## SENATE BILL 517

E1, E2, R5 5lr1843

By: Senator Zirkin

Introduced and read first time: February 6, 2015

Assigned to: Judicial Proceedings

Committee Report: Favorable with amendments Senate action: Adopted with floor amendments

Read second time: March 18, 2015

$\mathrm{CH} A$	<b>1</b> P 1	$\Gamma \mathrm{ER}$	

1 AN ACT concerning

2

## Criminal Law - Use and Possession of Marijuana and Drug Paraphernalia

3 FOR the purpose of repealing a certain criminal prohibition on the use or possession of marijuana; establishing that certain civil penalties apply to the use or possession of 4 5 any quantity of marijuana: establishing a civil penalty for the smoking of marijuana 6 in a public place; requiring a court to dismiss a certain use or possession of marijuana 7 charge if the court finds that the person used or possessed marijuana because of a certain medical necessity; providing that the provisions of this Act may not be 8 9 construed to authorize certain activities; establishing that certain procedures 10 regarding the issuance of a citation for the use or possession of marijuana apply to 11 all amounts and not just certain amounts of marijuana; establishing that a certain 12 criminal prohibition on the use or possession of drug paraphernalia does not apply 13 to the use or possession of drug paraphernalia involving the use or possession of marijuana; repealing a certain affirmative defense regarding a certain medical 14 15 necessity as it relates to a certain offense prohibiting the use and possession of drug paraphernalia; prohibiting the use of marijuana in a vehicle while on a highway; 16 providing for certain penalties for a violation of this Act; providing for the application 17 18 of certain provisions of this Act; and generally relating to the use and possession of 19 marijuana and drug paraphernalia.

20 BY repealing and reenacting, with amendments,

21 Article – Criminal Law

22 Section <del>5-601, 5-601.1,</del> 5-601(c)(1) and 5-619

23 Annotated Code of Maryland

24 (2012 Replacement Volume and 2014 Supplement)

## EXPLANATION: CAPITALS INDICATE MATTER ADDED TO EXISTING LAW.

[Brackets] indicate matter deleted from existing law.

<u>Underlining</u> indicates amendments to bill.

Strike out indicates matter stricken from the bill by amendment or deleted from the law by amendment.

1	BY adding to			
2	Article - Transportation			
3	<del>Section 21–903.1 and 27–116</del>			
4	Annotated Code of Maryland			
5	(2012 Replacement Volume and 2014 Supplement)			
6	BY adding to			
7	Article – Criminal Law			
8				
9	Annotated Code of Maryland			
10	(2012 Replacement Volume and 2014 Supplement)			
10				
11 12	,			
13	Article - Criminal Law			
14	5–601.			
15	(a) Except as otherwise provided in this title, a person may not:			
16	(1) possess or administer to another a controlled dangerous substance,			
17	unless obtained directly or by prescription or order from an authorized provider acting in			
18	the course of professional practice; or			
19	(2) obtain or attempt to obtain a controlled dangerous substance, or			
20	procure or attempt to procure the administration of a controlled dangerous substance by:			
21	(i) fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, or subterfuge;			
22	(ii) the counterfeiting or alteration of a prescription or a written			
23	order;			
20	order,			
24	(iii) the concealment of a material fact;			
25	(iv) the use of a false name or address;			
0.0				
26	(v) falsely assuming the title of or representing to be a			
27	manufacturer, distributor, or authorized provider; or			
28	(vi) making, issuing, or presenting a false or counterfeit prescription			
29	or written order.			
30	(b) Information that is communicated to a physician in an effort to obtain a			
31	controlled dangerous substance in violation of this section is not a privileged			
32	<del>communication.</del>			

