

AALM Recommended Marijuana Legislation

September 20, 2022

MODEL MARIJUANA/CANNABIS RIGHT TO KNOW BILL STATEMENT

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This bill is concerned with all cannabis plant derived products as marijuana, cannabidiol (CBD) and Delta 8-THC, Delta 9-THC, Delta 10-THC and THC-O-Acetate and tetrahydrocannabivarin (THCV). Hereinafter these will be referred to as "marijuana/cannabis."

The states that have legalized marijuana/cannabis products for medicine or recreation have done very little to provide the warnings and the other consumer protections that normally attach to dangerous products that are consumed for recreation or as a food supplement or used as medicines. The harms of marijuana/cannabis justify warnings to the consumers of these products. They have a right to know.

This bill requires warnings on all marijuana/cannabis product labels and marijuana/cannabis advertising and more detailed package inserts on all marijuana/cannabis products. Warnings should be developed carefully to determine who is the audience and that it should be audience appropriate. All reasonable risks and hazards need to be considered. This can include reports of injuries, prior claims, consumer complaints, research findings and expert analysis.

Vagueness may be overcome when read as whole the warning communicates meaning as to risks that cannot be mistaken. Its adequacy may be based on warning of most likely risks.

Vaping Devices

We should require labels on vaping devices. People

throw out the packaging and hold on to the device for long periods of time. Also, a warning on the device would let parents and other adults know if they found one in a teen's possessions.

The Science Supporting Warnings on Marijuana/ Cannabis Products

Research demonstrates that mandating warning labels on marijuana/cannabis products may increase exposure to messages communicating the health risks of marijuana/cannabis, especially among frequent consumers and those who access the "legal" market.¹

Awareness of specific warning messages was higher in jurisdictions where the associated warning was mandated on packages, suggesting that warning labels may improve knowledge of marijuana/cannabis-related health risks.²

The bill provides specific warnings. The states should also consider creating additional warnings on the following subjects:

1. Damage to Mental Ability
2. Cardiac and Lung Damage
3. Risks of Using Marijuana/cannabis as Medicine
4. Risks of Use of cannabidiol (CBD)
5. Risks of High Potency Marijuana.
6. Risks of Violence
7. Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)
8. Harmful Drug and Medicine Interactions.
9. Risks of Secondhand Marijuana Smoke
10. Risks of Making Glaucoma Worse
11. Risks of Autism
12. Risks of Opioid Dependence
13. Risks of Allergic Reaction
14. Risks of sleep disturbance
15. Risks of Use with Epilepsy
16. Risks of Use and Stroke
17. Risks of Injury to Older Adults



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We advocate for No Use of Illegal Drugs and No Illegal Use of Legal Drugs

See the attached paper entitled “Consumer Warnings on the Risks of Marijuana Products Are Required” that provides the science behind these warnings. The CDC and the FDA have also issued many warnings about marijuana/cannabis use.³

The states in addition to the label warnings should create package inserts that provide details on the marijuana/cannabis products. Good models are the FDA package inserts. The labeling of a medicine should at a minimum include:

1. Indications and Usage
2. Dosage and Administration
3. Dosage Forms and Strengths
4. Contraindications
5. Warnings and Precautions
6. Adverse Reactions
7. Use in Specific Populations
8. Drug Abuse and Dependence
9. Description
10. Clinical pharmacology
11. Non clinical Toxicology
12. Clinical Studies
13. How supplied/storage and Handling
14. Overdosage
15. Patient Counseling Information⁴

Footnotes

1. Source: Original quantitative research - Noticing of cannabis health warning labels in Canada and the US, Samantha Goodman, PhD; David Hammond, PhD, <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/reports-publications/health-promotion-chronic-disease-prevention-canada-research-policy-practice/vol-41-no-7-8-2021/cannabis-health-warning-canada-us.html>

2. Do Mandatory Health Warning Labels on Consumer Products Increase Recall of the Health Risks of Cannabis? Samantha Goodman, Cesar Leos-Toro & David Hammond, Substance Use and Misuse, Published online: 06 Jan 2022; <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10826084.2021.2023186?journalCode=isum20>

