



Colorado District Attorneys' Council

V2021.2

Cannabis FAQs



Cannabis FAQs

We get many inquiries about what is happening in Colorado after the two state constitutional amendments regulating cannabis. This document provides some basic information and where to find resources.

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Introduction

Though marijuana remains a Schedule I controlled substance federally, states continue legalization, using various methods, including constitutional amendments. Typically, decriminalization is a state's first step toward legalization, followed by medical marijuana, and then the legalization of recreational marijuana for adult use. However, South Dakota became the first state to skip this traditional process when it legalized marijuana for medical and recreational use on the same ballot in 2020. It cannot be denied marijuana is headed toward full legalization, even federally.

Traffic Safety and Cannabis

As legalization continues, it can be safely assumed cannabis use will likely increase. Recent surveys show approximately 55 million people currently use cannabis in the United States and over 45% of Americans have tried it at some point. What does this mean? The likelihood of officers contacting a driver who has used cannabis recently is increasing. According to a National Roadside Survey (NRS) conducted in 2013–2014 by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), marijuana showed the largest increase in drivers, compared to other drugs. An NRS conducted in 2007 showed 8.6% of weekend nighttime drivers tested positive, compared to 12.6% in 2013–2014. Cannabis consumption can impair the user's cognitive and psychomotor abilities, though this can differ from consumer to consumer based on several factors, including method of consumption (e.g., combustions vs. infused products) and chronic vs. novice users. Naturally, it concerns law enforcement and the general public if the consumers are operating a vehicle while impaired. Law enforcement officers receive training on detecting and apprehending impaired drivers during their basic training; however, most of that training revolves around alcohol. Historically, alcohol has been the main cause of impaired driving across the United States. Though alcohol impairment is still a concern, the number of weekend nighttime drivers testing positive for a BrAC $> 0.08\%$ has decreased to 1.5%. As cannabis use increases, it is imperative officers receive further training on how to differentiate between use and impairment.

What are the components of cannabis?

Cannabis is comprised of hundreds of individual molecules including *cannabinoids* and *terpenes*. Cannabinoids are molecules unique to cannabis that can produce a wide variety of both therapeutic and adverse effects. More than 100 phytocannabinoids have been discovered, yet due to limited research, we only know a fair amount about a select few.

The most well-known cannabinoid is delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol (THC). Next in line is cannabidiol (CBD). Terpenes are organic molecules that emit aromas. These molecules are responsible for the unique smells and flavors that cannabis brings to the table and also can produce physiological effects. Common terpenes found in cannabis include limonene, linalool, and myrcene. The cannabinoid and terpene profile of any cannabis plant make up its chemotype, which helps us predict what the effects might be.

[Cannabinoid Factsheet](#)

Can I distinguish between marijuana and hemp?

By looking at the plant, you cannot distinguish between marijuana and hemp. By definition, hemp is an industrial product and is produced from a cannabis sativa plant that contains no more than 0.3% THC. THC levels in marijuana plants are considerably higher, upwards of 30%. More sensitive laboratory tests would have to be conducted on the plant material to determine total THC levels.

[Hemp versus Marijuana](#)

What are the differences between cannabis species?

The two primary species of cannabis are known as *cannabis indica* and *cannabis sativa*. There is a third species of the cannabis plant that is not as well-known, *cannabis ruderalis*. What we know to be true:

Indica: broad leaves, dense flower structure, plant is shorter in stature, shorter flowering cycles, suitable for colder climates with a short growing season

Sativa: narrow leaves, loose flower structure, plant is taller in stature, longer flowering cycles, suitable for warmer climates with a longer growing season



Ruderalis: small thick leaves with only a few branches. They do not grow very tall, only up to four feet in height. Good at thriving in poor conditions. Ruderalis strains have low levels of THC and produce lower yields in comparison to the indica or sativa subspecies. They are not used in the recreational market due to their rather poor return, although they can be cross-bred with either indica or sativa strains to improve yields. The ruderalis subspecies can contain higher levels of CBD and can be useful for medicinal markets, as long as sophisticated extraction equipment is used.