1	(c) (1) Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3), (3), AND (4) of this
2	subsection, a person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 4 years or a fine not exceeding \$25,000 or both.
4	(2) (i) Except as provided in subparagraph (ii) (III) of this paragraph,
5	a [person whose] violation of this section [involves] INVOLVING the use or possession of
6	marijuana is A CIVIL OFFENSE subject to [imprisonment not exceeding 1 year or a fine not
7	exceeding \$1,000 or both.]:
8	[(ii)] 1. [A] FOR A first violation, [of this section involving the use
9	or possession of less than 10 grams of marijuana is a civil offense punishable by a fine not
10	exceeding \$100[.];
11	2. [A] FOR A second violation, [of this section involving the
12	use or possession of less than 10 grams of marijuana is a civil offense punishable by] a fine
13	not exceeding \$250[.]; AND
14	3. [A] FOR A third or subsequent violation, [of this section
15	involving the use or possession of less than 10 grams of marijuana is a civil offense
16	punishable by] a fine not exceeding \$500.
17	[4. A.] (II) 1. In addition to a fine, a court shall order
18	a person under the age of 21 years who commits a violation punishable under
19	[subsubparagraph 1, 2, or 3 of this] subparagraph (I) OF THIS PARAGRAPH to attend a
20	drug education program approved by the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, refer
21	the person to an assessment for substance abuse disorder, and refer the person to substance
22	abuse treatment, if necessary.
23	[B.] 2. In addition to a fine, a court shall order a person at
24	least 21 years old who commits a violation punishable under [subsubparagraph 3 of this]
25	subparagraph (I)3 OF THIS PARAGRAPH to attend a drug education program approved by
26	the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, refer the person to an assessment for
27	substance abuse disorder, and refer the person to substance abuse treatment, if necessary.
28	(HH) (4) A VIOLATION OF THIS SECTION INVOLVING THE
29	SMOKING OF MARIJUANA IN A PUBLIC PLACE IS A CIVIL OFFENSE PUNISHABLE BY A
30	FINE NOT EXCEEDING $\$1,000$ $\$500$ .
31	(3) (i) 1. In this paragraph the following words have the meanings
32	indicated.
33	2. "Bona fide physician-patient relationship" means a

relationship in which the physician has ongoing responsibility for the assessment, care, and

treatment of a patient's medical condition.

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1	<del>3.</del>	"Caregiver" means an individual designated by a patient
2	with a debilitating medical c	ondition to provide physical or medical assistance to the
3	patient, including assisting wi	th the medical use of marijuana, who:
4	<del>A.</del>	is a resident of the State;
5	<del>B.</del>	is at least 21 years old;
6	<del>C.</del>	is an immediate family member, a spouse, or a domestic
7	<del>partner of the patient;</del>	
8	<del>D.</del>	has not been convicted of a crime of violence as defined in
9	§ 14–101 of this article;	
10	<del>E.</del>	has not been convicted of a violation of a State or federal
11	controlled dangerous substanc	es law;
12	<del>P.</del>	has not been convicted of a crime of moral turpitude;
13	<del>G.</del>	has been designated as caregiver by the patient in writing
14	that has been placed in the par	tient's medical record prior to arrest;
15	<del>  .</del>	is the only individual designated by the patient to serve as
16	<del>caregiver; and</del>	
17	<del>I.</del>	is not serving as caregiver for any other patient.
18	<del>4.</del>	"Debilitating medical condition" means a chronic or
19	debilitating disease or medical	al condition or the treatment of a chronic or debilitating
20		nat produces one or more of the following, as documented by
21	a physician with whom the pat	<del>cient has a bona fide physician-patient relationship:</del>
22	<del>A.</del>	cachexia or wasting syndrome;
23	₽.	severe or chronic pain;
24	€.	severe nausea;
25	<del>D.</del>	<del>seizures;</del>
26	<del>E.</del>	severe and persistent muscle spasms; or
27 28	F. conventional medicine.	any other condition that is severe and resistant to

