

## 15 Reasons Why Proposition 2, “Utah Medical Cannabis Act” is More Recreational Than Medical

On page 23 of the initiative it says “**cannabis means marijuana.**” 53-37-3.6b(1)(a)

1. **If the initiative passes in November individuals will be able to use, possess and manufacture marijuana legally or 19 months.** They can do this by just saying they are sure that they will qualify for a medical cannabis card when they are available July 1, 2020. Page 24, 58-37-3.7(1) Affirmative Defense. There will not be a place to buy marijuana in Utah during this time except on the “Black Market,” or they might just grow their own.
2. **The marijuana CANNOT be prescribed by a doctor.** Instead a doctor or others will recommend to the state that the patient receive a card issued by the state allowing them to shop at the marijuana dispensary. Page 14; 26-60b-201(3)
3. **The marijuana is NOT sold in a pharmacy.** It is sold in a marijuana dispensary that sells a variety of marijuana products, whole plant, THC, candy, cookies, oils, syrups, etc. Page 10; 26-60b-102(3)(a)(b)(c)
4. **The marijuana is NOT dosed.** Instead the marijuana cardholder can shop in the dispensary and purchase any products they want, including whole plant marijuana. Page 20; 26-60b-502(1)(a)(b)(c)(d). There is no limit on THC potency of any products available to people of any age. New genetically modified marijuana can contain nearly 40% THC, which is 10 times the potency of the 1960s.
5. **There is NOT a pharmacist involved.** People who shop at the dispensary are advised by a non-medically qualified employee, called a budtender. Page 18; 26-60b-401(1)(2)(3)(a)(b).
6. **There is NOT a requirement for warnings about side effects or danger associated with the marijuana products.** Real medicine is required by law to include warnings of all side effects. Federal Law
7. **NO ONE, including doctors, is held responsible for patient’s harm.** The initiative states that a physician who recommends cannabis to an individual may not be subject to civil or criminal liability or licensure sanctions. Page 13; 26-60b-108
8. **The products in the marijuana dispensary are NOT required to be scientifically researched.** Even if there are scientific studies that cause concern about safety, the initiative says, “Guidelines...may not limit the availability of cannabis (or) cannabis products.” Page 10, Title 4 Chapter 41b.
9. **The state of Utah, NOT a doctor, dictates who can buy marijuana.** The initiative states that the Utah Department of Health will issue a valid cannabis card to an individual who may purchase, possess, use and transport cannabis. It is good for up to six months. Doctors only recommend. Page 14; 26-60b-201(1)
10. **Parents can buy marijuana for their children at any age.** Page 14; 26-60b-201(2)(b)
11. **The initiative requires the dispensaries to destroy ALL records 60 days after the sale of the marijuana.** Page 11; 26-60b-103(2)(c) In contrast, pharmacies must keep records for 10 years.
12. **Some products sold in the dispensaries may be smoked.** The initiative says, smoking **does not** include a means of administration that involves cannabis combustion at a temperature that is not greater than 750 degrees Fahrenheit and does not involve a flame. Page 24; 58-37-3.6b(4)  
Marijuana can ignite under 750 degrees and may be lit with a battery lighter without a flame.
13. **If marijuana card holders live more than 100 miles from a dispensary they may grow up to six marijuana plants at a time.** Page 15; 26-60b-202(2)(d) Most of rural Utah will be a hundred miles from a dispensary. What other psychotropic medicine can be grown at home, and how can that be enforced?
14. **The initiative does NOT require that the patient be under a doctor’s care while using marijuana.** You will hear that patients will be under a doctor’s supervision. That is not possible because doctors are not legally permitted to prescribe amounts or types of marijuana. Federal Law.
15. **If the initiative were to pass it could repeal all of Utah’s medical marijuana laws.** The Utah legislature has passed several medical marijuana laws including a law that allows CBD oil to be legally sold in Utah. **According to Scott Ericson, Director of the Utah Depart of Agriculture, if the initiative were to pass CBD would no longer be sold in stores where all people could buy it, but could only be purchased in marijuana dispensaries by people who receive a medical marijuana card from the State for qualifying illnesses. Parents of children, who suffer with seizures, can currently get CBD, the cannabis product that has been known to help their children, at their local drug or health food store. That will end if Prop 2 passes.** All of the good things that are already legal to help people could be gone just because the initiative passed. The initiative uses language that includes overrides, replaces , takes precedent over. Page 28; Section 68. Override clause.