3. <https://www.cdc.gov/marijuana/index.htm>
<https://www.cdc.gov/marijuana/health-effects/addiction.html>
<https://www.cdc.gov/marijuana/health-effects/brain-health.html>

<https://www.cdc.gov/marijuana/health-effects/cancer.html>

<https://www.cdc.gov/marijuana/health-effects/driving.html>

<https://www.cdc.gov/marijuana/health-effects/heart-health.html>

<https://www.cdc.gov/marijuana/health-effects/lung-health.html>

<https://www.cdc.gov/marijuana/health-effects/mental-health.html>

<https://www.cdc.gov/marijuana/health-effects/chronic-pain.html>

<https://www.cdc.gov/marijuana/health-effects/poisoning.html>

<https://www.cdc.gov/marijuana/health-effects/risk-of-other-drugs.html>

<https://www.cdc.gov/marijuana/health-effects/second-hand-smoke.html>

<https://www.cdc.gov/marijuana/pdf/marijuana-pregnancy-508.pdf>

<https://www.fda.gov/consumers/consumer-updates/what-you-need-know-and-what-were-working-find-out-about-products-containing-cannabis-or-cannabis>

<https://www.fda.gov/consumers/consumer-updates/what-you-should-know-about-using-cannabis-including-cbd-when-pregnant-or-breastfeeding>

<https://www.fda.gov/consumers/consumer-updates/some-medicines-and-driving-don't-mix>

<https://www.nccih.nih.gov/health/cannabis-marijuana-and-cannabinoids-what-you-need-to-know>

<https://www.fda.gov/consumers/consumer-updates/5-things-know-about-delta-8-tetrahydrocannabinol-delta-8-thc>

4. 21 U.S.C.A. § 321(m) and (n)(labeling cannot be misleading and must reveal facts with respect to consequences which may result from the use of the drug)

End note

The best way for people to avoid these harms is to avoid marijuana and other cannabis products. This statement does not endorse marijuana or cannabis use in any form including its legalization and commercialization.

MODEL MARIJUANA/CANNABIS RIGHT TO KNOW BILL

(Statute title and citation)

The statute shall be placed in the laws regarding cannabis or health.

Packaging and Labeling; Form and Contents; Ingredient Descriptions; Schedule I Controlled Substance Statement and Warnings on All Mediums of Communication

- (a) Prior to delivery or sale at a retailer, marijuana/cannabis products shall be labeled and placed in a tamper-evident, child-resistant package and shall include a unique identifier for the purposes of identifying and tracking marijuana/cannabis products. If the marijuana/cannabis product contains multiple servings, the package shall also be resealable. All vaping devices shall have warnings on the device.
- (b) Packages and labels shall not be made to be attractive to children.
- (c) All marijuana/cannabis product labels and package inserts, and advertising on all mediums of communication, shall include the following information prominently displayed in a clear and legible fashion in accordance with the requirements, including font size, prescribed by the department:
 - (1) The following statements, in bold print:
 - (A) For marijuana/cannabis:

WARNING: MARIJUANA/CANNABIS USE MAY CAUSE PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS FOR USERS.

WARNING: THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS MARIJUANA/CANNABIS, A SCHEDULE I CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN AND ANIMALS.

WARNING: THE SMOKE FROM MARIJUANA/CANNABIS IS HARMFUL AND MAY CAUSE CANCER.

WARNING: DO NOT USE IF PREGNANT OR BREASTFEEDING. SUBSTANCES IN MARIJUANA/CANNABIS ARE TRANSFERRED FROM THE MOTHER TO CHILD AND CAN HARM YOUR BABY.

WARNING: DO NOT DRIVE OR OPERATE HEAVY EQUIPMENT AFTER USING MARIJUANA/CANNABIS. MARIJUANA/CANNABIS CAN CAUSE DROWSINESS AND IMPAIR YOUR ABILITY TO CONCENTRATE AND MAKE QUICK DECISIONS.

