver who violates this section is responsible for a civil fine of not more than \$250.00.

## 6. Administering the Department's Rules.

Sec. 6. (a) The department shall issue registry identification cards to qualifying patients who submit the following, in accordance with the department's rules:

- (1) A written certification;
- (2) Application or renewal fee;
- (3) Name, address, and date of birth of the qualifying patient, except that if the applicant is homeless, no address is required;
- (4) Name, address, and telephone number of the qualifying patient's physician;
- (5) Name, address, and date of birth of the qualifying patient's primary caregiver, if any;
- (6) Proof of Michigan residency. For the purposes of this subdivision, a person shall be considered to have proved legal residency in this state if any of the following apply:

(i) The person provides a copy of a valid, lawfully obtained Michigan driver license issued under the Michigan vehicle code, 1949 PA 300, MCL 257.1 to 257.923, or an official state personal identification card issued under 1972 PA 222, MCL 28.291 to 28.300.

(ii) The person provides a copy of a valid Michigan voter registration.

(7) If the qualifying patient designates a primary caregiver, a designation as to whether the qualifying patient or primary caregiver will be allowed under state law to possess marihuana plants for the qualifying patient's medical use.

(b) The department shall not issue a registry identification card to a qualifying patient who is under the age of 18 unless:

- (1) The qualifying patient's physician has explained the potential risks and benefits of the medical use of marihuana to the qualifying patient and to his or her parent or legal guardian;
- (2) The qualifying patient's parent or legal guardian submits a written certification from 2 physicians; and
- (3) The qualifying patient's parent or legal guardian consents in writing to:
  - (A) Allow the qualifying patient's medical use of marihuana;
  - (B) Serve as the qualifying patient's primary caregiver; and
  - (C) Control the acquisition of the marihuana, the dosage, and the frequency of the medical use of marihuana by the qualifying patient.

(c) The department shall verify the information contained in an application or renewal submitted pursuant to this section, and shall approve or deny an application or renewal within 15 business days of receiving it. The department may deny an application or renewal only if the applicant did not provide the information required pursuant to this section, or if the department determines that the information provided was falsified. Rejection of an application or renewal is considered a final department action, subject to judicial review. Jurisdiction and venue for judicial review are vested in the circuit court for the county of Ingham.

(d) The department shall issue a registry identification card to the primary caregiver, if any, who is named in a qualifying patient's approved application; provided that each qualifying patient can have no more than 1 primary caregiver, and a primary caregiver may assist no more than 5 qualifying patients with their medical use of marihuana.

(e) The department shall issue registry identification cards within 5 business days of approving an application or renewal, which shall expire 2 years after the date of issuance. Registry identification cards shall contain all of the following:

- (1) Name, address, and date of birth of the qualifying patient.
- (2) Name, address, and date of birth of the primary caregiver, if any, of the qualifying patient.
- (3) The date of issuance and expiration date of the registry identification card.
- (4) A random identification number.
- (5) A photograph, if the department requires one by rule.

(6) A clear designation showing whether the primary caregiver or the qualifying patient will be allowed under state law to possess the marihuana plants for the qualifying patient's medical use, which shall be determined based solely on the qualifying patient's preference.

(f) If a registered qualifying patient's certifying physician notifies the department in writing that the patient has ceased to suffer from a debilitating medical condition, the card shall become null and void upon notification by the department to the patient.

(g) Possession of, or application for, a registry identification card shall not constitute probable cause or reasonable suspicion, nor shall it be used to support the search of the person or property of the person possessing or applying for the registry identification card, or otherwise subject the person or property of the person to inspection by any local, county or state governmental agency.

(h) The following confidentiality rules shall apply:

(1) Subject to subdivisions (3) and (4), applications and supporting information submitted by qualifying patients, including information regarding their primary caregivers and physicians, are confidential.

(2) The department shall maintain a confidential list of the persons to whom the department has issued registry identification cards. Except as provided in subdivisions (3) and (4), individual names and other identifying information on the list are confidential and are exempt from disclosure under the freedom of information act, 1976 PA 442, MCL 15.231 to 15.246.

(3) The department shall verify to law enforcement personnel and to the necessary database created in the marihuana tracking act as established by the medical marihuana facilities licensing act whether a registry identification card is valid, without disclosing more information than is reasonably necessary to verify the authenticity of the registry identification card.

(4) A person, including an employee, contractor, or official of the department or another state agency or local unit of government, who discloses confidential information in violation of this act is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not more than 6 months, or a fine of not more than \$1,000.00, or both. Notwithstanding this provision, department employees may notify law enforcement about falsified or fraudulent information submitted to the department.

(i) The department shall submit to the legislature an annual report that does not disclose any identifying information about qualifying patients, primary caregivers, or physicians, but does contain, at a minimum, all of the following information:

- (1) The number of applications filed for registry identification cards.
- (2) The number of qualifying patients and primary caregivers approved in each county.
- (3) The nature of the debilitating medical conditions of the qualifying patients.
- (4) The number of registry identification cards revoked.
- (5) The number of physicians providing written certifications for qualifying patients.

