LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF IDAHO

Sixty-sixth Legislature

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First Regular Session - 2021

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HOUSE BILL NO. 108

BY HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE

AN ACT

RELATING TO THE SERGEANT KITZHABER MEDICAL CANNABIS ACT; AMENDING TITLE 39, IDAHO CODE, BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW CHAPTER 97, TITLE 39, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A SHORT TITLE AND LEGISLATIVE INTENT, TO PROVIDE FOR STATU-TORY CONSTRUCTION, TO DEFINE TERMS, TO AUTHORIZE THE USE OF CANNABIS AND CANNABIS PRODUCTS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUM-STANCES, TO PROVIDE FOR AN ELECTRONIC VERIFICATION SYSTEM, TO ESTABLISH PROVISIONS REGARDING QUALIFYING CONDITIONS, TO ESTABLISH PROVISIONS REGARDING PRACTITIONER REGISTRATION, TRAINING, AND TREATMENT RECOM-MENDATIONS, TO ESTABLISH PROVISIONS REGARDING LIMITATIONS ON LIABILITY AND THE STANDARD OF CARE, TO PROVIDE FOR A QUALIFIED PATIENT ENTER-PRISE FUND AND REVENUE NEUTRALITY, TO ESTABLISH PROVISIONS REGARDING NONDISCRIMINATION, TO CLARIFY THAT INSURERS AND OTHERS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO COVER CANNABIS, CANNABIS PRODUCTS, OR MEDICAL CANNABIS DEVICES, TO ESTABLISH PROVISIONS REGARDING THE USE OF HEMP EXTRACT, CANNABIDIOL, AND CERTAIN OTHER PRODUCTS, TO ESTABLISH PROVISIONS REGARDING MEDI-CAL CANNABIS PATIENT CARDS, TO ESTABLISH PROVISIONS REGARDING MEDICAL CANNABIS CAREGIVER CARDS, TO PROVIDE FOR A CRIMINAL HISTORY AND BACK-GROUND CHECK OF A DESIGNATED CAREGIVER, TO ESTABLISH PROVISIONS REGARD-ING MEDICAL CANNABIS CARD REQUIREMENTS AND A REBUTTABLE PRESUMPTION, TO ESTABLISH PROVISIONS REGARDING A LOST OR STOLEN MEDICAL CANNABIS CARD, TO ESTABLISH PROVISIONS REGARDING MEDICAL CANNABIS PHARMACIES AND LICENSURE, TO PROVIDE FOR CRIMINAL HISTORY AND BACKGROUND CHECKS OF CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS, TO PROVIDE FOR LICENSE RENEWAL, TO PROVIDE FOR AN OPERATING PLAN, TO PROVIDE FOR A MAXIMUM NUMBER OF LICENSES, TO ESTAB-LISH PROVISIONS REGARDING MEDICAL CANNABIS PHARMACY AGENTS AND REGIS-TRATION, TO ESTABLISH PROVISIONS REGARDING MEDICAL CANNABIS PHARMACY AGENT REGISTRATION AND A REBUTTABLE PRESUMPTION, TO PROVIDE MEDICAL CANNABIS PHARMACY OPERATING REQUIREMENTS, TO ESTABLISH PROVISIONS RE-GARDING DISPENSING OF CANNABIS AND CANNABIS PRODUCTS, TO PROVIDE FOR PARTIAL FILLING OF A RECOMMENDED TREATMENT, TO PROVIDE FOR INSPECTIONS OF MEDICAL CANNABIS PHARMACIES, TO ESTABLISH PROVISIONS REGARDING AD-VERTISING AND A CERTAIN WEBSITE, TO PROVIDE FOR THE IMPORTATION AND TRANSPORTATION OF CANNABIS, CANNABIS PRODUCTS, AND MEDICAL CANNABIS DEVICES, TO ESTABLISH PROVISIONS REGARDING LOCAL CONTROL OVER MEDICAL CANNABIS PHARMACIES, TO PROVIDE FOR CRIMINAL ENFORCEMENT, TO PROVIDE FOR ADMINISTRATIVE ENFORCEMENT, TO ESTABLISH PROVISIONS REGARDING SUPPLIERS, TO PROVIDE FOR A REPORT, TO PROVIDE RULEMAKING AUTHORITY AND FOR CERTAIN TRAINING, TO PROVIDE LEGAL IMMUNITIES, TO PROVIDE THAT CERTAIN ACTIVITIES ARE NOT PERMITTED, TO PROVIDE FOR PENALTIES, TO PROVIDE PROHIBITIONS, TO PROVIDE PROTECTIONS, AND TO PROVIDE SEVER-ABILITY; AMENDING CHAPTER 36, TITLE 63, IDAHO CODE, BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SECTION 63-3642, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A TAX EXEMPTION AND TO PRO-VIDE FOR AN EXCISE TAX; AMENDING SECTION 37-2705, IDAHO CODE, TO REMOVE PROVISIONS FROM SCHEDULE I IN THE UNIFORM CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES ACT;

AMENDING SECTION 37-2707, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE SCHEDULE II IN THE UNI-FORM CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES ACT; AMENDING SECTION 37-2732, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE EXCEPTIONS AND APPLICABILITY AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORREC-TIONS; AMENDING SECTION 37-2732B, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE AN EXCEPTION; PROVIDING SEVERABILITY; AND DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

 SECTION 1. That Title 39, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition thereto of a <u>NEW CHAPTER</u>, to be known and designated as Chapter 97, Title 39, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:

CHAPTER 97 SERGEANT KITZHABER MEDICAL CANNABIS ACT

39-9701. SHORT TITLE -- LEGISLATIVE INTENT -- STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION. (1) This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "Sergeant Kitzhaber Medical Cannabis Act."

- (2) In enacting this chapter, it is the intent of the legislature to authorize the possession, distribution, transportation, and use of cannabis and cannabis products, within the limits prescribed by this chapter, for the purpose of making medical cannabis treatment available to Idaho patients suffering from serious health conditions. Persons whose actions are permitted by and in compliance with the provisions of this chapter will not, for such actions, be held to violate chapter 27, title 37, Idaho Code, or any other provision of state law, local ordinance, or administrative rule contrary to the provisions of this chapter.
- (3) The provisions of this chapter should be construed in the light most consistent with the intent provided in this section.

39-9702. DEFINITIONS. For the purposes of this chapter, unless context otherwise requires:

- (1) "Blister" means a plastic cavity or pocket used to contain no more than a single dose of cannabis or a cannabis product in a blister pack.
- (2) "Blister pack" means a plastic, paper, or foil package with multiple blisters each containing no more than a single dose of cannabis or a cannabis product.
- (3) "Board" means the board of pharmacy or the division of occupational and professional licenses acting on behalf of the board of pharmacy.
- (4) "Cannabidiol" or "CBD" means a nonintoxicating cannabinoid found in cannabis and hemp.
- (5) "Cannabis" means marijuana as defined in section 37-2701, Idaho Code.
- (6) "Cannabis product" means a product derived from, or made by, processing cannabis plants or parts of the plant that:
 - (a) Is intended for human use; and
 - (b) Contains cannabis or tetrahydrocannabinol.
- (7) "Community location" means a public or private school, a church, a public library, a public playground, or a public park.
 - (8) "Department" means the state department of health and welfare.
 - (9) "Designated caregiver" means an individual who:

- (a) Is designated by a patient with a medical cannabis patient card as the patient's caregiver; and
- (b) Registers with the department pursuant to section 39-9713, Idaho Code.
- (10) "Dosing parameters" means quantity, routes, and frequency of administration for a recommended treatment of cannabis in a medicinal dosage form or a cannabis product in a medicinal dosage form.

- (11) "Electronic verification system" means the system established by section 39-9704, Idaho Code.
- (12) "Licensed medical cannabis pharmacist" or "medical cannabis pharmacist" means an individual licensed under chapter 17, title 54, Idaho Code, who is employed by a medical cannabis pharmacy.
- (13) "Licensed mental health therapist" means an individual licensed under title 54, Idaho Code, who provides mental health services within the scope of the individual's license.
- (14) "Marijuana" has the same meaning as provided in section 37-2701, Idaho Code.
- (15) "Medical cannabis" means cannabis in a medicinal dosage form or a cannabis product in a medicinal dosage form.
- (16) "Medical cannabis card" means a medical cannabis patient card or a medical cannabis caregiver card.
- (17) "Medical cannabis cardholder" means the holder of a medical cannabis card.
 - (18) "Medical cannabis caregiver card" means an official card that:
 - (a) The department issues to an individual whom a medical cannabis patient cardholder designates as a designated caregiver; and
 - (b) Is connected to the electronic verification system.
- (19) "Medical cannabis device" means a device used to grind, inhale, or ingest cannabis in a medicinal dosage form or a cannabis product in a medicinal dosage form or a device used specifically for the mechanical vaporization of raw, unprocessed cannabis flower.
 - (20) "Medical cannabis patient card" means an official card that:
 - (a) The department issues to an individual with a qualifying condition; and
 - (b) Is connected to the electronic verification system.
 - (21) "Medical cannabis pharmacy" means a person that:
 - (a) (i) Acquires or intends to acquire:
 - 1. Cannabis in a medicinal dosage form or a cannabis product in a medicinal dosage form; or
 - 2. A medical cannabis device; or
 - (ii) Possesses cannabis in a medicinal dosage form, a cannabis product in a medicinal dosage form, or a medical cannabis device; and
 - (b) Sells or intends to sell cannabis in a medicinal dosage form, a cannabis product in a medicinal dosage form, or a medical cannabis device to a medical cannabis cardholder.
 - (22) "Medical cannabis pharmacy agent" means an individual who:
 - (a) Is an employee of a medical cannabis pharmacy; and
 - (b) Holds a valid medical cannabis pharmacy agent registration issued by the board.

- (23) "Medical cannabis pharmacy nurse" means a nurse licensed pursuant to chapter 14, title 54, Idaho Code, who qualifies to dispense medical cannabis at a medical cannabis pharmacy as provided by the board in rule.
- (24) "Medical cannabis treatment" means cannabis in a medicinal dosage form, a cannabis product in a medicinal dosage form, or a medical cannabis device.
- (25) "Medicinal dosage form" means cannabis or a cannabis product in a form suitable for medical treatment as described in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this subsection. The three (3) separate categories of medicinal dosage form may be prescribed and obtained by category or by a combination of categories. All forms must be packaged in single or multiple dosage forms with specific and consistent cannabinoid content as provided in this subsection.
 - (a) "Liquid processed form of medical cannabis" means:

- (i) A concentrated oil not to exceed one hundred (100) milliliters per container;
- (ii) A liquid suspension not to exceed one hundred (100) milliliters per container;
- (iii) A topical preparation not to exceed one hundred (100) milliliters per container; or
- (iv) A sublingual preparation not to exceed one hundred (100) milliliters per container.
- (b) "Solid processed form of medical cannabis" means:
 - (i) A tablet, up to ten (10) tablets per package;
 - (ii) A capsule, up to ten (10) capsules per package;
 - (iii) A gelatinous cube, gelatinous rectangular cuboid, or lozenge in a cube or rectangular cuboid shape, up to ten (10) per package;
 - (iv) Butter, resin, or wax not to exceed one hundred (100) grams total weight per package or container; or
 - (v) A transdermal preparation not to exceed one hundred (100) milligrams per container.
- (c) "Unprocessed medical cannabis flower" is a general term that means the trichome-covered part of a female cannabis plant. It must be packaged in a blister pack or tamper-evident package or container. Each individual blister or tamper-evident package or container must:
 - (i) Contain a specific and consistent weight that does not exceed one (1) gram per each individual blister pack and five (5) grams per complete package or does not exceed two (2) grams per tamper-evident package or container and that varies by no more than ten percent (10%) from the stated weight; and
 - (ii) Be labeled with a barcode that provides information connected to an inventory control system and the individual blister's content and weight or tamper-evident package's or container's content and weight.
- (d) A medicinal dosage form must be measured in grams, milligrams, or milliliters.
- (e) "Medicinal dosage form" includes a portion of unprocessed cannabis flower that:

- (i) The medical cannabis cardholder has recently removed from the blister pack for use; and
- (ii) Does not exceed the quantity described in this subsection.
- (f) "Medicinal dosage form" does not include:
 - (i) Any unprocessed cannabis flower outside of the blister or tamper-evident package or container, except as otherwise provided in this subsection; or
 - (ii) A process of vaporizing concentrated cannabis oil via a cartridge or other similar product or device by placing the concentrated cannabis oil cartridge or other similar product or device in a vape or vaping device.
- (26) "Person" means:

- (a) An individual, a facility, a partnership, an association, a firm, a trust, a limited liability company, or a corporation; or
- (b) An agent or an employee of an individual, a facility, a partnership, an association, a firm, a trust, a limited liability company, or a corporation.
- (27) "Practitioner" has the same meaning as provided in section 54-1705, Idaho Code.
- (28) "Qualified patient enterprise fund" means the fund established in section 39-9708, Idaho Code.
- (29) "Qualifying condition" means a condition described in section 39-9705, Idaho Code.
- (30) "Tetrahydrocannabinol" or "THC" means a substance derived from cannabis and contained in a plant of the genus Cannabis, as well as synthetic equivalents of the substances contained in the cannabis plant, or in the resinous extractives of Cannabis, sp. and/or synthetic substances, derivatives, and their isomers with similar chemical structure as described in section 37-2707(i), Idaho Code.
- 39-9703. AUTHORIZATION. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the possession, distribution, transportation, and use of cannabis and cannabis products, as well as activities related to the possession, distribution, transportation, and use of cannabis and cannabis products, are authorized as provided in this chapter for the purposes identified in this chapter.
- 39-9704. ELECTRONIC VERIFICATION SYSTEM -- PENALTIES. (1) The board will establish an electronic verification system that complies with the provisions of this section. An existing system may be used or adapted to comply with the provisions of this section. The board may, as necessary:
 - (a) Coordinate with the division of purchasing to develop a solicitation for a third-party provider to develop and maintain the electronic verification system; and
 - (b) Select a third-party provider who meets the requirements contained in the solicitation issued under paragraph (a) of this subsection.
- (2) The board must ensure that, on or before January 1, 2022, the electronic verification system:
 - (a) Allows an individual or a practitioner acting on the individual's behalf to apply for a medical cannabis patient card;

- (b) Allows an individual to apply to renew a medical cannabis patient card in accordance with section 39-9712, Idaho Code;
- (c) Allows a practitioner to access the electronic verification system in accordance with board rule;
- (d) Connects with an inventory control system developed by the board that tracks and archives purchases of any cannabis in a medicinal dosage form, cannabis product in a medicinal dosage form, or medical cannabis device. The inventory control system must include personally identifiable information of a medical cannabis cardholder making such purchases;
- (e) Provides access to:

- (i) The board to the extent necessary to carry out the board's functions and responsibilities under this chapter;
- (ii) The department to the extent necessary to carry out the department's functions and responsibilities under this chapter; and (iii) Licensing boards for practitioners as provided in board rule;
- (f) Provides access to state or local law enforcement; and
- (g) Creates a record each time a person accesses the database that identifies the person who accesses the database and the individual whose records the person accesses.
- (3) The board may release de-identified data that the system collects for the purpose of:
 - (a) Conducting medical research; and
 - (b) Providing the report required by section 39-9734, Idaho Code.
 - (4) The board will promulgate rules to establish:
 - (a) The limitations on access to the data in the electronic verification system as described in this section; and
 - (b) Standards and procedures to ensure accurate identification of an individual requesting information or receiving information as provided in this section.
 - (5) (a) Any person who knowingly and intentionally releases any information in the electronic verification system in violation of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.
 - (b) Any person who recklessly or with gross negligence releases any information in the electronic verification system in violation of this section is guilty of an infraction. The board will establish such infraction penalties in rule.
 - (6) (a) Any person who obtains or attempts to obtain information from the electronic verification system by misrepresentation or fraud is guilty of a misdemeanor.
 - (b) Any person who obtains or attempts to obtain information from the electronic verification system for a purpose other than a purpose this chapter authorizes is guilty of a misdemeanor.
 - (7) (a) Except as provided in paragraph (e) of this subsection, a person may not knowingly and intentionally use, release, publish, or otherwise make available to any other person information obtained from the electronic verification system for any purpose other than a purpose specified in this section.
 - (b) Each separate violation of this subsection is:

(i) A misdemeanor; and

(ii) Subject to a civil penalty not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000).