WARNING: FREQUENT AND PROLONGED USE OF MARIJUANA/CANNABIS CAN CONTRIBUTE TO MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS OVER TIME. DAILY OR NEAR-DAILY USE INCREASES THE RISK OF DEPENDENCE AND MAY BRING ON OR WORSEN DISORDERS RELATED TO ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION.

WARNING: ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS ARE AT GREATER RISK OF HARMS FROM MARIJUANA/CANNABIS. DAILY OR NEAR-DAILY USE OVER A PROLONGED PERIOD OF TIME CAN HARM BRAIN DEVELOPMENT AND FUNCTION.

WARNING: THE HIGHER THE THC CONTENT OF A PRODUCT, THE MORE LIKELY YOU ARE TO EXPERIENCE ADVERSE EFFECTS AND GREATER LEVELS OF IMPAIRMENT. THC CAN CAUSE ANXIETY AND IMPAIR MEMORY AND CONCENTRATION.

WARNING: IT CAN TAKE UP TO 4 HOURS TO FEEL THE FULL EFFECTS FROM EATING OR DRINKING MARIJUANA/CANNABIS. CONSUMING MORE WITHIN THIS TIME PERIOD CAN RESULT IN ADVERSE EFFECTS THAT MAY REQUIRE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

WARNING: THE EFFECTS FROM EATING OR DRINKING MARIJUANA/CANNABIS CAN BE LONG-LASTING. THE EFFECTS CAN LAST BETWEEN 6 AND 12 HOURS FOLLOWING USE.

WARNING: MARIJUANA/CANNABIS USE MAY CAUSE PSYCHOTIC SYMPTOMS AND/OR PSYCHOTIC DISORDER (DELUSIONS, HALLUCINATIONS, OR DIFFICULTY DISTINGUISHING REALITY OR OTHER MENTAL HEALTH SYMPTOMS/PROBLEMS SUCH AS DEPRESSION AND SUICIDAL IDEATION

WARNING: MARIJUANA/CANNABIS USE MAY CAUSE CANNABIS HYPEREMESIS SYNDROME (CHS) (UNCONTROLLED AND REPETITIVE VOMITING)

WARNING: MARIJUANA/CANNABIS USE MAY CAUSE CANNABIS USE DISORDER OR DEPENDENCE, INCLUDING PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DEPENDENCE.

WARNING: MARIJUANA USE IS NOT APPROVED BY THE FDA AS BEING SAFE OR EFFECTIVE AS A MEDICINE.

WARNING: MARIJUANA/CANNABIS USE MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH IN MEN AND WOMEN

The marijuana/cannabis health warning message should also apply to marijuana/cannabis products that are marijuana/cannabis topicals.

WARNING: DO NOT SWALLOW OR APPLY INTERNALLY OR TO BROKEN, IRRITATED OR ITCHING SKIN. THERE MAY BE HEALTH EFFECTS AND RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH MARIJUANA/CANNABIS TOPICALS THAT ARE NOT FULLY KNOWN OR UNDERSTOOD.

For a “medicinal” marijuana/cannabis product sold at a retailer, the following statement should be added.

FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY

(B) For marijuana/cannabis products:

WARNING: MARIJUANA/CANNABIS USE MAY CAUSE PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS FOR USERS.

WARNING: THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS MARIJUANA/CANNABIS, A SCHEDULE I CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN AND ANIMALS.

WARNING: THE SMOKE FROM MARIJUANA/CANNABIS IS HARMFUL AND MAY CAUSE CANCER

WARNING: DO NOT USE IF PREGNANT OR BREASTFEEDING. SUBSTANCES IN MARIJUANA/CANNABIS ARE TRANSFERRED FROM THE MOTHER TO CHILD AND CAN HARM YOUR BABY.

WARNING: DO NOT DRIVE OR OPERATE HEAVY EQUIPMENT AFTER USING MARIJUANA/CANNABIS. MARIJUANA/CANNABIS CAN CAUSE DROWSINESS AND IMPAIR YOUR ABILITY TO CONCENTRATE AND MAKE QUICK DECISIONS.

