

MICHIGAN MEDICAL MARIHUANA ACT (EXCERPT)
Initiated Law 1 of 2008

333.26427 Scope of act; limitations; application of certain provisions of the revised judicature act of 1961.

7. Scope of Act.

- Sec. 7. (a) The medical use of marihuana is allowed under state law to the extent that it complies with this act.
- (b) This act does not authorize a person to do any of the following:
- (1) Undertake any task under the influence of marihuana, if doing so would constitute negligence or professional malpractice.
 - (2) Possess marihuana, or engage in the medical use of marihuana, at any of the following locations:
 - (A) In a school bus.
 - (B) On the grounds of any preschool or primary or secondary school.
 - (C) In any correctional facility.
 - (3) Smoke marihuana at any of the following locations:
 - (A) On any form of public transportation.
 - (B) In any public place.
 - (4) Operate, navigate, or be in actual physical control of any motor vehicle, aircraft, snowmobile, off-road recreational vehicle, or motorboat while under the influence of marihuana.
 - (5) Use marihuana if that person does not have a serious or debilitating medical condition.
 - (6) Separate plant resin from a marihuana plant by butane extraction in any of the following:
 - (A) A public place.
 - (B) A motor vehicle.
 - (C) Inside or within the curtilage of any residential structure.
 - (7) Separate plant resin from a marihuana plant by butane extraction in a manner that demonstrates a failure to exercise reasonable care or reckless disregard for the safety of others.
- (c) Nothing in this act requires any of the following:
- (1) A government medical assistance program or commercial or nonprofit health insurer to reimburse a person for costs associated with the medical use of marihuana.
 - (2) An employer to accommodate the ingestion of marihuana in any workplace or any employee working while under the influence of marihuana.
 - (3) A private property owner to lease residential property to any person who smokes or cultivates marihuana on the premises, if the prohibition against smoking or cultivating marihuana is in the written lease.
- (d) Fraudulent representation to a law enforcement official of any fact or circumstance relating to the medical use of marihuana to avoid arrest or prosecution is punishable by a fine of \$500.00, in addition to any other penalties that may apply for making a false statement or for the use of marihuana other than use that complies with this act.
- (e) All other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act do not apply to the medical use of marihuana as provided for by this act. However, if this act is inconsistent with any part of chapter 10a, 10b, 10c, or 12 of the revised judicature act of 1961, 1961 PA 236, MCL 600.1060 to 600.1088, 600.1090 to 600.1099a, 600.1099b to 600.1099m, and 600.1200 to 600.1212, that part applies.

History: 2008, Initiated Law 1, Eff. Dec. 4, 2008 ;-- Am. 2016, Act 283, Eff. Dec. 20, 2016 ;-- Am. 2016, Act 546, Eff. Apr. 10, 2017 ;-- Am. 2022, Act 186, Imd. Eff. July 25, 2022

Compiler's Notes: MCL 333.26430 of Initiated Law 1 of 2008 provides: 10. Severability. Sec. 10. Any section of this act being held invalid as to any person or circumstances shall not affect the application of any other section of this act that can be given full effect without the invalid section or application. Enacting section 2 of Act 283 of 2016 provides: "Enacting section 2. This amendatory act clarifies ambiguities in the law in accordance with the original intent of the people, as expressed in section 2(b) of the Michigan medical marihuana act, 2008 IL 1, MCL 333.26422: "(b) Data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation Uniform Crime Reports and the Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics show that approximately 99 out of every 100 marihuana arrests in the United States are made under state law, rather than under federal law. Consequently, changing state law will have the practical effect of protecting from arrest the vast majority of seriously ill people who have a medical need to use marihuana." [Emphasis added.] This amendatory act is curative and applies retroactively as to the following: clarifying the quantities and forms of marihuana for which a person is protected from arrest, precluding an interpretation of "weight" as aggregate weight, and excluding an added inactive substrate component of a preparation in determining the amount of marihuana, medical marihuana, or usable marihuana that constitutes an offense. Retroactive application of this amendatory act does not create a cause of action against a law enforcement officer or any other state or local governmental officer, employee, department, or agency that enforced this act under a good-faith interpretation of its provisions at the time of enforcement." For the transfer of powers and duties of the department of licensing and regulatory affairs, including its bureau of marijuana regulation, to the marijuana regulatory agency, and abolishment of the bureau of marijuana regulation, see E.R.O. No. 2019-2, compiled at MCL 333.27001. For the renaming of the marijuana regulatory agency to the cannabis regulatory agency, see E.R.O. No. 2022-1, compiled at MCL 333.27002.