(j) The department may enter into a contract with a private contractor to assist the department in performing its duties under this section. The contract may provide for assistance in processing and issuing registry identification cards, but the department shall retain the authority to make the final determination as to issuing the registry identification card. Any contract shall include a provision requiring the contractor to preserve the confidentiality of information in conformity with subsection (h).

(k) Not later than 6 months after the effective date of the amendatory act that added this subsection, the department shall appoint a panel to review petitions to approve medical conditions or treatments for addition to the list of debilitating medical conditions under the administrative rules. The panel shall meet at least twice each year and shall review and make a recommendation to the department concerning any petitions that have been submitted that are completed and include any documentation required by administrative rule.

(1) A majority of the panel members shall be licensed physicians, and the panel shall provide recommendations to the department regarding whether the petitions should be approved or denied.

(2) All meetings of the panel are subject to the open meetings act, 1976 PA 267, MCL 15.261 to 15.275.

(l) The marihuana registry fund is created within the state treasury. All fees collected under this act shall be deposited into the fund. The state treasurer may receive money or other assets from any source for deposit into the fund. The state treasurer shall direct the investment of the fund. The state treasurer shall credit to the fund interest and earnings from fund investments. Money in the fund at the close of the fiscal year shall remain in the fund and shall not lapse to the general fund. The department of licensing and regulatory affairs shall be the administrator of the fund for auditing purposes. The department shall expend money from the fund, upon appropriation, for the operation and oversight of the Michigan medical marihuana program. For the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, \$8,500,000.00 is appropriated from the marihuana registry fund to the department for its initial costs of implementing the medical marihuana facilities licensing act and the marihuana tracking act.

## 7. Scope of Act.

Sec. 7. (a) The medical use of marihuana is allowed under state law to the extent that it is carried out in accordance with the provisions of this act.

(b) This act does not permit any person to do any of the following:

(1) Undertake any task under the influence of marihuana, when doing so would constitute negligence or professional malpractice.

(2) Possess marihuana, or otherwise engage in the medical use of marihuana at any of the following locations:

(A) In a school bus.

(B) On the grounds of any preschool or primary or secondary school.

(C) In any correctional facility.

(3) Smoke marihuana at any of the following locations:

(A) On any form of public transportation.

(B) In any public place.

(4) Operate, navigate, or be in actual physical control of any motor vehicle, aircraft, snowmobile, off-road recreational vehicle, or motorboat while under the influence of marihuana.

(5) Use marihuana if that person does not have a serious or debilitating medical condition.

(6) Separate plant resin from a marihuana plant by butane extraction in any public place or motor vehicle, or inside or within the curtilage of any residential structure.

(7) Separate plant resin from a marihuana plant by butane extraction in a manner that demonstrates a failure to exercise reasonable care or reckless disregard for the safety of others.

(c) Nothing in this act shall be construed to require any of the following:

(1) A government medical assistance program or commercial or non-profit health insurer to reimburse a person for costs associated with the medical use of marihuana.

(2) An employer to accommodate the ingestion of marihuana in any workplace or any employee working while under the influence of marihuana.

(d) Fraudulent representation to a law enforcement official of any fact or circumstance relating to the medical use of marihuana to avoid arrest or prosecution is punishable by a fine of \$500.00, which is in addition to any other penalties that may apply for making a false statement or for the use of marihuana other than use undertaken pursuant to this act.

(e) All other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act do not apply to the medical use of marihuana as provided for by this act.

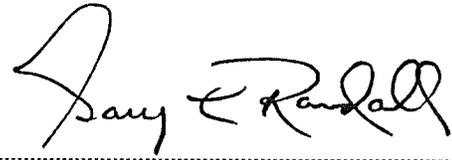
Enacting section 1. This amendatory act takes effect 90 days after the date it is enacted into law.

Enacting section 2. This amendatory act clarifies ambiguities in the law in accordance with the original intent of the people, as expressed in section 2(b) of the Michigan medical marihuana act, 2008 IL 1, MCL 333.26422:

“(b) Data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Reports and the Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics show that approximately 99 out of every 100 marihuana arrests in the United States are made under state law, rather than under federal law. *Consequently, changing state law will have the practical effect of protecting from arrest the vast majority of seriously ill people who have a medical need to use marihuana.*” [Emphasis added.]

This amendatory act is curative and applies retroactively as to the following: clarifying the quantities and forms of marihuana for which a person is protected from arrest, precluding an interpretation of “weight” as aggregate weight, and excluding an added inactive substrate component of a preparation in determining the amount of marihuana, medical marihuana, or usable marihuana that constitutes an offense. Retroactive application of this amendatory act does not create a cause of action against a law enforcement officer or any other state or local governmental officer, employee, department, or agency that enforced this act under a good-faith interpretation of its provisions at the time of enforcement.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.



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Clerk of the House of Representatives



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Secretary of the Senate

Approved .....

.....  
Governor