WARNING: FREQUENT AND PROLONGED USE OF MARIJUANA/CANNABIS CONTAINING THC CAN CONTRIBUTE TO MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS OVER TIME. DAILY OR NEAR-DAILY USE INCREASES THE RISK OF DEPENDENCE AND MAY BRING ON OR WORSEN DISORDERS RELATED TO ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION.

WARNING: ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS ARE AT GREATER RISK OF HARMS FROM MARIJUANA/CANNABIS. DAILY OR NEAR-DAILY USE OVER A PROLONGED PERIOD OF TIME CAN HARM BRAIN DEVELOPMENT AND FUNCTION.

WARNING: THE HIGHER THE THC CONTENT OF A PRODUCT, THE MORE LIKELY YOU ARE TO

EXPERIENCE ADVERSE EFFECTS AND GREATER LEVELS OF IMPAIRMENT. THC CAN CAUSE ANXIETY AND IMPAIR MEMORY AND CONCENTRATION.

WARNING: IT CAN TAKE UP TO 4 HOURS TO FEEL THE FULL EFFECTS FROM EATING OR DRINKING MARIJUANA/CANNABIS. CONSUMING MORE WITHIN THIS TIME PERIOD CAN RESULT IN ADVERSE EFFECTS THAT MAY REQUIRE MEDICAL ATTENTION.

WARNING: THE EFFECTS FROM EATING OR DRINKING MARIJUANA/CANNABIS CAN BE LONG-LASTING. THE EFFECTS CAN LAST BETWEEN 6 AND 12 HOURS FOLLOWING USE.

WARNING: MARIJUANA/CANNABIS USE MAY CAUSE PSYCHOTIC SYMPTOMS AND/OR PSYCHOTIC DISORDER (DELUSIONS, HALLUCINATIONS, OR DIFFICULTY DISTINGUISHING REALITY OR OTHER MENTAL HEALTH SYMPTOMS/PROBLEMS SUCH AS DEPRESSION AND SUICIDAL IDEATION

WARNING: MARIJUANA/CANNABIS USE MAY CAUSE CANNABIS HYPEREMESIS SYNDROME (CHS) (UNCONTROLLED AND REPETITIVE VOMITING)

WARNING: MARIJUANA/CANNABIS USE MAY CAUSE MARIJUANA/CANNABIS USE DISORDER/DEPENDENCE, INCLUDING PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DEPENDENCE.

WARNING: MARIJUANA USE IS NOT APPROVED BY THE FDA AS BEING SAFE OR EFFECTIVE AS A MEDICINE.

WARNING: MARIJUANA/CANNABIS USE MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH IN MEN AND WOMEN

The marijuana/cannabis health warning message should also apply to marijuana/cannabis products that are marijuana/cannabis topicals.

WARNING: DO NOT SWALLOW OR APPLY INTERNALLY OR TO BROKEN, IRRITATED OR ITCHING SKIN. THERE MAY BE HEALTH EFFECTS AND RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH MARIJUANA/CANNABIS TOPICALS THAT ARE NOT FULLY KNOWN OR UNDERSTOOD.

For a medicinal marijuana/cannabis product sold at a retailer, the statement shall add:

FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY

(2) The Department shall also consider creating warnings on the following subjects:

1. Damage to Mental Ability
2. Cardiac and Lung Damage
3. Risks of Using Marijuana/cannabis as Medicine
4. Risks of Use of Cannabidiol (CBD)
5. Risks of High Potency Marijuana/cannabis.
6. Risks of Violence
7. Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)
8. Harmful Drug and Medicine Interactions.
9. Risks of Secondhand Marijuana Smoke
10. Risks of Making Glaucoma Worse
11. Risks of Autism
12. Risks of Opioid Dependence
13. Risks of Allergic Reaction
14. Risks of sleep disturbance.
15. Risks of Use with Epilepsy
16. Risks of Use and Stroke
17. Risks of Injury to Older Adults

(3) The Department in addition to the label warnings shall create package inserts that provide details on the marijuana/cannabis products used as medicine and should at a minimum include:

