A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO MEDICAL MARIJUANA.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

1 SECTION 1. Hawaii's medical use of marijuana law was 2 enacted on June 14, 2000, as Act 228, Session Laws of Hawaii 3 2000, to provide medical relief for seriously ill individuals in 4 the State. At the time of Act 228's passage, the legislature 5 found that, "modern medical research has discovered a beneficial 6 use for marijuana in treating or alleviating the pain or other 7 symptoms associated with certain debilitating illnesses. There 8 is sufficient medical and anecdotal evidence to support the 9 proposition that these diseases and conditions may respond 10 favorably to a medically controlled use of marijuana." Act 228 11 authorized the use of medical marijuana by patients affected by 12 cancer, glaucoma, positive HIV status or AIDS, and chronic or 13 debilitating diseases that result in cachexia or wasting 14 syndrome, severe pain, severe nausea, seizures including those 15 characteristic of epilepsy, severe and persistent muscle spasms 16 including those characteristic of multiple sclerosis or Crohn's

- 1 disease, and other medical conditions approved by the department
- 2 of health.
- 3 The legislature finds that since Act 228's passage, only
- 4 one additional medical condition, post-traumatic stress
- 5 disorder, has been added to the statutory list of conditions
- 6 that may be treated with medical marijuana, despite a growing
- 7 body of sufficient medical and anecdotal evidence to support the
- 8 proposition that many other conditions respond favorably to such
- 9 treatment. The department of health has not adopted
- 10 administrative rules adding additional conditions, either.
- 11 The legislature finds that medical use of marijuana is
- 12 permitted by law in the vast majority of United States
- 13 jurisdictions. Forty-one states plus Washington D.C., Guam, and
- 14 Puerto Rico currently authorize the medical use of some form of
- 15 cannabis to treat at least one qualifying condition. The most
- 16 common single qualifying condition across the nation is
- 17 epilepsy. Twenty-five states specifically name it as a
- 18 qualifying condition for medical marijuana use and an additional
- 19 eleven permit use for seizures or seizure disorders without
- 20 specifying epilepsy. The next most common condition for which
- 21 medical use of marijuana is authorized is multiple sclerosis,

- 1 which twenty-four jurisdictions list specifically as a
- 2 qualifying condition. An additional five states list severe or
- 3 persistent muscle spasms, the most prevalent symptom of multiple
- 4 sclerosis, as a qualifying condition. Individuals who
- 5 experience seizures or muscle spasms, including those associated
- 6 with epilepsy or multiple sclerosis, are already eligible to use
- 7 medical marijuana in Hawaii.
- 8 The legislature finds that all of the conditions added by
- 9 this measure to the list of debilitating medical conditions that
- 10 may be treated in Hawaii by the medical use of marijuana are
- 11 already included as qualifying conditions in at least one other
- 12 American jurisdiction. Lupus is specifically listed in one
- 13 state and arthritis is specifically listed in four. However,
- 14 patients with either of these conditions may also be eligible to
- 15 participate in medical marijuana use programs in the twenty
- 16 additional states that authorize use based on severe or chronic
- 17 pain or the five that authorize use for peripheral neuropathy,
- 18 which are major symptoms of both conditions. Autism is
- 19 specifically listed in only one state, Pennsylvania. However,
- 20 both Colorado and New Jersey have statutorily authorized the use
- 21 of medical marijuana at schools by qualified patients in those

S.B. NO. 5.D. 2

- 1 states based upon the specific experiences of individual
- 2 students with autism and their parents who advocated for the
- 3 right to access treatment there. Further, because of parent and
- 4 patient advocacy efforts, the national media has reported that
- 5 individuals, including children, in several other states have
- 6 been authorized to use medical marijuana to treat autism. To
- 7 date, no state has reported serious adverse effects resulting
- 8 from treatment with medical marijuana of any authorized
- 9 condition and no state has revoked authorization for any
- 10 condition once it has been granted.
- 11 The legislature finds that, based on the growing body of
- 12 both clinical and experiential evidence in other states, there
- 13 is sufficient support for including lupus, epilepsy, multiple
- 14 sclerosis, arthritis, and autism to the list of debilitating
- 15 medical conditions that may be treated by medically controlled
- 16 use of marijuana.
- 17 SECTION 2. Section 329-121, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
- 18 amended by amending the definition of "debilitating medical
- 19 condition" to read as follows:
- ""Debilitating medical condition" means:

S.B. NO. 5.D. 2 H.D. 1

1	(1)	Cancer, glaucoma, lupus, epilepsy, multiple sclerosis,
2		arthritis, autism, positive status for human
3		immunodeficiency virus, acquired immune deficiency
4		syndrome, or the treatment of these conditions;
5	(2)	A chronic or debilitating disease or medical condition
6		or its treatment that produces one or more of the
7		following:
8		(A) Cachexia or wasting syndrome;
9		(B) Severe pain;
10		(C) Severe nausea;
11		(D) Seizures, including those characteristic of
12		epilepsy;
13		(E) Severe and persistent muscle spasms, including
14		those characteristic of multiple sclerosis or
15		Crohn's disease; or
16		(F) Post-traumatic stress disorder; or
17	(3)	Any other medical condition approved by the department
18		of health pursuant to administrative rules in response
19		to a request from a physician or advanced practice
20		registered nurse or potentially qualifying patient."
21	SECT	ION 3. New statutory material is underscored.

1 SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2070.

Report Title:

Medical Marijuana; Debilitating Medical Condition

Description:

Amends the definition of debilitating medical condition to include lupus, epilepsy, multiple sclerosis, arthritis, and autism as conditions that qualify for the legal use of medical marijuana. (SB174 HD1)

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