- (c) The board will determine a civil violation of this subsection in accordance with chapter 52, title 67, Idaho Code.
- (d) Civil penalties assessed under this subsection will be deposited into the qualified patient enterprise fund established by section 39-9708, Idaho Code.
- (e) This subsection does not prohibit a person who obtains information from the electronic verification system under subsection (2) (a), (c), or (f) of this section from:
 - (i) Including the information in the person's medical chart or file for access by a person authorized to review the medical chart or file;
 - (ii) Providing the information to a person in accordance with the requirements of the health insurance portability and accountability act of 1996; or
 - (iii) Discussing or sharing that information on the patient with the patient.
- 39-9705. QUALIFYING CONDITIONS. (1) By designating a particular condition under subsection (2) of this section for which the use of medical cannabis to treat symptoms is decriminalized, the legislature does not conclusively state that:
 - (a) Current scientific evidence clearly supports the efficacy of a medical cannabis treatment for the condition; or
 - (b) A medical cannabis treatment will treat, cure, or positively affect the condition.
- (2) For the purposes of this chapter, each of the following conditions can be considered a qualifying condition if the condition is active:
 - (a) Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) or human immunodeficiency virus (HIV);
 - (b) Alzheimer's disease;
 - (c) Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS);
 - (d) Autism;
 - (e) Cachexia;
 - (f) Cancer;
 - (g) Chronic pain;
 - (h) Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis;
 - (i) Epilepsy or debilitating seizures;
 - (j) Multiple sclerosis or debilitating muscle spasms;
 - (k) Nausea that is not significantly responsive to traditional treatment, except for nausea related to:
 - (i) Pregnancy;
 - (ii) Cannabis-induced cyclical vomiting syndrome; or
 - (iii) Cannabinoid hyperemesis syndrome;
 - (1) Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) that is being treated and monitored by a licensed mental health therapist and that:

- (i) Has been diagnosed by a health care provider or mental health provider employed or contracted by the United States department of veterans affairs; or
- (ii) Has been diagnosed or confirmed by a provider who is:
 - 1. A licensed board-eligible or board-certified psychiatrist;
 - 2. A licensed psychologist with a doctorate-level degree;
 - 3. A licensed clinical social worker with a doctorate-level degree; or
 - 4. A licensed advanced practice registered nurse who is qualified to practice within the psychiatric mental health nursing specialty;
- (m) A terminal illness where the patient's condition is not expected to improve with or without other medical treatments;
- (n) A condition resulting in the individual receiving hospice care;
- (o) A rare condition or disease that:

- (i) Affects fewer than two hundred thousand (200,000) individuals in the United States, as defined in section 526 of the federal food, drug, and cosmetic act; and
- (ii) Is not adequately managed despite treatment attempts using:
 - Conventional medications other than opioids or opiates;
 - 2. Physical interventions; or
- (p) Another debilitating medical condition as determined by a practitioner.
- 39-9706. PRACTITIONER REGISTRATION -- TRAINING -- TREATMENT RECOM-MENDATION. (1) A practitioner may not recommend a medical cannabis treatment unless the board registers the practitioner in accordance with this section.
- (2) The board will, within fifteen (15) days after the day on which the board receives a completed application from a practitioner, register the practitioner if the practitioner:
 - (a) Provides to the board the practitioner's name and address;
 - (b) Provides to the board a report detailing the practitioner's completion of the training requirements described in subsection (3) of this section; and
 - (c) Provides to the board evidence that the practitioner:
 - (i) Has the authority to write a prescription;
 - (ii) Is licensed to prescribe a controlled substance; and
 - (iii) Has the authority, in accordance with the individual's scope of practice, to prescribe a schedule II controlled substance.
- (3) As a condition precedent to registration, a practitioner must complete training as determined by the board in cooperation with other applicable licensing boards, which training must cover:
 - (a) The provisions of this chapter;
 - (b) General information about medical cannabis under federal and state law;
 - (c) The latest scientific research on the endocannabinoid system and medical cannabis, including risks and benefits;

- (d) Recommendations for medical cannabis as it relates to the continuing care of a patient in pain management, risk management, potential addiction, or palliative care;
- (e) Best practices for recommending the form and dosage of medical cannabis products based on the qualifying condition underlying a medical cannabis recommendation; and
- (f) Other information as determined by the board, in cooperation with applicable licensing boards.
- (4) A practitioner may recommend medical cannabis to an individual under this chapter in the course of a provider-patient relationship only after the practitioner has completed and documented in the patient's medical record a thorough assessment of the patient's condition and medical history based on the appropriate standard of care for the patient's condition.
 - (5) (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, a practitioner may not advertise that the practitioner recommends medical cannabis treatment.
 - (b) For purposes of paragraph (a) of this subsection, the communication of the following through a website does not constitute advertising:
 - (i) A qualifying condition that the practitioner treats;
 - (ii) A scientific study regarding medical cannabis use; or
 - (iii) Information about a product or service offered by the practitioner.
 - (6)(a) A practitioner's registration under this section expires two
 - (2) years after the day on which the board issues the registration.
 - (b) The board will renew a practitioner's registration if the practitioner:
 - (i) Applies for renewal;

- (ii) Is eligible for a registration under this section, including maintaining an unrestricted license as described in subsection (2) of this section;
- (iii) Certifies to the board in a completed renewal application that the information required in subsection (2) of this section is accurate or updates the information; and
- (iv) Submits a report detailing the completion of any training for renewal as may be required by the board.
- (7) The board may revoke the registration of a practitioner who fails to maintain compliance with the requirements of this section.
- (8) A practitioner may not receive any compensation or benefit for the practitioner's medical cannabis treatment recommendation from:
 - (a) A medical cannabis pharmacy or an owner, an officer, a director, a board member, an employee, or an agent of a medical cannabis pharmacy; or
 - (b) Another practitioner.
- 39-9707. LIMITATIONS ON LIABILITY -- STANDARD OF CARE. (1) A practitioner described in subsection (2) of this section is not subject to the following solely for violating a federal law or regulation that would otherwise prohibit recommending, prescribing, or dispensing medical cannabis, a medical cannabis product, or a cannabis-based drug that the United States food and drug administration has not approved:

(a) Civil or criminal liability; or

- (b) Licensure sanctions under title 54, Idaho Code.
- (2) The limitations of liability described in subsection (1) of this section apply to:
 - (a) A practitioner who recommends a medical cannabis treatment to a patient; or
 - (b) A licensed medical cannabis pharmacist or medical cannabis pharmacy nurse who dispenses, in a medical cannabis pharmacy, treatment with cannabis in a medicinal dosage form or a cannabis product in a medicinal dosage form to a medical cannabis cardholder in accordance with this chapter.
- (3) Nothing in this section or chapter reduces or in any way negates the duty of an individual described in subsection (2) of this section to use reasonable and ordinary care in the treatment of a patient who may have a qualifying condition and:
 - (a) For whom a practitioner has recommended or might consider recommending a medical cannabis treatment; or
 - (b) With whom a licensed medical cannabis pharmacist or medical cannabis pharmacy nurse has interacted in the dosing or dispensing of cannabis or a cannabis product.
- 39-9708. QUALIFIED PATIENT ENTERPRISE FUND -- REVENUE NEUTRALITY. (1) There is hereby established in the state treasury the qualified patient enterprise fund.
 - (2) Moneys in the fund established by this section will consist of:
 - (a) Moneys deposited in the fund under this chapter;
 - (b) Appropriations the legislature makes to the fund;
 - (c) Civil penalties assessed pursuant to section 39-9704, Idaho Code;
 - (d) The interest described in subsection (3) of this section; and
 - (e) Moneys deposited pursuant to section 63-3642, Idaho Code.
- (3) Interest earned on idle moneys in the fund will be deposited in the fund.
- (4) The board may use moneys in the fund only to fund the board's responsibilities under this chapter. The board must reimburse the department from the fund for the department's administrative expenses under this chapter.
- (5) Fees authorized by this chapter will be set in amounts necessary, in total, to cover expenses related to implementation and enforcement of this chapter.
- 39-9709. NONDISCRIMINATION FOR MEDICAL CARE OR GOVERNMENT EMPLOY-MENT. (1) For purposes of medical care, including an organ transplant, a patient's use, in accordance with this chapter, of cannabis in a medicinal dosage form or a cannabis product in a medicinal dosage form:
 - (a) Is considered the equivalent of the authorized use of any other medication used at the discretion of a physician; and
 - (b) Does not constitute the use of an illicit substance or otherwise disqualify an individual from needed medical care.
 - (2) (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law and except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, the state or any political subdivision must treat an employee's use of medical cannabis in accor-

- dance with this chapter in the same way the state or political subdivision treats employee use of opioids and opiates.
 - (b) Paragraph (a) of this subsection does not apply where application would jeopardize federal funding for the employee's position.
 - 39-9710. NO INSURANCE REQUIREMENT. Nothing in this chapter requires an insurer, a third-party administrator, or an employer to pay for or reimburse cannabis, a cannabis product, or a medical cannabis device.
 - 39-9711. NO EFFECT ON USE OF HEMP EXTRACT -- CANNABIDIOL -- APPROVED DRUGS. (1) Nothing in this chapter prohibits an individual:
 - (a) From purchasing, selling, possessing, administering, or using hemp extract that is legal under federal law; or
 - (b) From purchasing, selling, possessing, administering, or using a cannabidiol product that is approved by the United States food and drug administration.
 - (2) Nothing in this chapter restricts or otherwise affects the prescription, distribution, or dispensing of a product that the United States food and drug administration has approved.
 - 39-9712. MEDICAL CANNABIS PATIENT CARD -- FEES -- STUDIES. (1) Effective January 1, 2022, the department will issue a medical cannabis patient card or a caregiver card to an individual described in subsection (2) of this section within fifteen (15) days after the day on which an individual who satisfies the eligibility criteria in this section or section 39-9713, Idaho Code, submits a completed application in accordance with this section or section 39-9713, Idaho Code.
 - (2) An individual is eligible for a medical cannabis patient card if:
 - (a) The individual is at least twenty-one (21) years of age;
 - (b) The individual is an Idaho resident;

- (c) The individual's practitioner recommends treatment with medical cannabis in accordance with subsection (4) of this section;
- (d) The individual signs an acknowledgment stating that the individual received the information described in subsection (8) of this section; and
- (e) The individual pays to the department a fee in an amount set by the department.
- (3) An individual who is eligible for a medical cannabis card described in subsection (2) of this section or the individual's practitioner acting on the individual's behalf will submit an application for a medical cannabis card to the department:
 - (a) Through an electronic application connected to the electronic verification system; and
 - (b) With information including:
 - (i) The applicant's name, gender, age, and address; and
 - (ii) The number of the applicant's form of identification that is a valid United States federal— or state—issued photo identification, including a driver's license, a United States passport, a United States passport card, or a United States military identification card.

- (4) To recommend a medical cannabis treatment to a patient or to renew a recommendation, a practitioner must:
 - (a) Before recommending cannabis in a medicinal dosage form or a cannabis product in a medicinal dosage form:
 - (i) Verify the patient's valid form of identification described in subsection (3) of this section;
 - (ii) Review any record related to the patient in:
 - 1. The electronic verification system; and
 - 2. Other databases regarding other controlled substance prescriptions or criminal violations where controlled substances are involved; and
 - (iii) Consider the recommendation in light of the patient's qualifying condition and history of medical cannabis and controlled substance use;
 - (b) State in the practitioner's recommendation that the patient:
 - (i) Suffers from a qualifying condition, including the type of qualifying condition;
 - (ii) May benefit from treatment with cannabis or a cannabis product in a specific medicinal dosage form. The practitioner must state the medicinal dosage form the patient is authorized to use. Practitioners may select one (1), two (2), or all three (3) categories of medical cannabis, which are:
 - 1. Liquid processed form of medical cannabis;
 - 2. Solid processed form of medical cannabis; and
 - 3. Unprocessed medical cannabis flower; and
 - (c) If recommending less than the maximum amount, indicate the amount and dosage of each form of medical cannabis a patient should purchase per thirty (30) day period.
- (5) A medical cannabis card that the department issues under this section is valid for the lesser of:
 - (a) An amount of time that the practitioner determines; or
 - (b) Twelve (12) months.

- (6) (a) A medical cannabis patient card is renewable if, at the time of renewal, the cardholder meets the requirements of subsection (2) of this section.
- (b) A cardholder described in paragraph (a) of this subsection may renew a medical cannabis patient card according to a process established by the department.
- (c) A cardholder under subsection (2) of this section who renews a medical cannabis patient card must pay to the department a renewal fee in an amount set by the department, which may not exceed the cost of the relatively lower administrative burden of renewal in comparison to the original application process.
- (7)(a) A cardholder under this section must carry the cardholder's valid medical cannabis card with the patient's name when engaging in activities authorized by this chapter.
 - (b) (i) A medical cannabis patient cardholder may purchase, in accordance with this chapter and the recommendation underlying the card, cannabis in a medicinal dosage form, a cannabis product in a medicinal dosage form, or a medical cannabis device.

- (ii) A cardholder under this section may possess or transport, in accordance with this chapter and the recommendation underlying the card, cannabis in a medicinal dosage form, a cannabis product in a medicinal dosage form, or a medical cannabis device.
- (iii) To address the qualifying condition underlying the medical cannabis treatment recommendation, a medical cannabis patient cardholder may use cannabis in a medicinal dosage form, a medical cannabis product in a medicinal dosage form, or a medical cannabis device.
- (c) If a licensed medical cannabis pharmacy is not operating within the state on and after January 1, 2022, or is operating in the state but not within one hundred (100) miles of a cardholder's physical address, a cardholder under this section is not subject to prosecution for the possession of up to a sixty (60) day supply of medical cannabis, including:
 - (i) No more than four thousand (4,000) milligrams of THC, which may be in solid processed form of medical cannabis, liquid processed form of medical cannabis, or a combination of both. The CBD-to-THC ratio in the medical cannabis will be determined by the relevant practitioner. The product must display a label that clearly shows the amount of tetrahydrocannabinol and cannabidiol in the specific medical cannabis form;
 - (ii) No more than sixty (60) grams of unprocessed medical cannabis flower containing twenty-two percent (22%) or less THC;
 - (iii) If a terminally ill, hospice, or cancer patient with the authorization of the practitioner, up to twenty thousand (20,000) milligrams of THC in processed medical cannabis where each individual serving of the processed medical cannabis contains no more than one hundred (100) milligrams of THC; or
 - (iv) Marijuana drug paraphernalia.

- (8) The department, in cooperation with the board, will establish by rule a process to provide information regarding the following to an individual receiving a medical cannabis card:
 - (a) Risks associated with medical cannabis treatment;
 - (b) The fact that a condition's listing as a qualifying condition does not suggest that medical cannabis treatment is an effective treatment or cure for that condition; and
 - (c) Other relevant warnings and safety information.
- (9) The department may establish procedures by rule to implement the application and issuance provisions of this section.
 - (10) (a) A person may submit to the department a request to conduct a medical research study using medical cannabis cardholder data that the electronic verification system contains.
 - (b) The department, in cooperation with the board, will review a request described in paragraph (a) of this subsection to determine whether the medical research study is valid.
 - (c) If the department and the board make a determination under paragraph (b) of this subsection that the medical research study is valid, the department must notify each relevant cardholder asking for the cardholder's consent to participate in the study.