1. Indications and Usage
2. Dosage and Administration
3. Dosage Forms and Strengths
4. Contraindications
5. Warnings and Precautions
6. Adverse Reactions
7. Use in Specific Populations
8. Drug Abuse and Dependence
9. Description
10. Clinical pharmacology
11. Non clinical Toxicology
12. Clinical Studies
13. How supplied/storage and Handling
14. Overdosage
15. Patient Counseling Information. 21 U.S.C.A. § 321(m) and (n). (labeling cannot be misleading and must reveal facts with respect to consequences which may result from the use of the drug)

(4) For packages containing only dried flower, the net weight of marijuana/cannabis in the package.

- A. Identification of the type of marijuana/cannabis product and the date of packaging.
- B. The appellation of origin, if any.
- C. List of pharmacologically active ingredients, including, but not limited to, tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), cannabidiol

(CBD), and other cannabinoid content, the THC and other cannabinoid amount in milligrams per serving, servings per package, and the THC and other cannabinoid amount in milligrams for the package total.

D. A warning if nuts or other known allergens are used.

E. Information associated with the unique identifier issued by the department.

(d) The Department shall insure that the warning on marijuana/cannabis use by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists is posted in every marijuana/cannabis store and all medical offices including hospitals. Medical and retail marijuana/cannabis stores shall post warnings in writing to be clearly seen by individuals purchasing marijuana/cannabis. That warning shall state:

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNECOLOGISTS RECOMMENDS THE FOLLOWING:

BEFORE PREGNANCY AND IN EARLY PREGNANCY, ALL WOMEN SHOULD BE ASKED ABOUT THEIR USE OF TOBACCO, ALCOHOL, AND OTHER DRUGS, INCLUDING MARIJUANA AND OTHER MEDICATIONS USED FOR NONMEDICAL REASONS.

WOMEN REPORTING MARIJUANA USE SHOULD BE COUNSELED ABOUT CONCERNS REGARDING POTENTIAL ADVERSE HEALTH CONSEQUENCES OF CONTINUED USE DURING PREGNANCY.

WOMEN WHO ARE PREGNANT OR CONTEMPLATING PREGNANCY SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED TO DISCONTINUE MARIJUANA USE.

PREGNANT WOMEN OR WOMEN CONTEMPLATING PREGNANCY SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED TO DISCONTINUE USE OF MARIJUANA FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES IN FAVOR OF AN ALTERNATIVE THERAPY FOR WHICH THERE ARE BETTER PREGNANCY-SPECIFIC SAFETY DATA.

THERE ARE INSUFFICIENT DATA TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTS OF MARIJUANA USE ON INFANTS DURING LACTATION AND BREASTFEEDING, AND IN THE ABSENCE OF SUCH DATA, MARIJUANA USE IS DISCOURAGED.

<https://www.acog.org/clinical/clinical-guidance/committee-opinion/articles/2017/10/marijuana-use-during-pregnancy-and-lactation>

(e) Only generic food names may be used to describe the ingredients in edible marijuana/cannabis products.

(f) Marijuana/cannabis beverages may be packaged in glass containers that are clear or any color.

MODEL MARIJUANA/CANNABIS RESEARCH BILL STATEMENT

This bill is concerned with all plant derived or synthetic cannabinoid products that require research such as cannabidiol (CBD) and Delta 8-THC, Delta 9-THC, Delta 10-THC and THC-O-Acetate and tetrahydrocannabivarin (THCV).

Marijuana/cannabis products today can be up to 99% THC, the psychoactive chemical in marijuana/cannabis. The amount of THC in marijuana/cannabis has been increasing steadily over the past few decades. For a person who is new to marijuana/cannabis use, this may mean exposure to higher THC levels with a greater chance of a harmful reaction including mental illness and addiction.¹

Limiting the availability of high potency marijuana/cannabis/marijuana may be associated with decreased addiction and mental illness.² However, this does not imply that low potency cannabis/marijuana could be safely or more safely used. Even in small low potency amounts, damage of all kinds can be done to those of all ages and their children.³

The level of THC that should be researched should be up to the highest level sold or used in the state.

