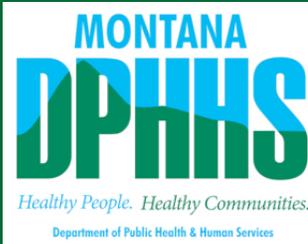


Timeline

Medicinal Marijuana Laws in Montana



2004

I-148 Montana Medical Marijuana Allowances

2011

SB423 Montana Marijuana Act

Challenged in court until August 2016.

2016

I-182 Montana Medical Marijuana Initiative

The initiative eliminated many of the more strict requirements of SB-423 and added chronic pain and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) as qualifying conditions.

2017

SB433 *Created more detailed regulations, allows additional chemical manufacturing of marijuana products, and created a tax on gross sales.*

2018

2018 Farm Bill

Hemp legalization and the status of CBD Industrial Hemp is defined in the federal legislation as the cannabis plant with one key difference: hemp cannot contain more than 0.3 percent of THC. Section 12619 of the Farm Bill removes hemp-derived products from its Schedule I status under the Controlled Substances Act, but the legislation does not legalize CBD generally. The Farm Bill ensures that any cannabinoid—a set of chemical compounds found in the cannabis plant—that is derived from hemp will be legal, if and only if that hemp is produced in a manner consistent with the Farm Bill, associated federal regulations, association state regulations, and by a licensed grower.

2019

SB265 *Increased the tax on medicinal marijuana providers in the state, while it also made it easier for patients to get cannabis from other providers.*

Purchase, Consumption and Possession

Medicinal Marijuana Laws in Montana

Consumers

- Residents 18+ with a medicinal marijuana card can purchase cannabis from a dispensary, have it delivered by registered providers, or grow their own.
- Those under 18 can get ID cards but must identify a parent/legal guardian as their provider.
- A registered patient who has not listed a provider may possess up to one ounce of usable cannabis as well as four mature plants and 12 seedlings.

Providers

- Providers must be Montana residents, obtain business licenses, undergo fingerprinting and criminal background checks
- A provider or marijuana-infused products provider may possess a “canopy” of 30 square feet for each registered cardholder who has named the person as his or her registered provider.

Dispensaries

- Dispensaries must also be registered and licensed.
- Owners must submit fingerprints and undergo a background check.
- If on leased or rented space, dispensaries must obtain prior authorization from the landlord, at which time they will also have a completed permission form from the landlord.

Qualifying Conditions and Patient Rights

- Cachexia or wasting syndrome
- Cancer
- Chronic pain that is persistent and significantly interferes with daily activities
- Crohn’s disease
- Epilepsy or other intractable seizure disorder
- Glaucoma
- HIV/AIDS
- Intractable nausea or vomiting
- Multiple Sclerosis
- Muscle spasms
- Peripheral neuropathy
- Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)

FDA-Approved Cannabis-based Drugs

1. Marinol (Dronabinol)-Dronabinol is a man-made form of cannabis. Dronabinol is used to treat loss of appetite that causes weight loss in people with AIDS. Dronabinol is also used to treat severe nausea and vomiting caused by cancer chemotherapy.
2. Epidiolex- Epidiolex is pure plant-derived cannabidiol (CBD) and was developed with a concentration on severe, early-onset, treatment-resistant epilepsy syndromes. Epidiolex was developed for the treatment of Dravet syndrome, Lennox-Gastaut syndrome, Tuberous Sclerosis Complex (TSC), and Infantile Spasms (IS).

CAUTION!

Marinol and Epidiolex may be paving the way for future FDA-approved CBD products, but many items on the market right now are unregulated. CBD oils and other items have different dosages and health claims, so even though CBD has the potential to provide relief for a variety of ailments proper research must be done before purchase.

Lab Testing of Medicinal Marijuana

- The state has three laboratories to test medical marijuana. Cannabis is tested for moisture, content potency, contaminants, microbes, heavy metals, pesticides, residual solvents, and mycotoxins.
- Laboratory applicants must provide fingerprints and criminal background checks for owners, the scientific director and employees, proof of permission to operate lab from a landlord or property owner and register and supply badges to all employees. The license fee is \$2,000.