

Department of Legislative Services
Maryland General Assembly
2019 Session

FISCAL AND POLICY NOTE
First Reader

House Bill 350
Judiciary

(Delegate Valentino-Smith, *et al.*)

Vehicle Laws - Smoking Marijuana in Vehicles - Prohibition

This bill prohibits (1) a driver of a motor vehicle from smoking or otherwise consuming marijuana in a passenger area of a motor vehicle on a highway and (2) an occupant of a motor vehicle from smoking marijuana in a passenger area of a motor vehicle on a highway. The offense is a misdemeanor, and the existing penalty of a maximum fine of \$500 applies to the new offense created by the bill.

Fiscal Summary

State Effect: Potential significant increase in general fund revenues beginning in FY 2020 from criminal penalties. Enforcement can be handled with existing resources.

Local Effect: The bill is not expected to materially affect local government operations or finances, as enforcement can be handled with existing resources.

Small Business Effect: None.

Analysis

Current Law:

Marijuana Use and Possession

Controlled dangerous substances (CDS) are listed on one of five schedules (Schedules I through V) set forth in statute depending on their potential for abuse and acceptance for medical use. Under the federal Controlled Substances Act, for a drug or substance to be classified as Schedule I, the following findings must be made: (1) the substance has a high

potential for abuse; (2) the drug or other substance has no currently accepted medical use in the United States; and (3) there is a lack of accepted safety for use of the drug or other substance under medical supervision.

No distinction is made in State law regarding the illegal possession of any CDS, regardless of which schedule it is on, with the exception of marijuana.

Pursuant to Chapter 158 of 2014, possession of less than 10 grams of marijuana is a civil offense punishable by a fine of up to \$100 for a first offense and \$250 for a second offense. The maximum fine for a third or subsequent offense is \$500. For a third or subsequent offense, or if the individual is younger than age 21, the court must (1) summon the individual for trial upon issuance of a citation; (2) order the individual to attend a drug education program approved by the Maryland Department of Health (MDH); and (3) refer him or her to an assessment for a substance abuse disorder. After the assessment, the court must refer the individual to substance abuse treatment, if necessary.

Chapter 4 of 2016 repealed the criminal prohibition on the use or possession of marijuana paraphernalia and eliminated the associated penalties. The law also established that the use or possession of marijuana involving smoking marijuana in a public place is a civil offense, punishable by a fine of up to \$500.

Chapter 515 of 2016 (also known as the Justice Reinvestment Act) reduced the maximum incarceration penalty for the use or possession of 10 grams or more of marijuana from one year to six months (but retained the maximum fine of up to \$1,000).

Further, pursuant to Chapter 515 of 2016, before imposing a sentence for these offenses, the court is authorized to order MDH, or a certified and licensed designee, to conduct an assessment of the defendant for a substance use disorder and determine whether the defendant is in need of and may benefit from drug treatment. MDH or the designee must conduct an assessment and provide the results, as specified. The court must consider the results of an assessment when imposing the defendant's sentence and, as specified, (1) must suspend the execution of the sentence, order probation, and require MDH to provide the medically appropriate level of treatment or (2) may impose a term of imprisonment and order the Division of Correction within the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services or a local correctional facility to facilitate the medically appropriate level of treatment.

In a prosecution for the use or possession of marijuana, it is an affirmative defense that the defendant used or possessed the marijuana because (1) the defendant has a debilitating medical condition that has been diagnosed by a physician with whom the defendant has a bona fide physician-patient relationship; (2) the debilitating medical condition is severe and resistant to conventional medicine; and (3) marijuana is likely to provide the defendant

with therapeutic or palliative relief from the debilitating medical condition. Likewise, in a prosecution for the possession of marijuana, it is an affirmative defense that the defendant possessed marijuana because the marijuana was intended for medical use by an individual with a debilitating medical condition for whom the defendant is a caregiver; however, such a defendant must notify the State's Attorney of the intention to assert the affirmative defense and provide specified documentation. In either case, the affirmative defense may not be used if the defendant was using marijuana in a public place or was in possession of more than one ounce of marijuana.