The state Department of Health should compile this research in order to advise the public and the medical community of the risk of marijuana/cannabis use

Footnotes

1. THC Crystals: The Purest THC on the Planet.
<https://internationalhighlife.com/thc-crystals-pure-thc/>

See Colorado law: 1 CCR 212-2

The Problem with the Current High Potency THC Marijuana from the Perspective of an Addiction

Psychiatrist, by Elizabeth Stuyt, MD 482/15:6
November/December 2018 Missouri Medicine,
<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30643324/>

2. <https://iasic1.org/doctors-warn-cannabis-can-cause-serious-health-hazards/>

Association of High-Potency Cannabis Use With Mental Health and Substance Use in Adolescence. Hines, et.al. 2020, JAMA Psychiatry doi:10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2020.1035. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32459328/>

The impacts of marijuana dispensary density and neighborhood ecology on marijuana abuse and dependence, Christina Maira, et, al, <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S037687161500318X>

3. CDC information

<https://www.cdc.gov/marijuana/index.htm>
<https://www.cdc.gov/marijuana/health-effects/addiction.html>
<https://www.cdc.gov/marijuana/health-effects/brain-health.html>
<https://www.cdc.gov/marijuana/health-effects/cancer.html>
<https://www.cdc.gov/marijuana/health-effects/driving.html>
<https://www.cdc.gov/marijuana/health-effects/heart-health.html>
<https://www.cdc.gov/marijuana/health-effects/lung-health.html>
<https://www.cdc.gov/marijuana/health-effects/mental-health.html>
<https://www.cdc.gov/marijuana/health-effects/chronic-pain.html>
<https://www.cdc.gov/marijuana/health-effects/poisoning.html>
<https://www.cdc.gov/marijuana/health-effects/risk-of-other-drugs.html>
<https://www.cdc.gov/marijuana/health-effects/second-hand-smoke.html>
<https://www.cdc.gov/marijuana/pdf/marijuana-pregnancy-508.pdf>

<https://www.fda.gov/consumers/consumer-updates/what-you-need-know-and-what-were-working-find-out-about-products-containing-cannabis-or-cannabis>

<https://www.fda.gov/consumers/consumer-updates/some-medicines-and-driving-don't-mix>

<https://www.nccih.nih.gov/health/cannabis-marijuana-and-cannabinoids-what-you-need-to-know>

<https://www.fda.gov/consumers/consumer-updates/5-things-know-about-delta-8-tetrahydrocannabinol-delta-8-thc>

<https://www.fda.gov/consumers/consumer-updates/5-things-know-about-delta-8-tetrahydrocannabinol-delta-8-thc>

Why Marijuana Legalization is a Very Bad Idea
<https://acdemocracy.org/why-marijuana-legalization-is-a-very-bad-idea>

The disconnect between the science on cannabis and public health campaigns. Miller CL. Addiction. 2017;112(10):1882-1883.
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/add.13918>

<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-health-marijuana-kids/marijuana-related-er-visits-by-colorado-teens-on-the-rise-idUSKBN1HO38A>

Facing Addiction in America: The Surgeon General's Report on Alcohol, Drugs, and Health, November, 2016, Chapters One and Two and Appendix D pp.65-66 at: <https://store.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/d7/priv/surgeon-generals-report.pdf>

<https://iasic1.org/doctors-warn-cannabis-cause-serious-health-hazards/>

Surgeon General's Warning on Marijuana, 1982 <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00001143.htm>

National Institute of Drug Abuse Monograph 44. Marijuana's Effects on the Endocrine and Reproductive Systems. M. Braude, ed. (1984) <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/Marijuana-effects-on-the-endocrine-and-reproductive-Braude/3a953e01f8cc6446e4d08db31b0ee157342c3858>.

<https://www.acog.org/Clinical-Guidance-and-Publications/Committee-Opinions/Committee-on-Obstetric-Practice/Marijuana-Use-During-Pregnancy-and-Lactation>.