- (d) The department may release, for the purposes of a study described in this subsection, information about a cardholder under this section who consents to participate under paragraph (c) of this subsection.
- (e) The department, in cooperation with the board, may establish standards for a medical research study's validity by rule.
- 39-9713. MEDICAL CANNABIS CAREGIVER CARD -- REGISTRATION -- RENEWAL -- REVOCATION. (1) A cardholder described in section 39-9712, Idaho Code, may designate up to two (2) individuals to serve as a designated caregiver for the cardholder if a practitioner determines that, due to physical difficulty or undue hardship, the cardholder needs assistance to obtain the medical cannabis treatment that the practitioner recommends.
- (2) An individual who the department registers as a designated caregiver under this section:
 - (a) May carry a valid medical cannabis caregiver card;
 - (b) In accordance with this chapter, may purchase, possess, transport, or assist the patient in the use of cannabis in a medicinal dosage form, a cannabis product in a medicinal dosage form, or a medical cannabis device on behalf of the designating medical cannabis cardholder;
 - (c) May not charge a fee to an individual to act as the individual's designated caregiver or for a service that the designated caregiver provides in relation to the role as a designated caregiver;
 - (d) May accept reimbursement from the designating medical cannabis cardholder for direct costs the designated caregiver incurs for assisting with the designating cardholder's medicinal use of cannabis; and
 - (e) Is not subject to prosecution for the possession of the following, if a licensed medical cannabis pharmacy is not operating within the state on and after January 1, 2022, or is operating in the state but not within one hundred (100) miles of a cardholder's physical address:
 - (i) No more than four thousand (4,000) milligrams of THC, which may be in solid processed form of medical cannabis, liquid processed form of medical cannabis, or a combination of both. The CBD-to-THC ratio in the medical cannabis will be determined by the relevant practitioner. The product must display a label that clearly shows the amount of tetrahydrocannabinol and cannabidiol in the specific medical cannabis form;
 - (ii) No more than sixty (60) grams of unprocessed medical cannabis flower containing twenty-two percent (22%) or less THC;
 - (iii) If a terminally ill, hospice, or cancer patient with the authorization of the practitioner, up to twenty thousand (20,000) milligrams of THC in processed medical cannabis where each individual serving of the processed medical cannabis contains no more than one hundred (100) milligrams of THC; or
 - (iv) Marijuana drug paraphernalia.
 - (3) (a) The department will:

(i) Within fifteen (15) days after the day on which an individual submits a completed application in compliance with this section, issue a medical cannabis caregiver card to the applicant if the applicant:

- 1. Is designated as a caregiver under subsection (1) of this section;
 - 2. Is eligible for a medical cannabis caregiver card under subsection (4) of this section; and
 - 3. Complies with this section; and
- (ii) Notify the Idaho state police of each individual that the department registers as a designated caregiver.
- (b) The department must ensure that a medical cannabis caregiver card contains the information described in subsection (5)(b) of this section.
- (4) An individual is eligible for a medical cannabis caregiver card if the individual:
 - (a) Is at least twenty-one (21) years of age;
 - (b) Is an Idaho resident;

- (c) Pays to the department a fee in an amount set by the department, plus the cost of the criminal history and background check described in section 39-9714, Idaho Code;
- (d) Signs an acknowledgment stating that the applicant received the information described in section 39-9712(8), Idaho Code; and
- (e) Has not been convicted of a misdemeanor or felony drug distribution offense that is a felony under either state or federal law, unless:
 - (i) The individual completes any imposed sentence two (2) or more years before the day on which the individual submits the application; or
 - (ii) The offense was for conduct that is authorized under this chapter.
- (5) An eligible applicant for a medical cannabis caregiver card will:
- (a) Submit an application for a medical cannabis caregiver card to the department through an electronic application connected to the electronic verification system; and
- (b) Submit the following information in such application:
 - (i) The applicant's name, gender, age, and address; and
 - (ii) The name, gender, age, and address of the cardholder described in section 39-9712, Idaho Code, who designated the applicant.
- (6) Except as otherwise provided, a medical cannabis caregiver card that the department issues under this section is valid for the lesser of:
 - (a) An amount of time that the cardholder described in section 39-9712, Idaho Code, who designated the caregiver determines; or
 - (b) The amount of time remaining before the card of the cardholder described in section 39-9712, Idaho Code, expires.
 - (7) (a) If a designated caregiver meets the requirements of subsection
 - (4) of this section, the designated caregiver's medical cannabis caregiver card renews automatically at the time the cardholder described in section 39-9712, Idaho Code, who designated the caregiver:
 - (i) Renews the cardholder's card; and
 - (ii) Renews the caregiver's designation, in accordance with paragraph (b) of this subsection.

- (b) The department will provide a method in the card renewal process to allow a cardholder described in section 39-9712, Idaho Code, who has designated a caregiver to:
 - (i) Signify that the cardholder renews the caregiver's designation;
 - (ii) Remove a caregiver's designation; or
 - (iii) Designate a new caregiver.
- (8) The department may revoke a medical cannabis caregiver card if the designated caregiver:
 - (a) Violates this chapter; or

- (b) Has been convicted under state or federal law for conduct that is not authorized by this chapter and that is:
 - (i) A felony; or
 - (ii) After the effective date of this chapter, a misdemeanor for drug distribution.
- 39-9714. DESIGNATED CAREGIVER -- CRIMINAL HISTORY AND BACKGROUND CHECK. Each applicant for a medical cannabis caregiver card must submit to a criminal history and background check as determined by the department. The department will assess an applicant a fee in an amount set by the department for the criminal history and background check.
- 39-9715. MEDICAL CANNABIS CARD -- PATIENT AND DESIGNATED CAREGIVER REQUIREMENTS -- REBUTTABLE PRESUMPTION.
 - (1) (a) A medical cannabis cardholder who possesses cannabis in a medicinal dosage form or a cannabis product in a medicinal dosage form that the cardholder purchased under this chapter:
 - (i) Must carry the cardholder's medical cannabis card when engaging in activities authorized by this chapter;
 - (ii) Must carry, with the cannabis in a medicinal dosage form or cannabis product in a medicinal dosage form, a label that:
 - 1. Identifies that the cannabis or cannabis product was sold from a licensed medical cannabis pharmacy; and
 - 2. Includes an identification number that links the cannabis or cannabis product to the inventory control system; and
 - (iii) May possess:
 - 1. No more than four thousand (4,000) milligrams of THC, which may be in solid processed form of medical cannabis, liquid processed form of medical cannabis, or a combination of both. The CBD-to-THC ratio in the medical cannabis will be determined by the relevant practitioner. The product must display a label that clearly shows the amount of tetrahydrocannabinol and cannabidiol in the specific medical cannabis form;
 - 2. No more than sixty (60) grams of unprocessed medical cannabis flower containing twenty-two percent (22%) or less THC; or
 - 3. If a terminally ill, hospice, or cancer patient with the authorization of the practitioner, up to twenty thousand

(20,000) milligrams of THC in processed medical cannabis where each individual serving of the processed medical cannabis contains no more than one hundred (100) milligrams of THC.

- (b) A medical cannabis cardholder who possesses cannabis in a medicinal dosage form or a cannabis product in a medicinal dosage form in violation of this subsection is guilty of an infraction and subject to a fine of one hundred dollars (\$100).
- (c) A medical cannabis cardholder who possesses over the amount authorized in paragraph (a) (iii) of this subsection but no more than twice the amount authorized in paragraph (a) (iii) of this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of one thousand dollars (\$1,000).
- (d) An individual who is guilty of a violation described in paragraph (b) or (c) of this subsection is not guilty of a violation of chapter 27, title 37, Idaho Code, for the conduct underlying the penalty described in either paragraph.
- (e) A medical cannabis cardholder who possesses more than twice the amount authorized in paragraph (a) (iii) of this subsection is subject to an applicable penalty prescribed by chapter 27, title 37, Idaho Code.
- (2) A medical cannabis patient cardholder may not combust unprocessed medical cannabis flower in public or in view of the public.
- (3) If a medical cannabis cardholder carrying the cardholder's card possesses cannabis in a medicinal dosage form or a cannabis product in a medicinal dosage form in compliance with subsection (1) of this section or a medical cannabis device that corresponds with the cannabis or cannabis product:
 - (a) There is a rebuttable presumption that the cardholder possesses the cannabis, cannabis product, or medical cannabis device legally; and
 - (b) There is no probable cause, based solely on the cardholder's possession of the cannabis in medicinal dosage form, cannabis product in medicinal dosage form, or medical cannabis device, to believe that the cardholder is engaging in illegal activity.
 - (4) (a) If a peace officer stops an individual who possesses cannabis in a medicinal dosage form, a cannabis product in a medicinal dosage form, or a medical cannabis device and the individual represents to the peace officer that the individual holds a valid medical cannabis card but the individual does not have the medical cannabis card in the individual's possession at the time of the stop by the peace officer, then the peace officer must attempt to access the electronic verification system to determine whether the individual holds a valid medical cannabis card.
 - (b) If the peace officer is able to verify that the individual described in paragraph (a) of this subsection is a valid medical cannabis cardholder, then the peace officer:
 - (i) May not arrest or take the individual into custody for the sole reason that the individual is in possession of cannabis in a medicinal dosage form, a cannabis product in a medicinal dosage form, or a medical cannabis device; and
 - (ii) May not seize the cannabis, cannabis product, or medical cannabis device.

- (c) If the peace officer is unable to verify that the individual described in paragraph (a) of this subsection is a valid medical cannabis cardholder, then the peace officer may refer the individual for prosecution or issue a citation that would be appropriate under the circumstances for an individual who does not hold a valid medical cannabis card. The peace officer may also seize any cannabis, cannabis product, or medical cannabis device. However, the individual may not be taken into custody, and any criminal complaint or citation must be dismissed upon presentation of proof that the individual holds a valid medical cannabis card to the prosecuting attorney with jurisdiction over the complaint or citation.
- (5) A medical cannabis patient cardholder must ensure that medical cannabis is stored in such a way that it is inaccessible to members of the cardholder's household, except for a member of the household who is:
 - (a) A medical cannabis caregiver cardholder; and

- (b) Assisting the medical cannabis patient cardholder with authorized use of medical cannabis.
- 39-9716. LOST OR STOLEN MEDICAL CANNABIS CARD. (1) If a medical cannabis card is lost or stolen, the medical cannabis cardholder must report the lost or stolen card to the department.
- (2) Upon receiving the report described in subsection (1) of this section, the department will designate the medical cannabis card as lost or stolen in the electronic verification system.
- (3) A medical cannabis pharmacy agent may confiscate a medical cannabis card that is designated as lost or stolen in accordance with subsection (2) of this section if an individual presents the card at the medical cannabis pharmacy.
- (4) To request a new medical cannabis card, the medical cannabis card-holder described in subsection (1) of this section must:
 - (a) Complete a form as designated by the department; and
 - (b) Pay a fee in an amount set by the department.
- 39-9717. MEDICAL CANNABIS PHARMACY -- LICENSE -- ELIGIBILITY. (1) A person may not operate a medical cannabis pharmacy without a license that the board issues under this chapter.
 - (2) (a) Subject to section 39-9721, Idaho Code, the board will issue a license to operate a medical cannabis pharmacy to an applicant who is eligible for a license under this section.
 - (b) An applicant is eligible for a license under this section if the applicant submits to the board:
 - (i) Subject to paragraph (c) of this subsection, a proposed name and address where the applicant will operate the medical cannabis pharmacy;
 - (ii) The name and address of an individual who has a financial or voting interest of two percent (2%) or greater in the proposed medical cannabis pharmacy;
 - (iii) Evidence that the applicant has obtained and maintains a performance bond that a surety authorized to transact surety business in the state issues in an amount of at least one hundred

twenty-five thousand dollars (\$125,000) for each application that the applicant submits to the board;

(iv) An operating plan that:

- 1. Complies with section 39-9720, Idaho Code; and
- 2. Includes operating procedures that comply with the operating requirements for a medical cannabis pharmacy described in this chapter and with a relevant local ordinance that is consistent with section 39-9730, Idaho Code;
- (v) If the municipality or county where the proposed medical cannabis pharmacy would be located requires a local land use permit, a copy of the person's approved application for the local land use permit; and
- (vi) An application fee in an amount set by the board.
- (c) (i) A person may not locate a medical cannabis pharmacy in or within six hundred (600) feet of an area that the relevant municipality or county has zoned as primarily residential.
- (ii) An applicant for a license under this section must provide evidence of compliance with the proximity requirement described in subparagraph (i) of this paragraph.
- (d) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this subsection, a medical cannabis pharmacy is a permitted use in all zoning districts within a municipality or county.
- (e) If the board receives more than one (1) application for a medical cannabis pharmacy within the same city or town, the board will consult with the local land use authority before approving any of the applications pertaining to that city or town.
- (3) If the board determines that an applicant is eligible for a license under this section, the board will:
 - (a) Charge the applicant an initial license fee in an amount set by the board; and
 - (b) Notify the Idaho state police of the license approval and the names of each individual described in subsection (2) (b) (ii) of this section.
- (4) The board must not issue a license to operate a medical cannabis pharmacy to an applicant if the individual described in subsection (2)(b)(ii) of this section:
 - (a) Has been convicted under state or federal law for conduct that is not authorized by this chapter and that is:
 - (i) A felony; or
 - (ii) After the effective date of this chapter, a misdemeanor for drug distribution; or
 - (b) Is younger than twenty-one (21) years of age.
 - (5) The board may revoke a license under this section if:
 - (a) The medical cannabis pharmacy does not begin operations within one
 - (1) year after the day on which the board issues the initial license;
 - (b) The medical cannabis pharmacy makes the same violation of this chapter three (3) times; or
 - (c) An individual described in subsection (2) (b) (ii) of this section is convicted, while the license is active, under state or federal law for conduct that is not authorized by this chapter and that is:
 - (i) A felony; or

- (ii) After the effective date of this chapter, a misdemeanor for drug distribution.
- (6) The board will deposit the proceeds of the fee imposed by this section in the qualified patient enterprise fund established pursuant to section 39-9708, Idaho Code.
- (7) The board must begin accepting applications under this section on or before January 1, 2022.
- (8) The board's authority to issue a license under this section is plenary and is not subject to review.
- (9) The holder of a license issued under this section is responsible for ensuring that the medical cannabis pharmacy operating pursuant to such license complies with this chapter, rules promulgated pursuant to this chapter, and all other applicable laws and rules.
- 39-9718. MEDICAL CANNABIS PHARMACY OWNERS AND DIRECTORS -- CRIMINAL HISTORY AND BACKGROUND CHECKS. (1) Each individual who has a financial or voting interest of two percent (2%) or greater in an applicant for licensure as a medical cannabis pharmacy or who has the power to direct or cause the management or control of the applicant must submit to a criminal history and background check as determined by the board.
- (2) The board will assess an individual who submits to a criminal history and background check under subsection (1) of this section a fee in an amount set by the board.
- 39-9719. PHARMACY LICENSE RENEWAL. (1) The board will renew a license under this chapter every year if, at the time of renewal:
 - (a) The licensee meets the requirements of section 39-9717, Idaho Code; and
 - (b) The licensee pays the board a license renewal fee in an amount set by the board.
 - (2) (a) If a licensed medical cannabis pharmacy abandons the medical cannabis pharmacy's license, the board will publish notice of an available license.
 - (b) The board may establish criteria to identify the medical cannabis pharmacy actions that constitute abandonment of a medical cannabis pharmacy license.
- 39-9720. OPERATING PLAN. A person applying for a medical cannabis pharmacy license must submit to the board a proposed operating plan for the medical cannabis pharmacy that complies with this section and that includes:
- (1) A description of the physical characteristics of the proposed facility, including a floor plan and an architectural elevation;
 - (2) A description of the credentials and experience of:
 - (a) Each officer, director, or owner of the proposed medical cannabis pharmacy; and
 - (b) Any highly skilled or experienced prospective employee;
 - (3) The medical cannabis pharmacy's employee training standards;
 - (4) A security plan;