1	(ii) 1. In a prosecution for the use or possession of marijuana, the
2	defendant may introduce and the court shall consider as a mitigating factor any evidence
3	of medical necessity.
4	2. Notwithstanding paragraph (2) of this subsection, if the
5	court finds that the person used or possessed marijuana because of medical necessity, [on
6	conviction of a violation of this section, the maximum penalty that the court may impose
7	on the person is a fine not exceeding \$100] THE COURT SHALL DISMISS THE CHARGE.
8	(iii) 1. In a prosecution for the use or possession of marijuana
9	under this section, it is an affirmative defense that the defendant used or possessed
10	<del>marijuana because:</del>
11	A. the defendant has a debilitating medical condition that
12	has been diagnosed by a physician with whom the defendant has a bona fide
13	physician-patient relationship;
14	B. the debilitating medical condition is severe and resistant
15	to conventional medicine; and
16	C. marijuana is likely to provide the defendant with
17	therapeutic or palliative relief from the debilitating medical condition.
18	2. A. In a prosecution for the possession of marijuana
19	under this section, it is an affirmative defense that the defendant possessed marijuana
19 20	under this section, it is an affirmative defense that the defendant possessed marijuana because the marijuana was intended for medical use by an individual with a debilitating
19	under this section, it is an affirmative defense that the defendant possessed marijuana
19 20 21	under this section, it is an affirmative defense that the defendant possessed marijuana because the marijuana was intended for medical use by an individual with a debilitating medical condition for whom the defendant is a caregiver.
19 20 21 22	under this section, it is an affirmative defense that the defendant possessed marijuana because the marijuana was intended for medical use by an individual with a debilitating medical condition for whom the defendant is a caregiver.  B. A defendant may not assert the affirmative defense under
19 20 21 22 23	under this section, it is an affirmative defense that the defendant possessed marijuana because the marijuana was intended for medical use by an individual with a debilitating medical condition for whom the defendant is a caregiver.  B. A defendant may not assert the affirmative defense under this subsubparagraph unless the defendant notifies the State's Attorney of the defendant's
19 20 21 22 23 24	under this section, it is an affirmative defense that the defendant possessed marijuana because the marijuana was intended for medical use by an individual with a debilitating medical condition for whom the defendant is a caregiver.  B. A defendant may not assert the affirmative defense under this subsubparagraph unless the defendant notifies the State's Attorney of the defendant's intention to assert the affirmative defense and provides the State's Attorney with all
19 20 21 22 23 24 25	under this section, it is an affirmative defense that the defendant possessed marijuana because the marijuana was intended for medical use by an individual with a debilitating medical condition for whom the defendant is a caregiver.  B. A defendant may not assert the affirmative defense under this subsubparagraph unless the defendant notifies the State's Attorney of the defendant's intention to assert the affirmative defense and provides the State's Attorney with all documentation in support of the affirmative defense in accordance with the rules of
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19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	under this section, it is an affirmative defense that the defendant possessed marijuana because the marijuana was intended for medical use by an individual with a debilitating medical condition for whom the defendant is a caregiver.  B. A defendant may not assert the affirmative defense under this subsubparagraph unless the defendant notifies the State's Attorney of the defendant's intention to assert the affirmative defense and provides the State's Attorney with all documentation in support of the affirmative defense in accordance with the rules of discovery provided in Maryland Rules 4–262 and 4–263.
19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26	under this section, it is an affirmative defense that the defendant possessed marijuana because the marijuana was intended for medical use by an individual with a debilitating medical condition for whom the defendant is a caregiver.  B. A defendant may not assert the affirmative defense under this subsubparagraph unless the defendant notifies the State's Attorney of the defendant's intention to assert the affirmative defense and provides the State's Attorney with all documentation in support of the affirmative defense in accordance with the rules of discovery provided in Maryland Rules 4–262 and 4–263.  3. An affirmative defense under this subparagraph may not
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19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	under this section, it is an affirmative defense that the defendant possessed marijuana because the marijuana was intended for medical use by an individual with a debilitating medical condition for whom the defendant is a caregiver.  B. A defendant may not assert the affirmative defense under this subsubparagraph unless the defendant notifies the State's Attorney of the defendant's intention to assert the affirmative defense and provides the State's Attorney with all documentation in support of the affirmative defense in accordance with the rules of discovery provided in Maryland Rules 4–262 and 4–263.  3. An affirmative defense under this subparagraph may not be used if the defendant was:
19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	under this section, it is an affirmative defense that the defendant possessed marijuana because the marijuana was intended for medical use by an individual with a debilitating medical condition for whom the defendant is a caregiver.  B. A defendant may not assert the affirmative defense under this subsubparagraph unless the defendant notifies the State's Attorney of the defendant's intention to assert the affirmative defense and provides the State's Attorney with all documentation in support of the affirmative defense in accordance with the rules of discovery provided in Maryland Rules 4-262 and 4-263.  An affirmative defense under this subparagraph may not be used if the defendant was:  A. using marijuana in a public place or assisting the
19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	under this section, it is an affirmative defense that the defendant possessed marijuana because the marijuana was intended for medical use by an individual with a debilitating medical condition for whom the defendant is a caregiver.  B. A defendant may not assert the affirmative defense under this subsubparagraph unless the defendant notifies the State's Attorney of the defendant's intention to assert the affirmative defense and provides the State's Attorney with all documentation in support of the affirmative defense in accordance with the rules of discovery provided in Maryland Rules 4–262 and 4–263.  3. An affirmative defense under this subparagraph may not be used if the defendant was:
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19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	under this section, it is an affirmative defense that the defendant possessed marijuana because the marijuana was intended for medical use by an individual with a debilitating medical condition for whom the defendant is a caregiver.  B. A defendant may not assert the affirmative defense under this subsubparagraph unless the defendant notifies the State's Attorney of the defendant's intention to assert the affirmative defense and provides the State's Attorney with all documentation in support of the affirmative defense in accordance with the rules of discovery provided in Maryland Rules 4–262 and 4–263.  3. An affirmative defense under this subparagraph may not be used if the defendant was:  A. using marijuana in a public place or assisting the individual for whom the defendant is a caregiver in using the marijuana in a public place;
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(1) affect the laws relating to:

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$\frac{1}{2}$	$\{(1)\}$ (I) operating a vehicle or vessel while under the influence of or while impaired by a controlled dangerous substance; or
3 4	[(2)] (II) SEARCH, seizure and forfeiture OF A VEHICLE, VESSEL, OR REAL PROPERTY; OR
5	(2) AUTHORIZE A PERSON TO ENGAGE IN:
6	(I) SMOKING MARIJUANA IN ANY PUBLIC PLACE;
7	(II) SMOKING MARIJUANA IN A MOTOR VEHICLE; OR
8 9	(HI) UNDERTAKING ANY TASK UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF MARIJUANA, WHEN DOING SO WOULD CONSTITUTE NEGLIGENCE OR PROFESSIONAL
10	MALPRACTICE.
11	<del>5-601.1.</del>
12 13 14	(a) A police officer shall issue a citation to a person who the police officer has probable cause to believe has committed a violation of § 5–601 of this part involving the use or possession of [less than 10 grams of] marijuana.
15 16	(b) (1) A violation of $\S$ 5–601 of this part involving the use or possession of [less than 10 grams of] marijuana is a civil offense.
17 18	(2) Adjudication of a violation under § 5–601 of this part involving the use or possession of [less than 10 grams of] marijuana:
19	(i) is not a criminal conviction for any purpose; and
20 21	(ii) does not impose any of the civil disabilities that may result from a criminal conviction.
22 23 24	(c) (1) A citation issued for a violation of § 5–601 of this part involving the use or possession of [less than 10 grams of] marijuana shall be signed by the police officer who issues the citation and shall contain:
25	(i) the name and address of the person charged;
26	(ii) the date and time that the violation occurred;
27	(iii) the location at which the violation occurred;
28	(iv) the fine that may be imposed;

${1 \atop 2}$	(v) a notice stating that prepayment of the fine is allowed, except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection; and
3	(vi) a notice in boldface type that states that the person shall:
4	1. pay the full amount of the preset fine; or
5 6	2. request a trial date at the date, time, and place established by the District Court by writ or trial notice.
7 8 9	(2) (i) If a citation for a violation of § 5–601 of this part involving the use or possession of [less than 10 grams of] marijuana is issued to a person under the age of 21 years, the court shall summon the person for trial.
10 11 12 13	(ii) If the court finds that a person at least 21 years old has committed a third or subsequent violation of § 5-601 of this part involving the use or possession of [less than 10 grams of] marijuana, the court shall summon the person for trial.
14 15	(d) The form of the citation shall be uniform throughout the State and shall be prescribed by the District Court.
16 17	(e) The Chief Judge of the District Court shall establish a schedule for the prepayment of the fine.
18 19 20 21	(f) A person issued a citation for a violation of § 5–601 of this part involving the use or possession of [less than 10 grams of] marijuana who is under the age of 18 years shall be subject to the procedures and dispositions provided in Title 3, Subtitle 8A of the Courts Article.
22 23 24 25	(g) A citation for a violation of § 5-601 of this part involving the use or possession of [less than 10 grams of] marijuana and the official record of a court regarding the citation are not subject to public inspection and may not be included on the public Web site maintained by the Maryland Judiciary.
26	5–619.
27 28	(a) To determine whether an object is drug paraphernalia, a court shall consider, among other logically relevant factors:
29 30	(1) any statement by an owner or a person in control of the object concerning its use;
31 32	(2) any prior conviction of an owner or a person in control of the object under a State or federal law relating to a controlled dangerous substance;