End note

The best way for people to avoid these harms is to avoid marijuana and other cannabis products. This statement does not endorse marijuana or cannabis use in any form including its legalization and commercialization.

MODEL MARIJUANA/CANNABIS RESEARCH BILL

(Statute title and citation)

The statute shall be placed in the laws regarding the state Department of Health

High-potency THC Marijuana and Marijuana Concentrate Research

- (1)(a) The Department of Health shall conduct a systematic review of all available scientific evidence-based research regarding the possible physical and mental health effects of high-potency THC marijuana/cannabis concentrates regardless of the location of the research. The level of THC that should be researched should be at the highest level sold or used in the state.
- (b) The research shall study the effect of high-potency THC marijuana/cannabis on the developing brain and the effect of marijuana/cannabis concentrates on physical and mental health. The research shall systematically curate and synthesize existing research, identify evidence gaps, and identify new research that is needed to better understand the health implications of high-potency THC marijuana/cannabis products and the specific THC potency levels and amounts at which various health concerns arise. The Department shall report by _____, 2023, to the Legislature (appropriate committees) whether they have identified any gaps in the research, and, if there are gaps, what those gaps are, what studies are needed to fill those gaps, the funding needed to complete those studies, and the timeline for completion of the necessary studies.

Nothing in this section shall preclude the Department from making recommendations regarding appropriate regulatory measures to the Governor and the Legislature.

- (c) The research shall be conducted independently without any predetermined outcomes or undue influence from any party.
- (2)(a) The Department shall produce an initial report of its findings by _____, 2023, and shall provide that report to the scientific review council created in subsection (2) (b) of this section and the Legislature. If at any point prior to the completion of the final report the Department believes there is sufficient scientific evidence to make a recommendation regarding appropriate regulatory measures, the Department shall

provide those recommendations to the scientific review council created in subsection (2)(b) of this section and the Legislature. If after submitting the initial report the Department believes additional research and reporting is necessary, the Department may, subject to available appropriations, conduct additional research and issue additional reports and recommendations to the scientific review council created in subsection (b) of this section and Legislature. If after _____, 2023, additional research is conducted and sufficient data from that research shows a prevalence of negative physical or mental health outcomes from the use of high-potency THC marijuana/cannabis products, the Department shall submit a report regarding the findings to the scientific review council created in subsection (2)(b) of this section and the Legislature.

Any recommendations can include additional criminal penalties related to marijuana/cannabis concentrate use, possession, or possession of paraphernalia or new crimes related to marijuana/cannabis concentrate use, possession, or possession of paraphernalia.

- (b)(1) The Department shall establish a scientific review council to review the initial report and any subsequent reports produced pursuant to subsection (2)(a) of this section and make recommendations to the Legislature regarding appropriate evidence-based regulatory changes and the funding of additional necessary evidence-based research. The deans of the state medical schools and schools of pharmacy shall appoint members, to the scientific review council who do not have a pecuniary interest or anyone in their immediate family who does

not have a pecuniary interest, who represent an unbiased group of professionals, as follows:

An epidemiologist;

A physician familiar with the administration of medical marijuana/cannabis pursuant to current state laws with experience recommending medical/cannabis marijuana to those who are age zero to seventeen;

A medical toxicologist;

A neurologist;

A pediatrician;

A psychiatrist;

An internal medicine physician or other specialist in adult medicine;

A preventive medicine specialist or public health professional;

A licensed substance use disorder specialist;

A neuropsychopharmacologist.

- (2) The scientific review council shall post public notice of each committee meeting at least two weeks before the meeting, and the meetings shall be broadcast to the public. Nothing precludes the public from submitting written comments to the committee.
- (3) Based on its research and findings, the Department shall produce a public education campaign for the general public regarding the effect of high-potency THC marijuana/cannabis on the developing brain and on physical and mental health. The scientific review council created in subsection (2)(b) of this section shall approve the public education campaign.
- (4) The Department shall not seek, accept, or use gifts, grants, or donations to fund the provisions of this section. The provisions of this section shall be completed using only appropriations from the general assembly.



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