Finally, medical necessity may be used as a mitigating factor in a prosecution for the possession or use of marijuana. A defendant who cannot meet the affirmative defense standard for a not guilty verdict, may introduce, and the court must consider as a mitigating factor (with regard to penalties on conviction), any evidence of medical necessity. Pursuant to Chapter 351 of 2015, if a court finds that the use or possession of marijuana was due to medical necessity, the court *must dismiss* the charge.

Driving While Impaired

Under § 21-902 of the Transportation Article, a person may not drive or attempt to drive any vehicle while impaired by a CDS. A person may not commit this offense while transporting a minor.

With a conviction for an alcohol- and/or drug-related driving offense under the Transportation Article, a violator is subject to a range of penalties involving fines and imprisonment, as well as suspension or revocation of the driver's license by the Motor Vehicle Administration (MVA). A person convicted of driving under the influence of alcohol, under the influence of alcohol *per se*, or while impaired by a CDS is subject to fines ranging from \$1,000 to \$3,000 and/or a maximum imprisonment term of one to three years – depending on whether it is a first or subsequent offense. A repeat conviction or convictions within five years requires a mandatory minimum penalty of imprisonment from 5 to 10 days or community service from 30 to 60 days, as specified, as well as a mandatory alcohol or drug abuse assessment.

If an offender is transporting a minor at the time of the drug-related driving offense, fines and sanctions increase beyond those already specified for lesser included offenses.

Additionally, under § 21-903 of the Transportation Article (also referred to as the “open container” law), a driver of a motor vehicle may not consume an alcoholic beverage in a passenger area of a motor vehicle on a highway. This prohibition applies to a motor vehicle that is driven, stopped, standing, or otherwise located on a highway. “Passenger area” means an area that is designed to seat the driver and any passenger while the motor vehicle is in operation or is readily accessible to the driver or passenger while in their seating

positions. The definition does not include (1) a locked glove compartment; (2) the trunk of a motor vehicle; or (3) if the motor vehicle does not have a trunk, the area behind the rearmost upright seat or an area that is not normally occupied by the driver or a passenger. A violation is a misdemeanor subject to a fine of up to \$500. However, for certain violations of the Transportation Article, the District Court may set a fine that may be prepaid if the individual does not wish to appear at a court hearing to either contest guilt or enter a guilty plea with an explanation. A driver who consumes an alcoholic beverage in a passenger area of motor vehicle on a highway may prepay a fine of \$530. MVA must assess one point against the driver's license for a violation or three points if the violation contributes to an accident.

Background: The Judiciary advises that, in fiscal 2018, there were 17,584 civil citations and 8,085 guilty dispositions involving the possession of less than 10 grams of marijuana. Additionally, in fiscal 2018, there were 1,867 violations and 117 guilty dispositions in the District Court and 1,486 violations and 303 guilty dispositions in the circuit courts involving the possession of 10 grams or more of marijuana.

Authorization for the medicinal and recreational use of marijuana, as well as decriminalization of small amounts of marijuana, has gained momentum across the country. However, possession of marijuana remains illegal at the federal level, although states are not obligated to enforce federal marijuana laws and the federal government may not require states to recriminalize conduct that has been decriminalized.

State Marijuana Laws

According to the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL), 33 states (including Maryland), the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico have comprehensive public medical cannabis programs. Additionally, another 13 states allow for the use of low THC (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol), high CBD (cannabidiol) products for medical reasons in limited situations or as a legal defense. Further, 22 states (including Maryland) and the District of Columbia have decriminalized small amounts of marijuana.