SATIVA



INDICA



RUDERALIS

There are many common misconceptions regarding indica and sativa. Most people think the following, which are primarily stereotypes of how the user may feel under the influence of the different strains of the marijuana plant:

Indica: relaxing, sedative, stony, like in da couch

Sativa: stimulating, energetic, creative, head-focused high

Many of the products available today are hybrids or products that contain components of both strains.

<https://www.cannabismarketcap.io/blog/understanding-cannabis-sativa-vs-indica-vs-ruderalis>

What are hybrid strains of cannabis?

Hybrid strains will have characteristics from both parent plants. Breeding different strains of cannabis to create hybrids offers an unlimited combination of cannabinoid and terpene concentration. It also helps growers come up with a lot of different types of effects, meaning they could be sativa dominant, indica dominate, or balanced between the two. The hybrid plant will mimic the parent plants' flavor and aroma. Having these characteristics from both parents can contribute to the overall experience for the user. Hybrids allow the consumer to customize their marijuana experience, especially being a first-time user of recreational cannabis, to get the desired effects both recreationally or medicinally.

<https://www.royalseedbank.com/hybrid-marijuana/>

What are the psychoactive and nonpsychoactive cannabinoids?

Cannabis is comprised of hundreds of individual molecules including *cannabinoids* and *terpenes*. Cannabinoids are molecules unique to cannabis that can produce a wide variety of both therapeutic and adverse effects. Although there are over 100 recognized cannabinoids in marijuana, several are commonly accepted as causing impairment to some degree and some that do not.

Psychoactive: delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), THC-V, CBN

Nonpsychoactive: CBD, THCa, CBDV, CBG, CBC, CBL

While these are current guidelines, recent peer-reviewed studies are rare and modern-day scientific knowledge is constantly evolving. No studies have been conducted with respect to driving and the nonpsychoactive constituents of cannabis.

Effects of cannabis use:

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6304621/>

<https://www.leafly.com/news/cannabis-101/list-major-cannabinoids-cannabis-effects>

General Information: THCA and Δ8-THC

Generally, tetrahydrocannabinolic acid (THCA) is a cannabinoid compound found in cannabis plants. It is the precursor molecule that is inactive until it is broken down into the psychoactive chemical Δ9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) through a decarboxylation such as high heat used for smoking THC products (Cone, 2015; Ujvary, 2016). THCA may be detected after ingestion of hemp oil, hemp seeds, or other cannabis-derived products (Costantino, Schwartz, & Kaplan, 2017). When smoked, approximately 50% of THCA is converted into active THC (McGilveray, 2005). THC is primarily responsible for its euphoric and impairing effects. Once administered THC is first metabolized into 11-hydroxy-THC (THC-OH) then further metabolizes into 11-nor-9-carboxy-THC (THC-COOH). THC-OH is an active metabolite with equipotent psychoactivity to THC. THC-COOH is an inactive metabolite of THC and does not contribute to the euphoric effects of marijuana (Derosiers et al., 2014). In older literature, an author may refer to THCA interchangeably with THC and or the inactive metabolite THC-COOH (Day, Kuntz, & Feldman, 2006). Because THCA itself is a precursor molecule to THC or may also be used to refer to the inactive metabolite THC-COOH, test results for THCA are generally not accepted in the scientific community as a reliable indicator of recent use or impairment unless additional information about the specific drug tested for is also provided.



$\Delta 8$ -tetrahydrocannabinol ($\Delta 8$ -THC) is a psychoactive cannabinoid compound with euphoric and impairing effects similar to those caused by THC, though it is considered to have lower potency (Abrahamov, Abrahamov, & Mechoulam, 1995). $\Delta 8$ -THC is generally found in low quantities in cannabis plant materials. Once ingested, $\Delta 8$ -THC is metabolized into its active metabolite 11-hydroxy- $\Delta 8$ -THC ($\Delta 8$ -THC-OH) and then further metabolizes into 11-nor-9-carboxy- $\Delta 8$ -THC ($\Delta 8$ -THC-COOH) (Villamor et al., 1998). $\Delta 8$ -THC additionally has analgesic, antiemetic, anxiolytic, and appetite-stimulating properties and may be administered for treatment of the adverse side effects of chemotherapy and symptoms of glaucoma (Hippalgaonkar et al., 2011; Punyamurthula et al., 2016).

What are the adverse effects of THC?