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- 1 the proximity of the object, in time and space, to a direct violation of (3) 2 this section or to a controlled dangerous substance; 3 **(4)** a residue of a controlled dangerous substance on the object; 4 direct or circumstantial evidence of the intent of an owner or a person (5)in control of the object to deliver it to another who, the owner or the person knows or should 5 reasonably know, intends to use the object to facilitate a violation of this section; 6 7 (6)any instructions, oral or written, provided with the object concerning 8 its use: 9 any descriptive materials accompanying the object that explain or (7)10 depict its use; 11 national and local advertising concerning use of the object; (8)12(9)the manner in which the object is displayed for sale; 13 whether the owner or a person in control of the object is a licensed distributor or dealer of tobacco products or other legitimate supplier of related items to the 14 15 community; 16 direct or circumstantial evidence of the ratio of sales of the object to the (11)17 total sales of the business enterprise; 18 the existence and scope of legitimate uses for the object in the 19 community; and 20 expert testimony concerning use of the object. (13)21The innocence of an owner or a person in control of the object as to a direct 22violation of this section does not prevent a finding that the object is intended for use or designed for use as drug paraphernalia. 2324 THIS SUBSECTION DOES NOT APPLY TO THE USE OR POSSESSION 25 OF DRUG PARAPHERNALIA INVOLVING THE USE OR POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA. 26 Unless authorized under this title, a person may not use or possess with 27 intent to use drug paraphernalia to: 28 plant, propagate, cultivate, grow, harvest, manufacture, 29 compound, convert, produce, process, prepare, test, analyze, pack, repack, store, contain, or
- 31 (ii) inject, ingest, inhale, or otherwise introduce into the human body a controlled dangerous substance.

conceal a controlled dangerous substance; or

$\frac{1}{2}$	[(2)] (3) and on conviction is subject	_	son who violates this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor
3	(i)	for a f	irst violation, a fine not exceeding \$500; and
4 5	(ii) years or a fine not exceed		ach subsequent violation, imprisonment not exceeding 2 ,000 or both.
6 7 8		has be	son who is convicted of violating this subsection for the first en convicted of violating subsection (d)(4) of this section is under paragraph [(2)(ii)] (3)(II) of this subsection.
9 10	[(4) (i) indicated.	1.	In this paragraph the following words have the meanings
11 12 13	relationship in which the treatment of a patient's r		"Bona fide physician—patient relationship" means a ian has ongoing responsibility for the assessment, care, and condition.
14 15 16			"Caregiver" means an individual designated by a patient indition to provide physical or medical assistance to the in the medical use of marijuana, who:
17		A.	is a resident of the State;
18		B.	is at least 21 years old;
19 20	partner of the patient;	C.	is an immediate family member, a spouse, or a domestic
21 22	§ 14–101 of this article;	D.	has not been convicted of a crime of violence as defined in
23 24	controlled dangerous sub	E. stances	has not been convicted of a violation of a State or federal s law;
25		F.	has not been convicted of a crime of moral turpitude;
26 27	that has been placed in the	G. he pati	has been designated as caregiver by the patient in writing ent's medical record prior to arrest;
28 29	caregiver; and	H.	is the only individual designated by the patient to serve as
30		I.	is not serving as caregiver for any other patient.

1 2 3 4	disease or medical condition the	"Debilitating medical condition" means a chronic or l condition or the treatment of a chronic or debilitating at produces one or more of the following, as documented by tent has a bona fide physician—patient relationship:
5	A.	cachexia or wasting syndrome;
6	В.	severe or chronic pain;
7	C.	severe nausea;
8	D.	seizures;
9	E.	severe and persistent muscle spasms; or
10 11	F. conventional medicine.	any other condition that is severe and resistant to
12 13 14		In a prosecution under this subsection involving drug juana, the defendant may introduce and the court shall any evidence of medical necessity.
15 16 17 18	because of medical necessity, or	Notwithstanding paragraph (2) of this subsection, if the ed or possessed drug paraphernalia related to marijuana n conviction of a violation of this subsection, the maximum ose on the person is a fine not exceeding \$100.
19 20 21	(iii) 1. paraphernalia related to mariju possessed drug paraphernalia r	In a prosecution under this subsection involving drug nana, it is an affirmative defense that the defendant used or related to marijuana because:
22 23 24	A. has been diagnosed by a p physician–patient relationship;	the defendant has a debilitating medical condition that hysician with whom the defendant has a bona fide
25 26	B. to conventional medicine; and	the debilitating medical condition is severe and resistant
27 28	C. therapeutic or palliative relief f	marijuana is likely to provide the defendant with from the debilitating medical condition.

