The Compassionate Access in Nevada Act of 2011

General Provisions

Allows a primary caregiver to assist more than one qualified patient in the same state.

Defines “qualified patient” as a person who is entitled to the protections of NRS 453A but does not have a registry ID card.

This law allows a person to possess more than the allowable amount of medical marijuana as long as the card holder or designated caregiver has a doctor’s recommendation that the allowable amount does not meet the patient’s needs.

Makes the ID card program voluntary.

A qualified patient holding a registry ID card is not allowed to use marijuana “in or within 1000 feet of the grounds of school, church, or youth center unless the use is occurring at residence.”

Removes the restriction on delivery to qualified patients and those holding registry ID cards.

Removes the restriction on caregivers only being able to serve one patient at a time as well as the restriction on persons w/ ID cards not being allowed to serve as caregivers.

Dispensary/Cultivation Center Provisions

This law adds a section, 453A.255, to allow qualified patients, ID card holders, and designated primary caregivers to associate in Nevada “to collectively or cooperatively cultivate marijuana for medical purposes.”

Causes for Concern

Under the section allowing for the establishment of collectives/cooperatives, there is a provision that “City and/or other local governing body may adopt and enforce laws consistent with this statute.” While it’s good to allow cities and local governments this autonomy, the provision is written a bit too broadly.

Within the 1000 feet restriction, it only says “residence.” Does this mean the qualified pa-
tient’s residence or can it be anyone’s residence? Needs clarification.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Support if clarifications are included related to the power of local government with respect to collectives and if the language is added related to the locations of prohibition of use of medical cannabis.