Anxiety, impaired reaction time, short-term memory loss, impaired hand-eye coordination, impaired perception of time and distance, paranoia, cotton mouth, dry and/or red eyes, tachycardia (increased heart rate), and elevated blood pressure, among others, are all adverse effects of THC.

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

How is marijuana used?

There are many ways to use marijuana; each one affects users differently. Factors include dosage and the subject's body composition and tolerance. Marijuana can be smoked like a cigarette (a joint) or a cigar (a blunt). Marijuana can also be smoked in a pipe; small glass (spoon) and water (bong) pipes are common. Sometimes people mix it in food and eat it or brew it as a tea (edibles). Smoking oils, concentrates, and extracts from the marijuana plant are also popular.

People who use this practice call it "dabbing." Marijuana can also be found in pill form or drops placed under the tongue (tinctures) as well as crystalline cannabis.



<https://www.cdc.gov/marijuana/faqs/how-is-marijuana-used.html>

Can you use cannabis products in a vape pen/mod intended for nicotine oil (juice)?

The short answer is it depends. Some nicotine vaporization devices do not have a heat adjustment and can get to 900 degrees. Cannabis is best used just below the point of combustion, 356 to 374 degrees. If cannabis products are heated to higher temperatures, the bioavailability, or effectiveness, is reduced. Most vaporization products made for the consumption of cannabis have this reduced heat range. If the vape device has an adjustable heating coil it could be used for both; however, some waxes and oils may require additional equipment. Most users prefer to use cannabis-specific equipment for cannabis. It can be difficult to differentiate between cannabis and nicotine vaping equipment. The following picture shows PAX Era and STIIIZY cannabis vaporizers and a JUUL vaporizer.

<https://www.marijuanabreak.com/what-is-a-vape-mod>
<https://www.vaporvanity.com/vaping-weed/>
<https://weedmaps.com/learn/products-and-how-to-consume/vape/>



What is the difference between medical and recreational cannabis?

Medical cannabis was designed for patients who proved a debilitating medical condition, for example, cancer, glaucoma, HIV, AIDS, cachexia, severe pain, severe nausea, seizures, persistent muscle spasms, and so on.



The patient can possess two ounces of a useable form of cannabis and up to six plants with no more than three being mature. Recreational cannabis can be possessed by anyone over the age of 21. The person is limited to possess no more than one ounce of a useable form of cannabis and up to six plants with no more than three being mature flowering plants. A person may transfer one ounce or less of marijuana without remuneration to another person who is 21 years of age or older.

Colorado Constitution of 1876 Art. XVIII, § 16. Personal use & regulation of marijuana

Any new regulations on cannabis in Colorado?

Marijuana Delivery - Department of Revenue, Marijuana Enforcement Division (MED) HB 19-1234 established a marijuana delivery permit that allows the delivery of regulated marijuana to private residences, beginning first with medical marijuana in 2020, followed by retail (adult-use) marijuana in 2021. MED began issuing delivery permits to medical marijuana stores in 2020 and then to retail marijuana stores, medical marijuana transporters, and retail marijuana transporters in 2021. Customers are limited to one delivery per day, per address. Prior to MED issuing a permit, the applicant must establish that the relevant local jurisdiction has approved an ordinance or resolution permitting delivery of regulated marijuana in that jurisdiction. The bill prohibits delivery to schools and college campuses. Furthermore, the bill prohibits the delivery of medical marijuana to individuals other than a medical marijuana patient's parent or primary caregiver if the person is under 18 years old and prohibits the delivery of medical marijuana to patients between 18 and 21 years old.

Marijuana Hospitality Establishments - HB 19-1230 created two new marijuana business licenses.

- The Marijuana Hospitality Business License allows for marijuana use or consumption on the licensed premises (i.e., dispensaries). Patrons are also permitted to bring their own marijuana to these sites. These businesses may be mobile (i.e., a tour bus).

- The Retail Marijuana Hospitality and Sales Businesses License allows businesses to purchase marijuana from a retail marijuana business for limited quantity sales to consumers and permits the use or consumption of such marijuana on the licensed premises.
- 19-24089 The law prohibits both license types from holding a liquor license at the same premises and prohibits the consumption of alcohol and tobacco on the premises. Each state license is conditioned on local jurisdiction approval. Local jurisdictions may exempt licensed hospitality businesses from the Colorado Clean Air Act, which prohibits smoking indoors. The law came into effect on 01 January 2020.