(5) A description of the medical cannabis pharmacy's inventory control system, including a plan to make the inventory control system compatible

with the electronic verification system. The inventory control system must comply with requirements established by the board in rule; and

- (6) Storage protocols, both short- and long-term, to ensure that cannabis is stored in a manner that is sanitary and preserves the integrity of the cannabis.
- 39-9721. MAXIMUM NUMBER OF LICENSES. (1) The board may not issue more than twenty-eight (28) medical cannabis pharmacy licenses.
- (2) If there are more qualified applicants than there are available licenses for medical cannabis pharmacies, the board will:
 - (a) Evaluate each applicant and award the license to the applicant that best demonstrates:
 - (i) Experience with establishing and successfully operating a business that involves complying with a regulatory environment, tracking inventory, and training, evaluating, and monitoring employees;
 - (ii) An operating plan that will best ensure the safety and security of patrons and the community;
 - (iii) Positive connections to the local community;
 - (iv) The suitability of the proposed location and the location's accessibility for qualifying patients; and
 - (v) The extent to which the applicant can reduce the cost of cannabis or cannabis products for patients; and
 - (b) Ensure a geographic dispersal among licensees that is sufficient to reasonably maximize access to the largest number of medical cannabis cardholders. At least three (3) licenses may be issued for each geographic area that corresponds to the public health districts established in section 39-408, Idaho Code.
- (3) The board may conduct an interview with an applicant for a license that the board evaluates under subsection (2) of this section.
- 39-9722. MEDICAL CANNABIS PHARMACY AGENT -- REGISTRATION. (1) An individual may not serve as a medical cannabis pharmacy agent of a medical cannabis pharmacy unless the board registers the individual as a medical cannabis pharmacy agent.
- (2) A physician licensed under chapter 18, title 54, Idaho Code, regardless of the physician's status as a practitioner, may not act as a medical cannabis pharmacy agent, have a financial or voting interest of two percent (2%) or greater in a medical cannabis pharmacy, or have the power to direct or cause the management or control of a medical cannabis pharmacy.
 - (3) (a) The board will, within fifteen (15) days after the day on which the board receives a completed application from a medical cannabis pharmacy on behalf of a prospective medical cannabis pharmacy agent, register and issue a medical cannabis pharmacy agent registration to the prospective agent if the medical cannabis pharmacy:
 - (i) Provides to the board:
 - 1. The prospective agent's name and address;
 - 2. The name and location of the licensed medical cannabis pharmacy where the prospective agent seeks to act as the medical cannabis pharmacy agent; and

- 3. The submission required under paragraph (b) of this subsection; and
- (ii) Pays a fee to the board in an amount set by the board.
- (b) Each prospective agent described in paragraph (a) of this subsection must submit to a criminal history and background check as determined by the board.
- (c) The board will assess an individual who submits to a criminal history and background check pursuant to this subsection a fee in an amount set by the board.
- (4) The board will designate, on an individual's medical cannabis pharmacy agent registration, the name of the medical cannabis pharmacy where the individual is registered as an agent.
- (5) A medical cannabis pharmacy agent must comply with any registration standards established by the board in rule.
- (6) The department will ensure that any initial registration standard described in subsection (5) of this section includes training in:
 - (a) The provisions of this chapter; and
 - (b) Medical cannabis pharmacy best practices.
- (7) The board may revoke the medical cannabis pharmacy agent registration of or refuse to issue a medical cannabis pharmacy agent registration to an individual who:
 - (a) Violates the requirements of this chapter; or
 - (b) Has been convicted under state or federal law for conduct that is not permitted under this chapter and that is:
 - (i) A felony; or

- (ii) After the effective date of this chapter, a misdemeanor for drug distribution.
- (8) (a) A medical cannabis pharmacy agent registration expires two (2) years after the day on which the board issues or renews the registration.
- (b) A medical cannabis pharmacy agent may renew the agent's registration if the agent:
 - (i) Is eligible for a medical cannabis pharmacy agent registration under this section;
 - (ii) Certifies to the board in a renewal application that the information in subsection (3) (a) of this section is accurate or updates the information; and
 - (iii) Pays to the board a renewal fee in an amount set by the board, which fee may not exceed the cost of the relatively lower administrative burden of renewal in comparison to the original application process.
- 39-9723. MEDICAL CANNABIS PHARMACY AGENT REGISTRATION -- REBUTTABLE PRESUMPTION. (1) A medical cannabis pharmacy agent must carry the individual's medical cannabis pharmacy agent registration with the individual at all times when:
 - (a) The individual is on the premises of a medical cannabis pharmacy; and

- (b) The individual is transporting cannabis in a medicinal dosage form, a cannabis product in a medicinal dosage form, or a medical cannabis device.
- (2) If a medical cannabis pharmacy agent handles or transports cannabis in a medicinal dosage form, a cannabis product in a medicinal dosage form, or a medical cannabis device in compliance with this chapter and rules promulgated pursuant to this chapter:

- (a) There is a rebuttable presumption that the medical cannabis pharmacy agent possesses the cannabis, cannabis product, or medical cannabis device legally; and
- (b) There is no probable cause, based solely on the medical cannabis pharmacy agent's possession of the cannabis in medicinal dosage form, cannabis product in medicinal dosage form, or medical cannabis device, that the individual is engaging in illegal activity.
- (3) (a) A medical cannabis pharmacy agent who fails to carry the agent's medical cannabis pharmacy agent registration in accordance with subsection (1) of this section is:
 - (i) For a first or second offense in a two (2) year period, guilty of an infraction and subject to a fine of one hundred dollars (\$100); or
 - (ii) For a third or subsequent offense in a two (2) year period, guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750).
 - (b) (i) The prosecuting attorney must notify the board and the relevant medical cannabis pharmacy of each conviction under paragraph (a) of this subsection.
 - (ii) For each violation described in paragraph (a) (ii) of this subsection, the board may assess the relevant medical cannabis pharmacy a fine of up to five thousand dollars (\$5,000), in accordance with a fine schedule that the board establishes by rule.
- (c) An individual who is guilty of a violation described in paragraph
- (a) of this subsection is not guilty of a violation of chapter 27, title 37, Idaho Code, for the conduct underlying the violation.
- 39-9724. MEDICAL CANNABIS PHARMACY OPERATING REQUIREMENTS -- GENERAL.
 - (1) (a) A medical cannabis pharmacy must operate:
 - (i) At the physical address provided to the board;
 - (ii) In accordance with the operating plan provided to and approved by the board; and
 - (iii) In accordance with this section and other requirements provided by the board in rule.
 - (b) A medical cannabis pharmacy must notify the board before a change in the medical cannabis pharmacy's physical address or operating plan. Any change in the operating plan must be approved by the board.
- (2) An individual may not enter a medical cannabis pharmacy unless the individual:
 - (a) Is at least twenty-one (21) years of age; and

- (b) Except as provided in subsection (5) of this section, possesses a valid medical cannabis pharmacy agent registration card or medical cannabis card.
- (3) A medical cannabis pharmacy may not employ an individual who is younger than twenty-one (21) years of age.
- (4) A medical cannabis pharmacy may not employ an individual who has been convicted of a felony under state or federal law, provided that the conduct underlying the offense must be conduct that is not authorized by this chapter.
- (5) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (2) of this section, a medical cannabis pharmacy may authorize an individual who is not a medical cannabis pharmacy agent or has a medical cannabis card to access the medical cannabis pharmacy if the medical cannabis pharmacy tracks and monitors the individual at all times while the individual is at the medical cannabis pharmacy and maintains a record of the individual's access.
 - (6) A medical cannabis pharmacy must operate in a facility that has:
 - (a) A single, secure public entrance;

- (b) A security system with a backup power source that:
 - (i) Detects and records entry into the medical cannabis pharmacy; and $\$
 - (ii) Provides notice of an unauthorized entry to law enforcement when the medical cannabis pharmacy is closed; and
- (c) A lock on each area where the medical cannabis pharmacy stores cannabis or a cannabis product.
- (7) A medical cannabis pharmacy must post, both clearly and conspicuously in the medical cannabis pharmacy, the limit on the purchase of cannabis described in section 39-9725(2), Idaho Code.
- (8) A medical cannabis pharmacy may not allow any individual to consume cannabis on the property or premises of the medical cannabis pharmacy.
- (9) A medical cannabis pharmacy may not sell cannabis or a cannabis product without first indicating on the cannabis or cannabis product label the name of the medical cannabis pharmacy.
 - (10) (a) Each medical cannabis pharmacy must retain in the pharmacy's records the following information regarding each recommendation underlying a transaction:
 - (i) The name, address, and telephone number of the practitioner who issued the recommendation;
 - (ii) The patient's name and address;
 - (iii) The date of issuance;
 - (iv) Dosing parameters recommended by the patient's practitioner; and
 - (v) If the patient did not complete the transaction, the name of the medical cannabis cardholder who completed the transaction.
 - (b) The medical cannabis pharmacy may not sell cannabis or a cannabis product unless the cannabis or cannabis product has a label securely affixed to the container indicating the following minimum information:
 - (i) The name, address, and telephone number of the medical cannabis pharmacy;
 - (ii) The unique identification number that the medical cannabis pharmacy assigns;

(iii) The date of the sale;

- (iv) The name of the patient;
- (v) The name of the practitioner who recommended the medical cannabis treatment;
- (vi) Directions for use and cautionary statements, if any;
- (vii) The amount dispensed and the cannabinoid content;
- (viii) The beyond use date; and
- (ix) Any other requirements determined by the board.
- (11) A medical cannabis pharmacy agent will:
- (a) Verbally offer to a medical cannabis cardholder at the time of a purchase of cannabis, a cannabis product, or a medical cannabis device, personal counseling with a licensed medical cannabis pharmacist or medical cannabis pharmacy nurse; and
- (b) Provide a telephone number or website by which the cardholder may contact a licensed medical cannabis pharmacist or medical cannabis pharmacy nurse for counseling.
- (12) (a) A medical cannabis pharmacy may create a medical cannabis disposal program that allows an individual to deposit unused or excess medical cannabis, cannabis residue from a medical cannabis device, or medical cannabis product in a locked box or other secure receptacle within the medical cannabis pharmacy.
- (b) A medical cannabis pharmacy with a disposal program described in paragraph (a) of this subsection must ensure that only a medical cannabis pharmacy agent can access deposited medical cannabis or medical cannabis products.
- (c) A medical cannabis pharmacy must dispose of any deposited medical cannabis or medical cannabis products by:
 - (i) Rendering the deposited medical cannabis or medical cannabis products unusable and unrecognizable before transporting deposited medical cannabis or medical cannabis products from the medical cannabis pharmacy; and
 - (ii) Disposing of the deposited medical cannabis or medical cannabis products in accordance with department rule.
- (13) The board will establish by rule protocols for a recall of cannabis and cannabis products by a medical cannabis pharmacy.
- 39-9725. DISPENSING -- AMOUNT A MEDICAL CANNABIS PHARMACY MAY DISPENSE -- REPORTING -- FORM OF CANNABIS OR CANNABIS PRODUCT.
 - (1) (a) A medical cannabis pharmacy may not sell a product other than, subject to this chapter:
 - (i) Cannabis in a medicinal dosage form that the medical cannabis pharmacy acquired from a supplier approved by the board;
 - (ii) A cannabis product in a medicinal dosage form that the medical cannabis pharmacy acquired from a supplier approved by the board;
 - (iii) A medical cannabis device acquired from a supplier approved by the board; or
 - (iv) Educational material related to the medical use of cannabis.
 - (b) A medical cannabis pharmacy may sell an item listed in paragraph (a) of this subsection only to an individual with:

(i) A medical cannabis card; and

- (ii) Corresponding identification that is a valid United States federal- or state-issued photo identification, including a driver's license, a United States passport, a United States passport card, or a United States military identification card.
- (c) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this subsection, a medical cannabis pharmacy may not sell a cannabis-based drug that the United States food and drug administration has approved, unless authorized in writing by the board.
- (2) A medical cannabis pharmacy may not dispense:
- (a) To a medical cannabis cardholder in a twenty-eight (28) day period:
 - (i) More than the lesser of an amount sufficient to provide thirty
 - (30) days of treatment based on the dosing parameters that the relevant practitioner recommends; or
 - (ii) If the provider indicates that the individual is permitted to have the maximum amount permitted under Idaho law:
 - 1. More than two thousand (2,000) milligrams of THC, which may be in solid processed form of medical cannabis, liquid processed form of medical cannabis, or a combination of both. The CBD-to-THC ratio in the medical cannabis will be determined by the relevant practitioner. The product must display a label that clearly shows the amount of tetrahydrocannabinol and cannabidiol in the specific medical cannabis form;
 - 2. More than thirty (30) grams of unprocessed medical cannabis flower containing twenty-two percent (22%) or less THC that carries a label clearly displaying the amount of tetrahydrocannabinol and cannabidiol in the specific medical cannabis form; or
 - 3. For a terminally ill, hospice, or cancer patient with the authorization of the practitioner, more than ten thousand (10,000) milligrams of THC in processed medical cannabis where each individual serving of the processed medical cannabis contains no more than one hundred (100) milligrams of THC and carries a label clearly displaying the amount of tetrahydrocannabinol and cannabidiol in the specific medical cannabis form; or
- (b) To a medical cannabis cardholder whose primary residence is located more than one hundred (100) miles from the nearest medical cannabis pharmacy, in a fifty-eight (58) day period, more than the lesser of an amount sufficient to provide sixty (60) days of treatment based on the dosing parameters that the relevant practitioner recommends; or
 - (i) More than four thousand (4,000) milligrams of THC, which may be in solid processed form of medical cannabis, liquid processed form of medical cannabis, or a combination of both. The CBD-to-THC ratio in the medical cannabis will be determined by the relevant practitioner. The product must display a label that clearly shows the amount of tetrahydrocannabinol and cannabidiol in the specific medical cannabis form;

- (ii) More than sixty (60) grams of unprocessed medical cannabis flower containing twenty-two percent (22%) or less THC that carries a label clearly displaying the amount of tetrahydrocannabinol and cannabidiol in the specific medical cannabis form; or (iii) For a terminally ill, hospice, or cancer patient with the authorization of the practitioner, more than twenty thousand (20,000) milligrams of THC in processed medical cannabis where each individual serving of the processed medical cannabis contains no more than one hundred (100) milligrams of THC and carries
- cannabidiol in the specific medical cannabis form.

 (3) An individual with a medical cannabis card may not purchase more cannabis or cannabis products than the amounts designated in subsection (2)
- (4) A practitioner may recommend treatment with medical cannabis or a cannabis product without recommending specific dosing parameters if the practitioner specifies a maximum amount of medical cannabis a patient may have. In such a situation, the medical cannabis pharmacy must provide specific dosing parameters.
 - (a) The practitioner must document in the recommendation:
 - (i) An evaluation of the qualifying condition underlying the recommendation;

a label clearly displaying the amount of tetrahydrocannabinol and

- (ii) Prior treatment attempts with cannabis and cannabis products; and
- (iii) The patient's current medication list.
- (b) Before the relevant medical cannabis cardholder may obtain cannabis in a medicinal dosage form or a cannabis product in a medicinal dosage form, a licensed medical cannabis pharmacist or medical cannabis pharmacy nurse must:
 - (i) Review pertinent medical records, including the practitioner documentation described in paragraph (a) of this subsection; and
 - (ii) After completing the review described in subparagraph (i) of this paragraph and consulting with the recommending practitioner as needed, determine the best course of treatment through consultation with the cardholder regarding:
 - 1. The patient's qualifying condition underlying the recommendation from the practitioner;
 - 2. Indications for available treatments;
 - 3. Dosing parameters; and
 - 4. Potential adverse reactions.
- (5) A medical cannabis pharmacy must:

of this section.