Additionally, NCSL reports that Colorado has a reasonable inference law that applies where THC is identified in a driver's blood in quantities of at least five nanograms, it is permissible to assume the driver was under the influence. While Illinois, Montana, and Washington specify that a THC concentration of five nanograms per milliliter of blood is *per se* "driving under the influence" of drugs. Nevada and Ohio specify a threshold of two nanograms of illegal substances per milliliter of blood as the *per se* standard for driving under the influence of drugs. Another 12 states (Arizona, Delaware, Georgia, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Rhode Island, Utah, and Wisconsin) have zero tolerance laws that prohibit driving with any amount of THC and/or its metabolites in the body.

As of January 2019, 10 states (Alaska, California, Colorado, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Vermont) and the District of Columbia have legalized the recreational use of marijuana. Four of these states (California, Massachusetts, Maine, and Nevada) passed ballot initiatives to legalize recreational use in the November 2016 election. In January 2018, Vermont became the first state to legalize recreational use of marijuana through the legislature (rather than through ballot initiative).

Federal Guidance

The U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) announced in August 2013 that it would focus on eight enforcement priorities when enforcing marijuana provisions of the Controlled Dangerous Substances Act. The guidelines also state that, although the department expects states with legalization laws to establish strict regulatory schemes that protect these eight federal interests, the department is deferring its right to challenge their legalization laws. Then, on January 4, 2018, in a memorandum to all U.S. Attorneys, former Attorney General Jefferson B. Sessions III announced that the aforementioned guidance regarding federal marijuana prosecutions was rescinded, effective immediately.

In February 2014, the U.S. Treasury Department, in conjunction with DOJ, issued separate marijuana guidelines for banks that serve “legitimate marijuana businesses.” The February 2014 guidelines reiterated that the provisions of money laundering statutes, the unlicensed money remitter statute, and the Bank Secrecy Act remain in effect with respect to marijuana-related conduct. Further, the guidelines state that financial transactions involving proceeds generated by marijuana-related conduct can form the basis for prosecution under these provisions. However, the guidelines also establish that prosecutors should apply the eight enforcement priorities listed in the August 2013 guidance document when deciding which cases to prosecute. The U.S. Treasury Department has not revised this guidance in response to the DOJ’s revocation of the August 2013 guidelines in January of this year.

State Revenues: General fund revenues may increase significantly as a result of the application of an existing monetary penalty to the bill’s provisions relating to smoking marijuana in a vehicle from cases heard in the District Court.

The bill adds smoking marijuana to the existing open container law regarding alcoholic beverages. This analysis assumes that the number of violations for smoking marijuana in the passenger area of a motor vehicle is less than the number of violations for consuming alcohol in a passenger area of a motor vehicle, and that the District Court sets a comparable prepayment fine for violations involving marijuana. According to the District Court, in fiscal 2018, there were 1,388 citations for consuming an alcoholic beverage in the passenger area of a motor vehicle on the highway. *For illustrative purposes only*, if 50% of

these violations involve smoking marijuana, and these individuals choose to prepay a \$530 fine, general fund revenues increase by at least \$275,865 in fiscal 2020, accounting for the bill's October 1, 2019 effective date, and by at least \$367,820 annually thereafter for this offense.

Additional Information

Prior Introductions: HB 651 of 2018 received a hearing in the House Judiciary Committee, but no further action was taken. SB 345 of 2018, a substantially similar bill, received a hearing in the Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee, but no further action was taken. HB 1043 of 2017 passed the House as amended and received a hearing in the Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee, but no further action was taken.

Cross File: SB 418 (Senator Cassilly) - Judicial Proceedings.

Information Source(s): Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Somerset counties; cities of Frederick, Havre de Grace; towns of Indian Head, and Rising Sun; Maryland State Commission on Criminal Sentencing Policy; Judiciary (Administrative Office of the Courts); Office of the Public Defender; Maryland State's Attorneys' Association; Department of State Police; Maryland Department of Transportation; National Conference of State Legislatures; Department of Legislative Services

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