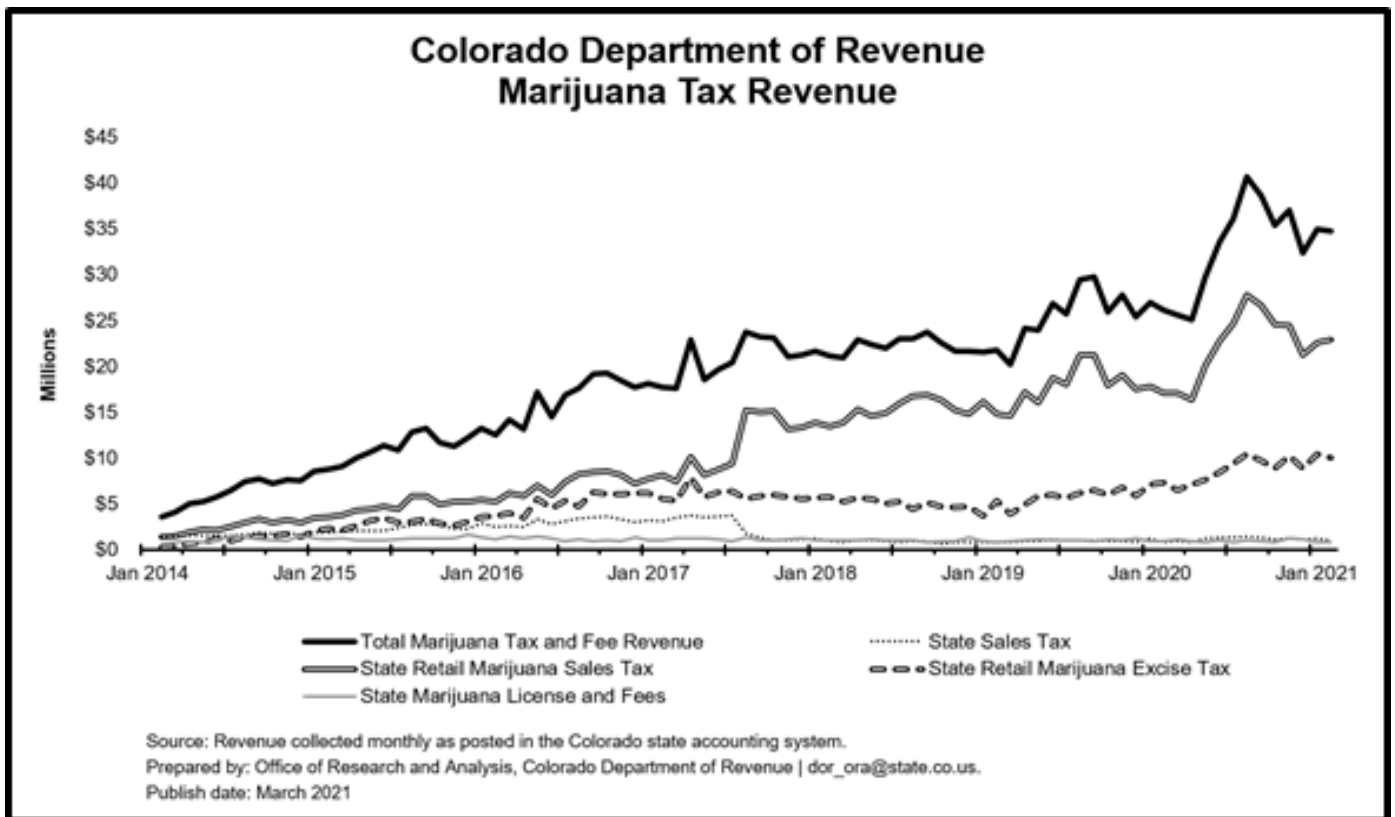
Marijuana Tax Reports

Fee revenue—collected from marijuana license and application fees—and state taxes are collected monthly and entered into the Colorado state accounting system. Tax revenue comes from the following:

- State sales tax (2.9%)
- State retail (sold in stores) marijuana sales tax (15%)
- State retail (wholesale sales/transfers of retail marijuana) marijuana excise tax (15%)