- (a) (i) Access the electronic verification system before dispensing cannabis or a cannabis product to a medical cannabis cardholder in order to determine if the cardholder or, where applicable, the associated patient has met the maximum amount of cannabis or cannabis products described in subsection (2) of this section; and
- (ii) If the verification indicates that the individual has met the maximum amount described in subsection (2) of this section:
 - 1. Decline the sale; and

- 2. Notify the practitioner who made the underlying recommendation;
- (b) Submit a record to the electronic verification system each time the medical cannabis pharmacy dispenses cannabis or a cannabis product to a medical cannabis cardholder;
- (c) Package any cannabis or cannabis product in a blister pack or tamper-evident package or in a container that:
 - (i) Is tamper-resistant and tamper-evident; and
 - (ii) Opaque; and

- (d) For a product that is a cube designed for ingestion through chewing or holding in the mouth for slow dissolution, include a separate, off-label warning about the risks of overconsumption.
- (6) Except as otherwise provided by law or rule, a medical cannabis pharmacy may not sell medical cannabis in the form of a cigarette or a medical cannabis device that is intentionally designed or constructed to resemble a cigarette.
- (7) A medical cannabis pharmacy may not give, at no cost, a product that the medical cannabis pharmacy is allowed to sell under subsection (1) of this section.
- (8) The board may impose a uniform fee on each medical cannabis cardholder transaction in a medical cannabis pharmacy in an amount set by the board.
- 39-9726. PARTIAL FILLING. (1) As used in this section, "partially fill" means to provide less than the full amount of cannabis or cannabis product that a practitioner recommends, if the practitioner recommended specific dosing parameters.
- (2) A medical cannabis pharmacy may partially fill a recommendation for a medical cannabis treatment at the request of the practitioner who issued the medical cannabis treatment recommendation or the medical cannabis cardholder.
- (3) The board will make rules specifying how to record the date, quantity supplied, and quantity remaining of a partially filled medical cannabis treatment recommendation.
- (4) A licensed medical cannabis pharmacist or medical cannabis pharmacy nurse may, upon the request of a medical cannabis cardholder, determine different dosing parameters, subject to the dosing limits in section 39-9725(2), Idaho Code, to fill the quantity remaining of a partially filled medical cannabis treatment recommendation if:
 - (a) The licensed medical cannabis pharmacist or medical cannabis pharmacy nurse determined dosing parameters for the partial fill; and
 - (b) The medical cannabis cardholder reports that:
 - (i) The partial fill did not substantially affect the qualifying condition underlying the medical cannabis recommendation; or
 - (ii) The patient experienced an adverse reaction to the partial fill or was otherwise unable to successfully use the partial fill.
- 39-9727. INSPECTIONS. (1) Each medical cannabis pharmacy must maintain the pharmacy's medical cannabis treatment recommendation files and

other records in accordance with this chapter, board rules, and the federal health insurance portability and accountability act of 1996.

- (2) The board may inspect the records and facility of a medical cannabis pharmacy at any time during business hours in order to determine if the medical cannabis pharmacy complies with this chapter.
 - (3) An inspection under this section may include:
 - (a) Inspection of a site, facility, vehicle, book, record, paper, document, data, and other physical or electronic information;
 - (b) Questioning of any relevant individual; or
 - (c) Inspection of equipment, an instrument, a tool, or machinery, including a container or label.
- (4) In making an inspection under this section, the board may freely access any area and review and make copies of a book, record, paper, document, data, or other physical or electronic information, including financial data, sales data, shipping data, pricing data, and employee data.
- (5) Failure to provide the board or the board's authorized agents immediate access to records and facilities during business hours in accordance with this section may result in:
 - (a) The imposition of a civil penalty set by the board;
 - (b) License or registration suspension or revocation; or
 - (c) An immediate cessation of operations under a cease and desist order issued by the board.
- 39-9728. ADVERTISING -- WEBSITE. (1) Except as provided in this section, a medical cannabis pharmacy may not advertise in any medium.
- (2) A medical cannabis pharmacy may use signage on the outside of the medical cannabis pharmacy that includes only:
 - (a) The medical cannabis pharmacy's name and hours of operation; and
 - (b) A green cross.

- (3) A medical cannabis pharmacy may maintain a website that includes information about:
 - (a) The location and hours of operation of the medical cannabis pharmacy;
 - (b) A product or service available at the medical cannabis pharmacy;
 - (c) Personnel affiliated with the medical cannabis pharmacy;
 - (d) Best practices that the medical cannabis pharmacy upholds; and
 - (e) Educational material related to the medical use of cannabis.
- (4) The board will create a website providing, at a minimum, information:
 - (a) For patients and caregivers on how to apply for and renew a medical cannabis card;
 - (b) On practitioners registered to recommend medical cannabis, if such practitioners request to be included on the website;
 - (c) For practitioners on medical cannabis resources and education;
 - (d) On medical cannabis pharmacies, including their locations;
 - (e) For licensed medical cannabis pharmacists, medical cannabis pharmacy nurses, and medical cannabis pharmacy agents on rules and resources relating to medical cannabis pharmacies; and
 - (f) On other matters and resources as determined by the board.

- 39-9729. CANNABIS, CANNABIS PRODUCT, OR MEDICAL CANNABIS DEVICE IM-PORTATION AND TRANSPORTATION. (1) The board will establish rules for the importation of cannabis, cannabis products, and medical cannabis devices into this state, and any person acting according to and in compliance with such rules will be considered acting in compliance with this chapter.
- (2) The board will establish rules for the transportation of cannabis, cannabis products, and medical cannabis devices around this state, and any person acting according to and in compliance with such rules will be considered acting in compliance with this chapter.
- (3) The board may establish by rule requirements for transporting cannabis in an unprocessed form or a medicinal dosage form, a cannabis product in a medicinal dosage form, or a medical cannabis device to ensure that the cannabis, cannabis product, or medical cannabis device remains safe for human consumption or use.
- (4) If a person imports or transports cannabis, cannabis products, or medical cannabis devices in a manner that does not comply with the rules described in this section, then the protections of this chapter do not apply, and such person will be subject to the provisions of chapter 27, title 37, Idaho Code.

39-9730. LOCAL CONTROL.

- (1) (a) (i) Except as provided in subparagraph (ii) of this paragraph, to be eligible to obtain or maintain a license under section 39-9717, Idaho Code, a person must demonstrate that the intended medical cannabis pharmacy location is located at least:
 - 1. Six hundred (600) feet from a community location's property boundary following the shortest route of ordinary pedestrian travel;
 - 2. Two hundred (200) feet from the patron entrance to the community location's property boundary; and
 - 3. Six hundred (600) feet from an area zoned primarily residential.
- (ii) A municipal or county land use authority may recommend in writing that the board waive the community location proximity requirement described in subparagraph (i) of this paragraph.
- (b) A municipality or county may not deny or revoke a land use permit or a business license to operate a medical cannabis pharmacy on the sole basis that the applicant or medical cannabis pharmacy violates federal law regarding the legal status of cannabis.
- (2) A municipality or county may enact an ordinance that:
- (a) Is not in conflict with this chapter; and
- (b) Governs the time, place, or manner of medical cannabis pharmacy operations in the municipality or county.
- 39-9731. ENFORCEMENT -- CRIMINAL. (1) Except as provided in this chapter, it is unlawful for a medical cannabis cardholder to sell or otherwise give to another medical cannabis cardholder cannabis in a medicinal dosage form, a cannabis product in a medicinal dosage form, a medical cannabis device, or any cannabis residue remaining in or from a medical cannabis device.

- (2) (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, a medical cannabis cardholder who violates the provisions of subsection (1) of this section is:
 - (i) Guilty of a misdemeanor; and

- (ii) Subject to a fine of one thousand dollars (\$1,000).
- (b) An individual is not guilty under paragraph (a) of this subsection if the individual is a designated caregiver and gives the product described in subsection (1) of this section to the medical cannabis cardholder who designated the individual as a designated caregiver.
- (c) An individual who is quilty of a violation described in paragraph
- (a) of this subsection is not guilty of a violation of chapter 27, title
- 37, Idaho Code, for the conduct underlying the violation.
- (3) It is unlawful for a medical cannabis cardholder to sell or otherwise give to a nonmedical cannabis cardholder cannabis in a medicinal dosage form, a cannabis product in a medicinal dosage form, a medical cannabis device, or any cannabis residue remaining in or from a medical cannabis device. A medical cannabis cardholder who violates the provisions of this subsection is subject to:
 - (a) Any applicable penalty under chapter 27, title 37, Idaho Code; and
 - (b) Upon conviction, permanent revocation of the medical cannabis card. Each medical cannabis card issued must include a warning visible on the card that permanent revocation of the card may result from a violation of this subsection.
 - 39-9732. ENFORCEMENT -- ADMINISTRATIVE.
 - (1) (a) The board may, for a medical cannabis pharmacy's violation of this chapter:
 - (i) Revoke the medical cannabis pharmacy license;
 - (ii) Refuse to renew the medical cannabis pharmacy license; or
 - (iii) Assess the medical cannabis pharmacy an administrative penalty.
 - (b) The board may, for a medical cannabis pharmacy agent's violation of this chapter:
 - (i) Revoke the medical cannabis pharmacy agent registration;
 - (ii) Refuse to renew the medical cannabis pharmacy agent registration; or
 - (iii) Assess the medical cannabis pharmacy agent an administrative penalty.
- (2) The board will deposit any administrative penalty imposed under this section in the qualified patient enterprise fund established by section 39-9708, Idaho Code.
- (3) For a person subject to an uncontested citation, a stipulated settlement, or a finding of a violation in an adjudicative proceeding under this section, the board may:
 - (a) For a fine amount not already specified in law, assess the person a fine of up to five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per violation, in accordance with a fine schedule that the board establishes by rule; or
 - (b) Order the person to cease and desist from the action that creates a violation.

- (4) The board may not revoke a medical cannabis pharmacy's license without first directing the medical cannabis pharmacy to appear before an adjudicative proceeding conducted according to board rule.
- (5) If, within twenty (20) calendar days after the day on which the board issues a citation for a violation of this chapter, the person that is the subject of the citation fails to request a hearing to contest the citation, the citation becomes the board's final order.
- (6) The board may, for a person who fails to comply with a citation under this section:
 - (a) Refuse to issue or renew the person's license or agent registration; or
 - (b) Suspend, revoke, or place on probation the person's license or agent registration.
 - (7) (a) Except where a criminal penalty is expressly provided for a specific violation of this chapter, if an individual violates a provision of this chapter, the individual is:
 - (i) Guilty of an infraction; and

- (ii) Subject to a fine of one hundred dollars (\$100).
- (b) An individual who is guilty of a violation described in paragraph
- (a) of this subsection is not guilty of a violation of chapter 27, title
- 37, Idaho Code, for the conduct underlying the violation.
- 39-9733. SUPPLIERS. (1) The board will approve suppliers of medical cannabis and medical cannabis devices and create a list of such approved suppliers. A medical cannabis pharmacy may acquire medical cannabis and medical cannabis devices only from a supplier on the list of approved suppliers.
- (2) The board will by rule establish criteria necessary for approval of suppliers. Such criteria must include but are not limited to the following:
 - (a) The supplier must operate according to the laws of the state or territory in which the supplier is located; and
 - (b) The supplier must conform to any applicable provisions of this chapter or board rule, as determined by the board.
- 39-9734. REPORT. (1) By January 31 of each year, the board and the department must report to the senate and house of representatives health and welfare committees on:
 - (a) The number of applications and renewal applications filed for medical cannabis cards;
 - (b) The number of qualifying patients and designated caregivers;
 - (c) The nature of the debilitating medical conditions of the qualifying patients;
 - (d) The age and county of residence of cardholders;
 - (e) The number of medical cannabis cards revoked;
 - (f) The number of practitioners providing recommendations for qualifying patients;
 - (g) The number of license applications and renewal license applications received;
 - (h) The number of licenses the board has issued in each county;
 - (i) The number of licenses the board has revoked; and

- (j) The expenses incurred and revenues generated from the medical cannabis program.
- (2) The board and the department may not include personally identifying information in the report described in this section.

- 39-9735. RULEMAKING -- TRAINING. (1) The board and the department are authorized to promulgate rules as necessary to implement the provisions of this chapter.
- (2) The board must, in cooperation with the Idaho state police and other relevant agencies, develop and offer training on the provisions of this chapter, including training for law enforcement personnel.
- 39-9736. IMMUNITIES -- ACTIVITIES NOT PERMITTED -- PENALTIES. (1) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, a person acting under the authorization of and in compliance with the provisions of this chapter is not subject to prosecution under state law or local ordinance for any authorized and compliant conduct.
- (2) The provisions of this chapter should not be construed to permit a person to:
 - (a) Operate, navigate, or be in actual physical control of any vehicle, aircraft, railroad train, stationary heavy equipment, or vessel while under the influence of cannabis; or
 - (b) Use cannabis in any public area unless specifically permitted by board rule.
- (3) A person who commits an act described in subsection (2) of this section is subject to such penalties as are provided by law.
- 39-9737. PROHIBITIONS. (1) A peace officer may not expend any state or local resources, including the peace officer's time, to:
 - (a) Effect an arrest or seizure of cannabis or conduct any investigation on the sole basis of activity that the peace officer believes to constitute a violation of federal law if the peace officer has reason to believe that the activity is in compliance with this chapter;
 - (b) Enforce a law that restricts an individual's right to acquire, own, or possess a firearm based solely on the individual's possession or use of medical cannabis in accordance with this chapter; or
 - (c) Provide any information or logistical support related to an activity described in paragraph (a) of this subsection to any federal law enforcement authority or prosecuting entity.
- (2) A state agency or political subdivision may not take adverse action against a person for providing a professional service to a medical cannabis pharmacy on the sole basis that the service is a violation of federal law.
- 39-9738. PROTECTIONS. (1) A person will not be subject to arrest, prosecution, or penalty in any manner or denied any right or privilege, including without limitation a civil penalty or disciplinary action by a business, occupational, or professional licensing board or bureau, for any act authorized by this chapter.

