

EFFECTIVE: 1 December 2007

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SUBJECT: Medical Marijuana

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I. BACKGROUND

In October 2003, new State Legislation (SB 420) was signed which clarified the sco

In summary, based on Supreme Court decision and federal requirements the campuses of the California State University are to continue to pursue prosecution and/or disciplinary action against those who cultivate, possess, or use marijuana on the campus. Campus officials need not accept the medical necessity defense in deciding discipli-

H&S §11362.77 – establishes the following:

- a) A qualified patient or primary caregiver may possess no more than eight (8) ounces of dried marijuana per qualified patient.
- b) A qualified patient or primary caregiver may also maintain no more than six (6) mature or twelve (12) immature marijuana plants per qualified patient.
- c) If the qualified patient or primary caregiver has a doctor's recommendation that this quantity does not meet the qualified patient's needs, the qualified patient or primary caregiver may possess an amount of marijuana consistent with the patient's needs.

H&S §11362.785(a) – states the law does not require accommodation of medical use of marijuana at places of employment or during the hours of employment or on the premises of any jail.

H&S §11362.79 – states the law does not authorize the smoking of medical marijuana in any place where smoking is prohibited by law; within 1,000 feet of a school, recreation center or youth center unless the use occurs within a residence; on a school bus; while in a motor vehicle that is being operated; or while operating a boat.

V. DEFINITIONS

- (a) Qualified Patient (H&S §11362.7(f)) – to qualify as a patient, a person must be a seriously ill California resident and have been examined by a physician, where the patient (l)-r3§11362.7(f) –

(c) Primary Caregiver (H&S §11362.7(d))

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