2. A. In a prosecution under this subsection involving drug paraphernalia related to marijuana, it is an affirmative defense that the defendant possessed drug paraphernalia related to marijuana because the drug paraphernalia related to marijuana was intended for medical use by an individual with a debilitating medical condition for whom the defendant is a caregiver.

- 1 В. A defendant may not assert the affirmative defense under 2 this subsubparagraph unless the defendant notifies the State's Attorney of the defendant's 3 intention to assert the affirmative defense and provides the State's Attorney with all 4 documentation in support of the affirmative defense in accordance with the rules of discovery provided in Maryland Rules 4–262 and 4–263. 5 6 An affirmative defense under this subparagraph may not 7 be used if the defendant was: 8 using marijuana in a public place or assisting the 9 individual for whom the defendant is a caregiver in using the marijuana in a public place; 10 or 11 B. in possession of more than 1 ounce of marijuana. 12 Unless authorized under this title, a person may not deliver or sell, or (d) manufacture or possess with intent to deliver or sell, drug paraphernalia, knowing, or 13 14 under circumstances where one reasonably should know, that the drug paraphernalia will 15 be used to: 16 (i) plant, propagate, cultivate, grow, harvest, manufacture, 17 compound, convert, produce, process, prepare, test, analyze, pack, repack, store, contain, or 18 conceal a controlled dangerous substance; or 19 inject, ingest, inhale, or otherwise introduce into the human body (ii) 20a controlled dangerous substance. 21 (2)A person who violates this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor and 22 on conviction is subject to: 23(i) for a first violation, a fine not exceeding \$500; and 24for each subsequent violation, imprisonment not exceeding 2 (ii) 25 years or a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or both. 26 A person who is convicted of violating this subsection for the first time 27 and who previously has been convicted of violating paragraph (4) of this subsection is 28 subject to imprisonment not exceeding 2 years or a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or both. 29 If a person who is at least 18 years old violates paragraph (1) of this 30 subsection by delivering drug paraphernalia to a minor who is at least 3 years younger than the person, the person is guilty of a separate misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to 31 32 imprisonment not exceeding 8 years or a fine not exceeding \$15,000 or both.
- 33 (e) (1) A person may not advertise in a newspaper, magazine, handbill, poster, sign, mailing, or other writing or publication, or by sound truck, knowing, or under

$\frac{1}{2}$	circumstances where one reasonably should know, that the purpose of the advertisement, wholly or partly, is to promote the sale or delivery of drug paraphernalia.
3 4	(2) A person who violates this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to:
5	(i) for a first violation, a fine not exceeding \$500; and
6 7	(ii) for each subsequent violation, imprisonment not exceeding 2 years or a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or both.
8	Article - Transportation
9	<del>21 903.1.</del>
10 11	(A) THIS SECTION APPLIES TO A MOTOR VEHICLE THAT IS DRIVEN, STOPPED, STANDING, OR OTHERWISE LOCATED ON A HIGHWAY.
12 13	(B) A PERSON MAY NOT USE MARIJUANA IN A MOTOR VEHICLE ON A HIGHWAY.
14 15	(C) NOTWITHSTANDING ANY OTHER PROVISION OF LAW, THE PROHIBITION CONTAINED IN THIS SECTION APPLIES THROUGHOUT THE STATE.
16	<del>27-116.</del>
17 18	Any person convicted of a violation of § 21–903.1 of this article is subject to a civil fine of not more than \$1,000.
19 20	SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this Act shall take effect October 1, 2015.
	Approved:
	Governor.
	President of the Senate.
	Speaker of the House of Delegates