- (2) No landlord, school district, public charter school, state institution of higher education, or community college organized pursuant to chapter 21, title 33, Idaho Code, may:
 - (a) Refuse to enroll, refuse to lease to, or otherwise penalize a person for any act authorized by this chapter, unless failing to do so would violate federal law or regulations or cause a loss of a monetary or licensing-related benefit under federal law or regulation; or
 - (b) Be penalized or denied any benefit under state law or local ordinance for enrolling, leasing to, or employing a medical cannabis cardholder.
 - (3) An employer may not:

- (a) Discriminate against a person in hiring, termination, or any term or condition of employment, or otherwise penalize a person, for any act authorized by this chapter, unless compliance with this paragraph would disqualify the employer from a monetary or licensing-related benefit under federal law or regulation; or
- (b) Be penalized or denied any benefit under state law or local ordinance for employing a medical cannabis cardholder.
- (4) A person otherwise entitled to custody of, or visitation or parenting time with, a minor may not be denied custody or visitation or parenting time solely for conduct allowed under this chapter, nor may there be:
 - (a) A finding or presumption of abuse solely for conduct allowed under this chapter; or
 - (b) A finding or presumption of neglect or child endangerment solely for conduct allowed under this chapter.
- (5) A person who uses medical cannabis as authorized by this chapter will be afforded all the same rights under state law and local ordinance as the person would be afforded if the person were solely prescribed a pharmaceutical medication as it pertains to:
 - (a) Any interaction with a person's employer;
 - (b) Drug testing by a person's employer; or
 - (c) Drug testing required by any state law, local ordinance, state agency, or state or local government official.
- (6) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (3) or (5) of this section, no employer is required to allow the ingestion of cannabis in any workplace or to allow any employee to work while under the influence of cannabis. A medical cannabis patient cardholder will not be considered to be under the influence of cannabis solely because of the presence of metabolites or components of cannabis that appear in insufficient concentration to cause impairment.
- 39-9739. SEVERABILITY. The provisions of this chapter are hereby declared to be severable and if any provision of this chapter or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance is declared invalid for any reason, such declaration shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this chapter.
- SECTION 2. That Chapter 36, Title 63, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition thereto of a $\underline{\text{NEW SECTION}}$, to be known and designated as Section 63-3642, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:

- 63-3642. EXEMPTION FOR MEDICAL CANNABIS -- EXCISE TAX. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, any medical cannabis or medical cannabis device sold in compliance with the provisions of chapter 97, title 39, Idaho Code, is exempt from a tax imposed by this chapter.
- (2) An excise tax is hereby imposed upon each sale at retail of any medical cannabis or medical cannabis device at the rate of two percent (2%) of the sales price of the medical cannabis or medical cannabis device. Such amount will be computed monthly on all sales at retail within the preceding month.
 - (a) The tax will apply to, be computed on, and be collected at the time of the sale.
 - (b) The tax hereby imposed must be collected by a medical cannabis pharmacy from a medical cannabis cardholder.
 - (c) Tax collected pursuant to this subsection will be deposited in the qualified patient enterprise fund pursuant to section 39-9708, Idaho Code.
 - (d) Any person violating any provision of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.
 - (e) The state tax commission, in cooperation with the board of pharmacy, may promulgate any rules necessary to effectuate the provisions of this section.
- SECTION 3. That Section 37-2705, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 37-2705. SCHEDULE I. (a) The controlled substances listed in this section are included in schedule I.
- (b) Any of the following opiates, including their isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters, and ethers, unless specifically excepted, whenever the existence of these isomers, esters, ethers and salts is possible within the specific chemical designation:
 - (1) Acetyl-alpha-methylfentanyl (N-[1-(1-methyl-2-phenethyl)-4-pip-eridinyl]-N-phenylacetamide);
 - (2) Acetylmethadol;

- (3) Acetyl fentanyl (N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-N-phenylacetamide);
- (4) Acryl fentanyl (N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-N-phenylacry-lamide;
- (5) Allylprodine;
- (6) Alphacetylmethadol (except levo-alphacetylmethadol also known as levo-alpha-acetylmethadol, levomethadyl acetate or LAAM);
- (7) Alphameprodine;
- (8) Alphamethadol;
- (9) Alpha-methylfentanyl;
- (10) Alpha-methylthiofentanyl (N-[1-methyl-2-(2-thienyl)ethyl-4-piperidinyl]-N-phenylpropanamide);
- (11) Benzethidine;
- (12) Betacetylmethadol;
- (13) Beta-hydroxyfentanyl (N-[1-(2-hydroxy-2-phenethyl)-4-piperid-inyl]-N-phenylpropanamide);
- 48 (14) Beta-hydroxy-3-methylfentanyl (N-(1-(2-hydroxy-2-phenethyl)-3-49 methyl-4-piperidinyl)-N-phenylpropanamide);

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(15) Betameprodine;
1
2
         (16) Betamethadol;
         (17) Betaprodine;
3
         (18) Clonitazene;
4
         (19) Cyclopentyl fentanyl (N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-N-phenylcy-
5
6
         clopentanecarboxamide);
         (20) Cyclopropyl fentanyl (N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-N-phenylcy-
7
         clopropanecarboxamide);
8
         (21) Dextromoramide;
9
10
         (22) Diampromide;
         (23) Diethylthiambutene;
11
         (24) Difenoxin;
12
         (25) Dimenoxadol;
13
         (26) Dimepheptanol;
14
15
         (27) Dimethylthiambutene;
16
         (28) Dioxaphetyl butyrate;
         (29) Dipipanone;
17
         (30) Ethylmethylthiambutene;
18
19
         (31) Etonitazene;
20
         (32) Etoxeridine;
21
         (33) Fentanyl-related substances.
                                                  "Fentanyl-related substances"
         means any substance not otherwise listed and for which no exemption or
22
         approval is in effect under section 505 of the federal food, drug, and
23
24
         cosmetic act, 21 U.S.C. 355, and that is structurally related to fen-
         tanyl by one (1) or more of the following modifications:
25
               i. Replacement of the phenyl portion of the phenethyl group by any
26
               monocycle, whether or not further substituted in or on the monocy-
27
28
               ii. Substitution in or on the phenethyl group with alkyl, alkenyl,
29
               alkoxyl, hydroxyl, halo, haloalkyl, amino, or nitro groups;
30
               iii. Substitution in or on the piperidine ring with alkyl,
31
               alkenyl, alkoxyl, ester, ether, hydroxyl, halo, haloalkyl, amino,
32
33
               or nitro groups;
34
               iv. Replacement of the aniline ring with any aromatic monocycle,
               whether or not further substituted in or on the aromatic monocy-
35
               cle; and/or
36
               v. Replacement of the N-propionyl group by another acyl group;
37
38
         (34)
                    4-Fluoroisobutyryl
                                          fentanyl
                                                       (N-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(1-
         phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)isobutyramide);
39
         (35) Furanyl fentanyl (N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-N-phenylfuran-
40
         2-carboxamide);
41
         (36) Furethidine;
42
         (37) Hydroxypethidine;
43
                                 fentanyl
                                              (N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-N-
44
         (38)
                  Isobutyryl
         phenylisobutyramide);
45
         (39) Ketobemidone;
46
         (40) Levomoramide;
47
48
         (41) Levophenacylmorphan;
         (42) 3-Methylfentanyl;
49
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(43) 3-methylthiofentanyl (N-[(3-methyl-1-(2-thienyl)ethyl-4-pip-
1
2
         eridinyl]-N-phenylpropanamide);
         (44) Morpheridine;
3
         (45) MPPP (1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine);
4
         (46) MT-45 (1-cyclohexyl-4- (1,2-diphenylethyl)piperazine);
5
         (47) Noracymethadol;
6
7
         (48) Norlevorphanol;
         (49) Normethadone;
8
         (50) Norpipanone;
9
10
         (51) Ocfentanil (N-(2-fluorophenyl)-2-methoxy-N-(1-phenethylpiperi-
         din-4-yl) acetamide);
11
                Para-chloroisobutyryl
         (52)
                                          fentanyl
                                                      (N-(4-chlorophenyl)-N-(1-
12
         phenethylpiperidin-4-yl) isobutyramide);
13
                 Para-fluorobutyryl
                                         fentanvl
                                                      (N-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-(1-
14
15
         phenethylpiperidin-4-yl) butyramide);
16
         (54) Para-fluorofentanyl (N-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-[1-(2-phenethyl)-4-
         piperidinyl] propanamide);
17
         (55)
                 Para-methoxybutyryl
                                         fentanyl
                                                     (N-(4-methoxyphenyl)-N-(1-
18
         phenethylpiperidin-4-yl) butyramide);
19
20
         (56) PEPAP (1-(-2-phenethyl)-4-phenyl-4-acetoxypiperidine);
21
         (57) Phenadoxone;
         (58) Phenampromide;
22
         (59) Phenomorphan;
23
24
         (60) Phenoperidine;
         (61) Piritramide;
25
26
         (62) Proheptazine;
         (63) Properidine;
27
         (64) Propiram;
28
29
         (65) Racemoramide;
         (66) Tetrahydrofuranyl fentanyl (N-(1-phenethylpiperidine-4-yl)-N-
30
         phenyltetrahydrofuran-2-carboxamide);
31
         (67) Thiofentanyl (N-phenyl-N-[1-(2-thienyl)ethyl-4-piperidinyl]-
32
33
         propanamide);
         (68) Tilidine;
34
35
         (69) Trimeperidine;
                 u-47700
                             (3,4-Dichloro-N-[2-(dimethylamino)cyclohexyl]-N-
36
         (70)
37
         methylbenzamide);
                Valeryl fentanyl (N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-N-phenylpen-
38
         (71)
         tanamide).
39
         (c) Any of the following opium derivatives, their salts, isomers and
40
    salts of isomers, unless specifically excepted, whenever the existence of
41
    these salts, isomers and salts of isomers is possible within the specific
42
    chemical designation:
43
         (1) Acetorphine;
44
         (2) Acetyldihydrocodeine;
45
46
         (3) Benzylmorphine;
         (4) Codeine methylbromide;
47
48
         (5) Codeine-N-Oxide;
         (6) Cyprenorphine;
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(7) Desomorphine;

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(8) Dihydromorphine;
1
2
         (9) Drotebanol;
         (10) Etorphine (except hydrochloride salt);
3
         (11) Heroin;
4
         (12) Hydromorphinol;
5
         (13) Methyldesorphine;
6
         (14) Methyldihydromorphine;
7
         (15) Morphine methylbromide;
8
         (16) Morphine methylsulfonate;
9
10
         (17) Morphine-N-Oxide;
         (18) Myrophine;
11
         (19) Nicocodeine;
12
         (20) Nicomorphine;
13
         (21) Normorphine;
14
         (22) Pholcodine;
15
16
         (23) Thebacon.
             Hallucinogenic substances. Any material, compound, mixture or
17
    preparation which contains any quantity of the following hallucinogenic
18
    substances, their salts, isomers and salts of isomers, unless specifically
19
20
    excepted, whenever the existence of these salts, isomers, and salts of iso-
21
    mers is possible within the specific chemical designation (for purposes of
    this paragraph only, the term "isomer" includes the optical, position and
22
    geometric isomers):
23
24
         (1)
             Dimethoxyphenethylamine,
                                         or any compound not specifically
         excepted or listed in another schedule that can be formed from
25
         dimethoxyphenethylamine by replacement of one (1) or more hydrogen
26
         atoms with another atom(s), functional group(s) or substructure(s)
27
         including, but not limited to, compounds such as DOB, DOC, 2C-B,
28
         25B-NBOMe;
29
         (2) Methoxyamphetamine or any compound not specifically excepted or
30
         listed in another schedule that can be formed from methoxyamphetamine
31
         by replacement of one (1) or more hydrogen atoms with another atom(s),
32
         functional group(s) or substructure(s) including, but not limited to,
33
34
         compounds such as PMA and DOM;
         (3) 5-methoxy-3,4-methylenedioxy-amphetamine;
35
         (4) 5-methoxy-N, N-diisopropyltryptamine;
36
         (5) Amphetamine or methamphetamine with a halogen substitution on the
37
         benzyl ring, including compounds such as fluorinated amphetamine and
38
         fluorinated methamphetamine;
39
         (6) 3,4-methylenedioxy amphetamine;
40
         (7) 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA);
41
         (8) 3,4-methylenedioxy-N-ethylamphetamine (also known as N-et-
42
         hyl-alpha-methyl-3,4 (methylenedioxy) phenethylamine, and N-et-
43
         hyl MDA, MDE, MDEA);
44
                N-hydroxy-3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine (also known as N-hyd-
         (9)
45
         roxy-alpha-methyl-3,4 (methylenedioxy) phenethylamine, and N-hyd-
46
```

(11) 5-methoxy-N,N-dimethyltryptamine (also known as 5-methoxy-3-2[2-

roxy MDA);

(10) 3, 4, 5-trimethoxy amphetamine;

(dimethylamino) ethyl]indole and 5-MeO-DMT);

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Alpha-ethyltryptamine (some other names: etryptamine, 3-(2-am-
1
2
         inobutyl) indole);
         (13) Alpha-methyltryptamine;
3
         (14) Bufotenine;
         (15) Diethyltryptamine (DET);
         (16) Dimethyltryptamine (DMT);
6
         (17) Ibogaine;
         (18) Lysergic acid diethylamide;
8
         (19) Marihuana;
9
10
         <del>(20)</del> Mescaline;
         (2\pm0) Parahexyl;
11
         (221) Peyote;
12
         (232) N-ethyl-3-piperidyl benzilate;
13
         (243) N-methyl-3-piperidyl benzilate;
14
15
         (254) Psilocybin;
16
         (265) Psilocyn;
         (27) Tetrahydrocannabinols or synthetic equivalents of the substances
17
         contained in the plant, or in the resinous extractives of Cannabis, sp.
18
         and/or synthetic substances, derivatives, and their isomers with simi-
19
20
         lar chemical structure such as the following:
               i. Tetrahydrocannabinols:
21
                     a. A 1 cis or trans tetrahydrocannabinol, and their opti-
22
                     cal isomers, excluding dronabinol in sesame oil and encapsu-
23
24
                     lated in either a soft gelatin capsule or in an oral solution
                     in a drug product approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Adminis-
25
                     tration.
26
                     b. A-6-cis or trans tetrahydrocannabinol, and their optical
27
                     isomers.
28
                     c. A 3,4 cis or trans tetrahydrocannabinol, and its optical
29
                     isomers. (Since nomenclature of these substances is not in-
30
                     ternationally standardized, compounds of these structures,
31
                     regardless of numerical designation of atomic positions are
32
33
                     covered.)
                     d. [(6aR, 10aR) -9-(hydroxymethyl) -6, 6-dimethyl-3-(2methy-
34
35
                     loctan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromen-
                     1-o1)], also known as 6aR-trans-3-(1,1-dimethylhep-
36
                     tyl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydro-1-hydroxy-6,6-dimethyl-6H-
37
                     dibenzo[b,d]pyran-9-methanol (HU-210) and its geometric
38
                     isomers (HU211 or dexanabinol).
39
               ii. The following synthetic drugs:
40
                     a. Any compound structurally derived from (1H-indole-3-
41
                     y1) (cycloalky1, cycloalkeny1, ary1) methanone, or (1H-in-
42
                     dole-3-yl) (cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, aryl) methane,
43
                     (1H-indole-3-yl) (cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, aryl), methyl
44
                     or dimethyl butanoate, amino-methyl (or dimethyl)-1-oxobu-
45
                     tan-2-yl) carboxamide by substitution at the nitrogen atoms
46
                     of the indole ring or carboxamide to any extent, whether or
47
48
                     not further substituted in or on the indole ring to any ex-
                     tent, whether or not substituted to any extent in or on the
49
                     cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, aryl ring(s) (substitution in the
50
```

