

HB3715 Emboldens STUDENTS to Bring Cannabis on School Grounds by Exempting “Enrolled Students” From Any Penalty

The bill provides penalties for people delivering cannabis on school grounds **BUT EXEMPTS “ENROLLED STUDENTS” FROM ANY PENALTY** for delivering cannabis in schools, on school buses or school property.

An “enrolled student” is a student registered at a public, private, or charter school or at a public or private college, community college, or university.

Who could possibly want this for their children?

- Marijuana is addictive. Each year, two-thirds of new marijuana users are under the age of 18. One in six of these adolescents will go on to develop marijuana use or dependence.**
- Marijuana is much more potent, today. In 1998 the average THC level was 4.4%. Today, the THC content is around 15% but can reach 30% with high-tech growing methods.**
 - Concentrated super strength marijuana is a THC rich product reaching over 80% THC.** It can be procured through extraction by using solvents to strip the cannabinoids from the marijuana plant resulting in the THC rich product.
- Marijuana-infused food products contain the concentrated super strength marijuana and can cause marijuana poisoning.**
- Neuropsychological decline appears in adolescents after persistent marijuana use. Adolescents’ brains are not fully developed and don’t fully develop until the early to mid-twenties, making them vulnerable to long-term changes in the brain. There is a higher risk of psychosis and schizophrenia symptoms.**
- Marijuana can impair driving and motor coordination, learning, perception, judgment, thinking, and memory. Marijuana use can lead to poor attendance, dropping out of school, delinquency and behavioral problems.**