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ring may include, but is not limited to, heteroatoms such as
1
2
                    nitrogen, sulfur and oxygen).
                    b. N-(1-amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(5-fluo-
3
                    ropentyl) -1 H-indazole-3-carboxamide (5F-AB-PINACA).
                    c. 1-(1.3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-2-(ethylamino)-pentan-1-one
                    (N-ethylpentylone, ephylone).
6
                    d. 1-(4-cyanobutyl)-N-(2-phenylpropan-2-yl)-1 H-inda-
                    zole-3-carboxamide (4-cn-cumyl-BUTINACA).
8
                    e. Ethyl 2-(1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3carboxam-
10
                    ido) -3, 3-dimethylbutanoate * (5f-edmbpinaca).
                    f. (1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1H-indol-3-yl) (2,2,3,3tetram-
11
                    ethylcyclopropyl) methanone (fub-144).
12
                    q. 1-(5-fluoropentyl)-N-(2-phenylpropan-2-yl)-1H-inda-
13
                    zole-3-carboxamide (5f-cumvl-pinaca; sqt25).
14
                    h. (1-(5-fluoropentyl)-N-(2-phenylpropan-2-yl)-1
15
16
                    H-pyrrolo[2.3-B]pyridine-3-carboxamide(5fcumyl-P7AICA).
                    i. Methyl 2-(1-(cyclohexylmethyl)-1H-indole-3-carboxam-
17
                    ido) -3-methylbutanoate (MMB-CHMICA, AMB-CHMICA).
18
                    j. Methyl 2-(1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indole-3-carboxam-
19
20
                    ido) -3, 3-dimethylbutanoate (5f-mdmbpica).
                    k. N-(adamantan-1-yl)-1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1H-indazole3-
21
                    carboxamide (fub-akb48; fub-apinaca).
22
                    1. Naphthalen-1-yl 1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indole-3-car-
23
24
                    boxylate (NM2201; CBL2201).
                    m. Any compound structurally derived from 3-(1-naph-
25
                    thoyl)pyrrole by substitution at the nitrogen atom of the
26
                    pyrrole ring to any extent, whether or not further sub-
27
                    stituted in the pyrrole ring to any extent, whether or not
28
                    substituted in the naphthyl ring to any extent.
29
                    n. Any compound structurally derived from 1-(1-naphthyl-
30
                    methyl) indene by substitution at the 3-position of the in-
31
                    dene ring to any extent, whether or not further substituted
32
                    in the indene ring to any extent, whether or not substituted
33
34
                    in the naphthyl ring to any extent.
                    o. Any compound structurally derived from 3-pheny-
35
                    lacetylindole by substitution at the nitrogen atom of the
36
                    indole ring to any extent, whether or not further substi-
37
38
                    tuted in the indole ring to any extent, whether or not sub-
                    stituted in the phenyl ring to any extent.
39
                    p. Any compound structurally derived from 2-(3-hydroxycy-
40
                    clohexyl) phenol by substitution at the 5-position of the
41
                    phenolic ring to any extent, whether or not substituted in
42
                    the cyclohexyl ring to any extent.
43
                    q. Any compound structurally derived from 3-(benzoyl)in-
44
                    dole structure with substitution at the nitrogen atom of
45
                    the indole ring to any extent, whether or not further sub-
46
                    stituted in the indole ring to any extent and whether or not
47
48
                    substituted in the phenyl ring to any extent.
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r. [2,3-dihydro-5-methyl-3-(4-morpholinylmethyl)pyrrol-1 2 o[1,2,3-de]-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl]-1-napthalenylmethanone (WIN-55,212-2). 3 s. 3-dimethylheptyl-11-hydroxyhexahydrocannabinol (HU-4 243). 5 t. [(6S, 6aR, 9R, 10aR)-9-hydroxy-6-methyl-3-[(2R)-6 7 5-phenylpentan-2-yl]oxy-5,6,6a,7,8,9,10,10a-octahydrophenanthridin-1-yllacetate (CP 50,5561). 8 (286) Ethylamine analog of phencyclidine: N-ethyl-1-phenylcy-9 clohexylamine (1-phenylcyclohexyl) ethylamine; N-(1-phenylcy-10 clohexyl) ethylamine, cyclohexamine, PCE; 11 (297) Pyrrolidine analog of phencyclidine: 1-(phenylcyclohex-12 yl) -pyrrolidine, PCPy, PHP; 13 (3028) Thiophene analog of phencyclidine 1-[1-(2-thienyl)-cy-14 clohexyl]-piperidine, 2-thienylanalog of phencyclidine, TPCP, TCP; 15 16 (3129) 1-[1-(2-thienyl) cyclohexyl] pyrrolidine another name: TCPy; (320) Spores or mycelium capable of producing mushrooms that contain 17 18 psilocybin or psilocin. (e) Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, 19 20 any material, compound, mixture or preparation which contains any quantity 21 of the following substances having a depressant effect on the central nervous system, including its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers whenever the 22 existence of such salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is possible within the 23 specific chemical designation: 24 (1) Gamma hydroxybutyric acid (some other names include GHB; gam-25 26 ma-hydroxybutyrate, 4-hydroxybutyrate; 4-hyroxybutanoic acid; sodium oxybate; sodium oxybutyrate); 27 (2) Flunitrazepam (also known as "R2," "Rohypnol"); 28 (3) Mecloqualone; 29 (4) Methagualone. 30 31

(f) Stimulants. Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of the following substances having a stimulant effect on the central nervous system, including its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers:

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- (1) Aminorex (some other names: aminoxaphen, 2-amino-5-phenyl-2-ox-azoline, or 4,5-dihydro-5-phenyl-2-oxazolamine);
- (2) Cathinone (some other names: 2-amino-1-phenol-1-propanone, alpha-aminopropiophenone, 2-aminopropiophenone and norephedrone);
- (3) Substituted cathinones. Any compound, except bupropion or compounds listed under a different schedule, structurally derived from 2-aminopropan-1-one by substitution at the 1-position with either phenyl, naphthyl or thiophene ring systems, whether or not the compound is further modified in any of the following ways:
 - i. By substitution in the ring system to any extent with alkyl, alkylenedioxy, alkoxy, haloalkyl, hydroxyl or halide substituents, whether or not further substituted in the ring system by one (1) or more other univalent substituents;
 - ii. By substitution at the 3-position with an acyclic alkyl substituent;

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iii. By substitution at the 2-amino nitrogen atom with alkyl,
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2
               dialkyl, benzyl or methoxybenzyl groups, or by inclusion of the
               2-amino nitrogen atom in a cyclic structure.
3
         (4) Alpha-pyrrolidinoheptaphenone* (PV8);
4
5
         (5) Alpha-pyrrolidinohexanophenone* (a-php);
         (6) 4-chloro-alpha-pyrrolidinovalerophenone* (4chloro-a-pvp);
6
7
         (7) Fenethylline;
         (8) Methcathinone (some other names: 2-(methyl-amino)-propioph-
8
         enone, alpha-(methylamino)-propiophenone, N-methylcathinone, AL-
9
         464, AL-422, AL-463 and UR1423);
10
         (9) (+/-) cis-4-methylaminorex [(+/-) cis-4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-5-
11
         phenyl-2-oxazolamine];
12
         (10) 4-methyl-alpha-ethylaminopentiophenone* (4meap);
13
         (11) 4'-methyl-alpha-pyrrolidinohexiophenone* (mphp);
14
         (12) N-benzylpiperazine (also known as: BZP, 1-benzylpiperazine);
15
16
         (13) N-ethylamphetamine;
         (14) N-ethylhexedrone*;
17
         (15) N, N-dimethylamphetamine (also known as: N, N-alpha-trimethyl-
18
         benzeneethanamine).
19
         SECTION 4. That Section 37-2707, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby
20
    amended to read as follows:
21
         37-2707.
                    SCHEDULE II. (a) Schedule II shall consist of the drugs and
22
    other substances, by whatever official name, common or usual name, chemical
23
    name, or brand name designated, listed in this section.
24
               Substances, vegetable origin or chemical synthesis.
25
         (b)
26
    specifically excepted or unless listed in another schedule, any of the fol-
    lowing substances whether produced directly or indirectly by extraction
27
     from substances of vegetable origin, or independently by means of chemical
28
    synthesis, or by a combination of extraction and chemical synthesis:
29
30
         (1)
             Opium and opiate, and any salt, compound, derivative, or prepa-
         ration of opium or opiate, excluding apomorphine, dextrorphan, nal-
31
         buphine, nalmefene, naloxone, naltrexone and their respective salts,
32
         but including the following:
33
               1. Raw opium;
34
               2. Opium extracts;
35
               Opium fluid extracts;
36
               4. Powdered opium;
37
               5. Granulated opium;
38
               6. Tincture of opium;
39
               7. Codeine;
40
               8. Dihydroetorphine;
41
42
               9. Diprenorphine;
               10. Ethylmorphine;
43
               11. Etorphine hydrochloride;
44
               12. Hydrocodone;
45
               13. Hydromorphone;
46
47
               14. Metopon;
               15. Morphine;
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16. Oripavine;

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17. Oxycodone;
1
2
               18. Oxymorphone;
               19. Tapentadol;
3
               20. Thebaine.
4
         (2) Any salt, compound, derivative, or preparation thereof which is
5
         chemically equivalent or identical with any of the substances referred
6
         to in paragraph (b)(1) of this section, except that these substances
7
         shall not include the isoquinoline alkaloids of opium.
8
         (3) Opium poppy and poppy straw.
9
10
         (4) Coca leaves and any salt, compound, derivative, or preparation
         of coca leaves, and any salt, compound, derivative, or preparation
11
         thereof which is chemically equivalent or identical with any of these
12
         substances, but shall not include the following:
13
               1. Decocainized coca leaves or extractions of coca leaves, which
14
15
               extractions do not contain cocaine; or ecgonine; or
16
               2. [^{123}I] ioflupane.
         (5) Benzoylecgonine.
17
         (6) Methylbenzoylecgonine (Cocaine - its salts, optical isomers, and
18
19
         salts of optical isomers).
20
         (7) Concentrate of poppy straw (the crude extract of poppy straw in ei-
21
         ther liquid, solid or powder form which contains the phenanthrine alka-
22
         loids of the opium poppy).
         (c) Any of the following opiates, including their isomers, esters,
23
    ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, whenever the existence of these iso-
24
    mers, esters, ethers and salts is possible within the specific chemical
25
    designation, unless specifically excepted or unless listed in another
26
    schedule:
27
28
         (1) Alfentanil;
         (2) Alphaprodine;
29
         (3) Anileridine;
30
         (4) Bezitramide;
31
32
         (5) Bulk Dextropropoxyphene (nondosage forms);
         (6) Carfentanil;
33
34
         (7) Dihydrocodeine;
35
         (8) Diphenoxylate;
         (9) Fentanyl;
36
         (10) Isomethadone;
37
         (11) Levo-alphacetylmethadol (also known as levo-alpha-acetylmet-
38
         hadol, levomethadyl acetate, LAAM);
39
         (12) Levomethorphan;
40
         (13) Levorphanol;
41
42
         (14) Metazocine;
         (15) Methadone;
43
         (16) Methadone -- Intermediate, 4-cyano-2-dimethylamino-4, 4-diphenyl
44
45
         butane;
         (17) Moramide -- Intermediate, 2-methyl-3-morpholino-1, 1-diphenyl
46
         propane-carboxylic acid;
47
48
         (18) Pethidine (meperidine);
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(19) Pethidine -- Intermediate -- A, 4-cyano-1-methyl-4-phenyl-

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50

piperidine;

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(20) Pethidine -- Intermediate -- B, ethyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-car-
1
2
         boxylate;
         (21) Pethidine -- Intermediate -- C, 1-methyl-4-phenylpiperid-
3
         ine-4-carboxylic acid;
4
         (22) Phenazocine;
5
         (23) Piminodine;
6
7
         (24) Racemethorphan;
         (25) Racemorphan;
8
         (26) Remifentanil;
9
10
         (27) Sufentanil.
11
         (d) Stimulants. Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in an-
    other schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which con-
12
    tains any quantity of the following substances having a stimulant effect on
13
    the central nervous system:
14
         (1) Amphetamine, its salts, optical isomers, and salts of its optical
15
16
         isomers;
         (2) Lisdexamfetamine;
17
         (3) Methamphetamine, its salts, isomers, and salts of its isomers;
18
         (4) Phenmetrazine and its salts;
19
20
         (5) Methylphenidate.
21
         (e) Depressants. Unless specifically excepted or unless listed in an-
    other schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which con-
22
    tains any quantity of the following substances having a depressant effect on
23
    the central nervous system, including its salts, isomers, and salts of iso-
24
    mers, whenever the existence of such salts, isomers, and salts of isomers is
25
    possible within the specific chemical designation:
26
27
         (1) Amobarbital;
         (2) Glutethimide;
28
         (3) Pentobarbital;
29
         (4) Phencyclidine;
30
         (5) Secobarbital.
31
         (f) Hallucinogenic substances.
32
         (1) Nabilone ...... (another name for nabilone:
33
34
         (+/-)-trans-3-(1,1-dimethylheptyl)-6,6a,7,8,10,10a-hexahydro-1-hy-
         droxy-6,6-dimethyl-9H-dibenzo[b,d]pyran-9-one) (21 CFR 1308.12 (f)).
35
             Immediate precursors. Unless specifically excepted or unless
36
    listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation
37
    which contains any quantity of the following substances:
38
         (1) Immediate precursor to amphetamine and methamphetamine:
39
               (a) Anthranilic acid;
40
               (b) Ephedrine;
41
42
               (c) Lead acetate;
               (d) Methylamine;
43
               (e) Methyl formamide;
44
               (f) N-methylephedrine;
45
               (g) Phenylacetic acid;
46
               (h) Phenylacetone;
47
               (i) Phenylpropanolamine;
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(j) Pseudoephedrine.

Except that any combination or compound containing ephedrine, or any of its salts and isomers, or phenylpropanolamine or its salts and isomers, or pseudoephedrine, or any of its salts and isomers which is prepared for dispensing or over-the-counter distribution is not a controlled substance for the purpose of this section, unless such substance is possessed, delivered, or possessed with intent to deliver to another with the intent to manufacture methamphetamine, amphetamine or any other controlled substance in violation of section 37-2732, Idaho Code. For purposes of this provision, the requirements of the uniform controlled substances act shall not apply to a manufacturer, wholesaler or retailer of over-the-counter products containing the listed substances unless such person possesses, delivers, or possesses with intent to deliver to another the over-the-counter product with intent to manufacture a controlled substance.

- (2) Immediate precursors to phencyclidine (PCP):
 - (a) 1-phenylcyclohexylamine;
 - (b) 1-piperidinocyclohexanecarbonitrile (PCC).
- (3) Immediate precursor to fentanyl: 4-anilino-N-phenethyl-4-piperidine (ANPP).
- (h) Marijuana.

- (i) Tetrahydrocannabinols or synthetic equivalents of the substances contained in the plant, or in the resinous extractives of Cannabis, sp. and/or synthetic substances, derivatives, and their isomers with similar chemical structure such as the following:
 - (1) Tetrahydrocannabinols:
 - (a) Δ 1 cis or trans tetrahydrocannabinol, and their optical isomers, excluding dronabinol in sesame oil and encapsulated in either a soft gelatin capsule or in an oral solution in a drug product approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.
 - (b) Δ cis or trans tetrahydrocannabinol, and their optical isomers.
 - $\underline{\text{(c)}}$ $\underline{\Delta}$ $\underline{^{3,4}}$ cis or trans tetrahydrocannabinol, and its optical isomers. (Since nomenclature of these substances is not internationally standardized, compounds of these structures, regardless of numerical designation of atomic positions are covered.)
 - (d) [(6aR,10aR)-9-(hydroxymethyl)-6,6-dimethyl-3-(2methyloctan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-o1)], also known as 6aR-trans-3-(1,1-dimethylheptyl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydro-1-hydroxy-6,6-dimethyl-6H-dibenzo[b,d]pyran-9-methanol (HU-210) and its geometric isomers (HU211 or dexanabinol).
 - (2) The following synthetic drugs:
 - (a) Any compound structurally derived from (1H-indole-3-yl) (cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, aryl) methanone, or (1H-indole-3-yl) (cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, aryl) methane, or (1H-indole-3-yl) (cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, aryl), methyl or dimethyl butanoate, amino-methyl (or dimethyl)-1-oxobutan-2-yl) carboxamide by substitution at the nitrogen atoms of the indole ring or carboxamide to any extent, whether or not further substituted in or on the indole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted to any extent in or on the cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, aryl ring(s) (substitution in the

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- ring may include, but is not limited to, heteroatoms such as nitrogen, sulfur and oxygen).
- $\frac{\text{(b)}}{\text{ropentyl)}} \frac{\text{N-(1-amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(5-fluo-ropentyl)-1}}{\text{H-indazole-3-carboxamide (5F-AB-PINACA)}}.$
- (c) 1-(1.3-benzodioxol-5-yl)-2-(ethylamino)-pentan-1-one (N-ethylpentylone, ephylone).
- $\frac{\text{(d)}}{\text{zole-3-carboxamide (4-cn-cumyl-BUTINACA).}} \frac{1-(4-\text{cyanobutyl})-N-(2-\text{phenylpropan-2-yl})-1 \quad \text{H-inda-zole-3-carboxamide (4-cn-cumyl-BUTINACA).}}{1-(4-\text{cyanobutyl})-N-(2-\text{phenylpropan-2-yl})-1 \quad \text{H-inda-zole-3-carboxamide (4-cn-cumyl-BUTINACA).}}$
- (e) Ethyl 2-(1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3carboxam-ido)-3,3-dimethylbutanoate * (5f-edmbpinaca).
- (f) (1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1H-indol-3-yl)(2,2,3,3tetram-ethylcyclopropyl)methanone (fub-144).
- (g) 1-(5-fluoropentyl)-N-(2-phenylpropan-2-yl)-1H-inda-zole-3-carboxamide (5f-cumyl-pinaca; sqt25).
- $\frac{\text{(h)}}{\text{H-pyrrolo}[2.3-B]} \frac{\text{(1-(5-fluoropentyl)-N-(2-phenylpropan-2-yl)-1}}{\text{Constant of the property of the propert$
- (i) Methyl 2-(1-(cyclohexylmethyl)-1H-indole-3-carboxam-ido)-3-methylbutanoate (MMB-CHMICA, AMB-CHMICA).
- (j) Methyl 2-(1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indole-3-carboxam-ido)-3,3-dimethylbutanoate (5f-mdmbpica).
- (k) N-(adamantan-1-yl)-1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1H-inda-zole3-carboxamide (fub-akb48; fub-apinaca).
- (1) Naphthalen-1-yl 1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indole-3-carboxylate (NM2201; CBL2201).
- (m) Any compound structurally derived from 3-(1-naphthoyl)pyrrole by substitution at the nitrogen atom of the pyrrole ring to any extent, whether or not further substituted in the pyrrole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted in the naphthyl ring to any extent.
- (n) Any compound structurally derived from 1-(1-naphthyl-methyl) indene by substitution at the 3-position of the indene ring to any extent, whether or not further substituted in the indene ring to any extent, whether or not substituted in the naphthyl ring to any extent.
- (o) Any compound structurally derived from 3-pheny-lacetylindole by substitution at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring to any extent, whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted in the phenyl ring to any extent.
- (p) Any compound structurally derived from 2-(3-hydroxy-cyclohexyl) phenol by substitution at the 5-position of the phenolic ring to any extent, whether or not substituted in the cyclohexyl ring to any extent.
- (q) Any compound structurally derived from 3-(benzoyl)indole structure with substitution at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring to any extent, whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the phenyl ring to any extent.

1	(r) $[2,3-dihydro-5-methyl-3-(4-morpholinyl-$
2	methyl)pyrrolo[1,2,3-de]-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl]-1-
3	<pre>napthalenylmethanone (WIN-55,212-2).</pre>
4	(s) 3-dimethylheptyl-11-hydroxyhexahydrocannabinol (HU-
5	<u>243).</u>
6	(t) [(6S, 6aR, 9R, 10aR)-9-hydroxy-6-methyl-3-[(2R)-
7	5-phenylpentan-2-yl]oxy-5,6,6a,7,8,9,10,10a-octahy-
3	drophenanthridin-1-yl]acetate (CP 50,5561).

SECTION 5. That Section 37-2732, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 37-2732. PROHIBITED ACTS A -- PENALTIES. (a) Except as authorized by this chapter or chapter 97, title 39, Idaho Code, it is unlawful for any person to manufacture or deliver, or possess with intent to manufacture or deliver, a controlled substance.
 - (1) Any person who violates this subsection with respect to:

- (A) A controlled substance classified in schedule I which is a narcotic drug or a controlled substance classified in schedule II, except as provided for in section 37-2732B(a)(3), Idaho Code, is guilty of a felony and upon conviction may be imprisoned for a term of years not to exceed life imprisonment, or fined not more than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), or both;
- (B) Any other controlled substance which is a nonnarcotic drug classified in schedule I, or a controlled substance classified in schedule III, is guilty of a felony and upon conviction may be imprisoned for not more than five (5) years, fined not more than fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000), or both;
- (C) A substance classified in schedule IV_{τ} is guilty of a felony and upon conviction may be imprisoned for not more than three (3) years, fined not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or both;
- (D) A substance classified in schedules V and VI_{τ} is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction may be imprisoned for not more than one (1) year, fined not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or both.
- (b) Except as authorized by this chapter, it is unlawful for any person to create, deliver, or possess with intent to deliver, a counterfeit substance.
 - (1) Any person who violates this subsection with respect to:
 - (A) A counterfeit substance classified in schedule I which is a narcotic drug, or a counterfeit substance classified in schedule II, is guilty of a felony and upon conviction may be imprisoned for not more than fifteen (15) years, fined not more than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), or both;
 - (B) Any other counterfeit substance classified in schedule I which is a nonnarcotic drug contained in schedule I or a counterfeit substance contained in schedule III $_{\tau}$ is guilty of a felony and upon conviction may be imprisoned for not more than five (5) years, fined not more than fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000), or both;

- (C) A counterfeit substance classified in schedule IV_{τ} is guilty of a felony and upon conviction may be imprisoned for not more than three (3) years, fined not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or both;
- (D) A counterfeit substance classified in schedules V and VI or a noncontrolled counterfeit substance, is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction may be imprisoned for not more than one (1) year, fined not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or both.
- (c) It is unlawful for any person to possess a controlled substance unless the substance was obtained directly from, or pursuant to, a valid prescription or order of a practitioner while acting in the course of his professional practice, or except as otherwise authorized by this chapter or chapter 97, title 39, Idaho Code.
 - (1) Any person who violates this subsection and has in his possession a controlled substance classified in schedule I which is a narcotic drug or a controlled substance classified in schedule II_{τ} is guilty of a felony and upon conviction may be imprisoned for not more than seven (7) years, or fined not more than fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000), or both.
 - (2) Any person who violates this subsection and has in his possession lysergic acid diethylamide is guilty of a felony and upon conviction may be imprisoned for not more than three (3) years, or fined not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or both.
 - (3) Any person who violates this subsection and has in his possession a controlled substance which is a nonnarcotic drug classified in schedule I except lysergic acid diethylamide, or a controlled substance classified in schedules III, IV, V and VI is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof may be imprisoned for not more than one (1) year, or fined not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or both.
- (d) It shall be unlawful for any person to be present at or on premises of any place where he knows illegal controlled substances are being manufactured or cultivated, or are being held for distribution, transportation, delivery, administration, use, or to be given away. A violation of this section shall deem those persons guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than three hundred dollars (\$300) and not more than ninety (90) days in the county jail, or both.
- (e) If any person is found to possess marijuana, which for the purposes of this subsection shall be restricted to all parts of the plants of the genus Cannabis, including the extract or any preparation of cannabis which contains tetrahydrocannabinol, in an amount greater than three (3) ounces net weight, it shall be a felony and upon conviction may be imprisoned for not more than five (5) years, or fined not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or both. The provisions of this subsection do not apply to a person acting according to and in compliance with the provisions of chapter 97, title 39, Idaho Code.
- (f) If two (2) or more persons conspire to commit any offense defined in this act, said persons shall be <u>punishable punished</u> by a fine or imprisonment, or both, which may not exceed the maximum punishment prescribed for the offense, the commission of which was the object of the conspiracy.

- (g) (1) It is unlawful for any person to manufacture or distribute a "simulated controlled substance," or to possess with intent to distribute, a "simulated controlled substance." Any person who violates this subsection shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) and not more than one (1) year in the county jail, or both.
- (2) It is unlawful for any person to possess a "simulated controlled substance." Any person who violates this subsection shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than three hundred dollars (\$300) and not more than six (6) months in the county jail, or both.
- (h) It is unlawful for any person to cause to be placed in any newspaper, magazine, handbill, or other publication, or to post or distribute in any public place, any advertisement or solicitation offering for sale simulated controlled substances. Any person who violates this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished in the same manner as prescribed in subsection (g) (1) of this section.
- (i) No civil or criminal liability shall be imposed by virtue of this chapter on any person registered under the Uniform Controlled Substances Act who manufactures, distributes, or possesses an imitation controlled substance for use as a placebo or other use by a registered practitioner, as defined in section 37-2701(aa), Idaho Code, in the course of professional practice or research.
- (j) No prosecution under this chapter shall be dismissed solely by reason of the fact that the dosage units were contained in a bottle or other container with a label accurately describing the ingredients of the imitation controlled substance dosage units. The good faith of the defendant shall be an issue of fact for the trier of fact.
- (k) Upon conviction of a felony or misdemeanor violation under this chapter or upon conviction of a felony pursuant to the "racketeering act," section 18-7804, Idaho Code, or the money laundering and illegal investment provisions of section 18-8201, Idaho Code, the court may order restitution for costs incurred by law enforcement agencies in investigating the violation. Law enforcement agencies shall include, but not be limited to, the Idaho state police, county and city law enforcement agencies, the office of the attorney general and county and city prosecuting attorney offices. Costs shall include, but not be limited to, those incurred for the purchase of evidence, travel and per diem for law enforcement officers and witnesses throughout the course of the investigation, hearings and trials, and any other investigative or prosecution expenses actually incurred, including regular salaries of employees. In the case of reimbursement to the Idaho state police, those moneys shall be paid to the Idaho state police for deposit into the drug and driving while under the influence enforcement donation fund created in section 57-816, Idaho Code. In the case of reimbursement to the office of the attorney general, those moneys shall be paid to the general fund. A conviction for the purposes of this section means that the person has pled guilty or has been found guilty, notwithstanding the form of the judgment(s) or withheld judgment(s).

SECTION 6. That Section 37-2732B, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 37-2732B. TRAFFICKING -- MANDATORY SENTENCES. (a) Except as authorized in this chapter or chapter 97, title 39, Idaho Code, and notwithstanding the provisions of section 37-2732, Idaho Code:
 - (1) Any person who knowingly manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, one (1) pound of marijuana or more, or twenty-five (25) marijuana plants or more, as defined in section 37-2701, Idaho Code, is guilty of a felony, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in marijuana." If the quantity of marijuana involved:
 - (A) Is one (1) pound or more, but less than five (5) pounds, or consists of twenty-five (25) marijuana plants or more but fewer than fifty (50) marijuana plants, regardless of the size or weight of the plants, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum fixed term of imprisonment of one (1) year and fined not less than five thousand dollars (\$5,000);
 - (B) Is five (5) pounds or more, but less than twenty-five (25) pounds, or consists of fifty (50) marijuana plants or more but fewer than one hundred (100) marijuana plants, regardless of the size or weight of the plants, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum fixed term of imprisonment of three (3) years and fined not less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000);
 - (C) Is twenty-five (25) pounds or more, or consists of one hundred (100) marijuana plants or more, regardless of the size or weight of the plants, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum fixed term of imprisonment of five (5) years and fined not less than fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000).
 - (D) The maximum number of years of imprisonment for trafficking in marijuana shall be fifteen (15) years, and the maximum fine shall be fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).
 - (E) For the purposes of this section, the weight of the marijuana is its weight when seized or as determined as soon as practicable after seizure, unless the provisions of subsection (c) of this section apply.
 - (2) Any person who knowingly manufactures, delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, twenty-eight (28) grams or more of cocaine or of any mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of cocaine is guilty of a felony, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in cocaine." If the quantity involved:
 - (A) Is twenty-eight (28) grams or more, but less than two hundred (200) grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum fixed term of imprisonment of three (3) years and fined not less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000);
 - (B) Is two hundred (200) grams or more, but less than four hundred (400) grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum fixed term of imprisonment of five (5) years and fined not less than fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000);

- (C) Is four hundred (400) grams or more, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum fixed term of imprisonment of ten (10) years and fined not less than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).
- (D) The maximum number of years of imprisonment for trafficking in cocaine shall be life, and the maximum fine shall be one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).
- (3) Any person who knowingly manufactures or attempts to manufacture methamphetamine and/or amphetamine is guilty of a felony which shall be known as "trafficking in methamphetamine and/or amphetamine by manufacturing." Any person convicted of trafficking in methamphetamine and/or amphetamine by attempted manufacturing shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum fixed term of imprisonment of two (2) years and not to exceed fifteen (15) years imprisonment and fined not less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000). Any person convicted of trafficking in methamphetamine and/or amphetamine by manufacturing shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum fixed term of imprisonment of five (5) years and not to exceed life imprisonment and fined not less than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000). The maximum number of years of imprisonment for trafficking in methamphetamine and/or amphetamine by manufacturing shall be life, and the maximum fine shall be one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).
- (4) Any person who knowingly delivers, or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, twenty-eight (28) grams or more of methamphetamine or amphetamine or of any mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of methamphetamine or amphetamine is guilty of a felony, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in methamphetamine or amphetamine." If the quantity involved:
 - (A) Is twenty-eight (28) grams or more, but less than two hundred (200) grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum fixed term of imprisonment of three (3) years and fined not less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000);
 - (B) Is two hundred (200) grams or more, but less than four hundred (400) grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum fixed term of imprisonment of five (5) years and fined not less than fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000);
 - (C) Is four hundred (400) grams or more, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum fixed term of imprisonment of ten (10) years and fined not less than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).
 - (D) The maximum number of years of imprisonment for trafficking in methamphetamine or amphetamine shall be life, and the maximum fine shall be one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).
- (5) Any person who knowingly manufactures, delivers, brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of the below-specified quantities of any of the following immediate precursors to methamphetamine or amphetamine (namely ephedrine, methylamine, methyl formamide, phenylacetic acid, phenylacetone, or pseudoephedrine) as defined in section 37-2707(g)(1), Idaho Code, or any compound, mixture or preparation which contains a detectable quantity

of these substances, is guilty of a felony which shall be known as "trafficking in immediate precursors of methamphetamine or amphetamine." If the quantity:

- (A) Of ephedrine is five hundred (500) grams or more;
- (B) Of methylamine is one-half (1/2) pint or more;

- (C) Of methyl formamide is one-quarter (1/4) pint or more;
- (D) Of phenylacetic acid is five hundred (500) grams or more;
- (E) Of phenylacetone is four hundred (400) grams or more;
- (F) Of pseudoephedrine is five hundred (500) grams or more;

such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum fixed term of imprisonment of ten (10) years and fined not less than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000). The maximum number of years of imprisonment for trafficking in immediate precursors of methamphetamine or amphetamine in the quantities specified in paragraphs (A) through (F) of this subsection (5) shall be life, and the maximum fine shall be one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000). If the quantity of pseudoephedrine is twenty-five (25) grams or more, but less than five hundred (500) grams, such person shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of up to ten (10) years and fined not more than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).

- (6) Any person who knowingly manufactures, delivers or brings into this state, or who is knowingly in actual or constructive possession of, two (2) grams or more of heroin or any salt, isomer, or salt of an isomer thereof, or two (2) grams or more of any mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of any such substance is guilty of a felony, which felony shall be known as "trafficking in heroin." If the quantity involved:
 - (A) Is two (2) grams or more, but less than seven (7) grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum fixed term of imprisonment of three (3) years and fined not less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000);
 - (B) Is seven (7) grams or more, but less than twenty-eight (28) grams, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum fixed term of imprisonment of ten (10) years and fined not less than fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000);
 - (C) Is twenty-eight (28) grams or more, such person shall be sentenced to a mandatory minimum fixed term of imprisonment of fifteen (15) years and fined not less than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).
 - (D) The maximum number of years of imprisonment for trafficking in heroin shall be life, and the maximum fine shall be one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).
- (7) A second conviction for any trafficking offense as defined in subsection (a) of this section shall result in a mandatory minimum fixed term that is twice that otherwise required under this section.
- (8) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, with respect to any person who is found to have violated the provisions of this section, adjudication of guilt or the imposition or execution of sentence shall not be suspended, deferred, or withheld, nor shall such person be eligible for parole prior to serving the mandatory minimum fixed term of impris-

onment prescribed in this section. Further, the court shall not retain jurisdiction.

(b) Any person who agrees, conspires, combines or confederates with another person or solicits another person to commit any act prohibited in subsection (a) of this section is guilty of a felony and is punishable as if he had actually committed such prohibited act.

- (c) For the purposes of subsections (a) and (b) of this section the weight of the controlled substance as represented by the person selling or delivering it is determinative if the weight as represented is greater than the actual weight of the controlled substance.
- SECTION 7. SEVERABILITY. The provisions of this act are hereby declared to be severable and if any provision of this act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance is declared invalid for any reason, such declaration shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this act.
- SECTION 8. An emergency existing therefor, which emergency is hereby declared to exist, this act shall be in full force and effect on and after its passage and approval.