Year	Tax Revenue by Calendar Year	Tax Revenue to Date
2021	\$69,728,521 (Jan–Feb)	\$1,665,175,473 (Jan–Feb)
2020	\$387,480,110	\$1,595,446,952
2019	\$302,458,426	\$1,207,966,842
2018	\$266,529,637	\$905,508,416
2017	\$247,368,473	\$638,978,779
2016	\$193,604,810	\$391,610,306
2015	\$130,411,173	\$198,005,496
2014	\$67,594,323 (Feb–Dec)	\$67,594,323 (Feb–Dec)

Tax revenue collections started February 2014.



<https://cdor.colorado.gov/data-and-reports/marijuana-data/marijuana-tax-reports>

Public Campaigns

The Colorado Department of Transportation's (CDOT) The Cannabis Conversation was a 2-year, statewide initiative to engage Coloradans in a meaningful discussion about marijuana-impaired driving and learn more about the public's attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors on the topic. The purpose of this first-of-its-kind campaign, which wrapped up in late 2019, was to ultimately help CDOT develop fresh strategies, messages, and solutions that would better resonate with cannabis consumers and influence decision making when it comes to marijuana-impaired driving.

https://www.codot.gov/safety/alcohol-and-impaired-driving/druggeddriving/assets/2020/cannabis-conversation-report_april-2020.pdf

What about children and teens using cannabis?

The most common overdose incidents in children occur when the drug has been combined with food in an edible form of marijuana. This is because marijuana ingested in this manner can have a stronger and prolonged effect, especially in children under the age of 12 years old.



In these instances, kids mistake edible marijuana (like gummy bears, brownies, lollipops, etc.) for regular food and eat it unknowingly. Small children are at higher risk based on their size and weight. Because edible products have very high amounts of marijuana, the symptoms are more severe on a small child. Many young children who consume marijuana edibles require hospital admission due to the severity of their symptoms.

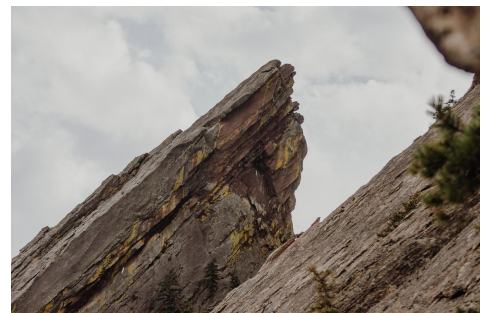
The long-term effect of acute marijuana exposure on children is unknown because it has not been systematically studied. Since we don't yet have the research and science findings to know the full effects, doctors do not fully understand marijuana's long-term effects on children after acute exposures.

[Resources on marijuana exposure in children](#)



Can Colorado law enforcement officers use cannabis?

While not against the law in the state of Colorado, most agencies have policies against the use of cannabis products. There are some agencies that allow for CBD use as long as the CBD is derived from hemp sources. If the officer tests positively for THC, the officer would be subject to the agency's sanctions regarding substance use.



What are SFSTs?

The Standardized Field Sobriety Testing (SFST) training curriculum is a 32-hour course that trains police officers to properly administer and interpret the results of the maneuvers for use in impaired driving cases. The tests given are: horizontal gaze nystagmus (HGN) test, where the subject's eyes are checked for involuntary jerking; walk and turn (WAT) test, where officers administering the test observe the subject's performance for eight clues (cannot keep balance while listening to the instructions, starts too soon, stops while walking, does not touch heel-to-toe, steps off the line, uses arms to balance, improper turn, and incorrect number of steps); one leg stand (OLS) test, where the subject must raise one foot, either foot, with the raised foot approximately six inches off the ground, with both legs straight and the raised foot parallel to the ground for 30 seconds. See the SFST Participant Manual for further descriptions.

The course also covers topics including the laws surrounding impaired driving, the studies that standardized and validated the SFSTs, observable signs and symptoms in subjects, observable clues and cues in all three phases, report writing and note taking, and courtroom testimony. The three standardized tests are discussed in detail regarding how to administer each one and then interrupt the results of the observable clues in each. The participants also have the opportunity to practice the administration of the SFSTs on other participants as well as on subjects with known blood alcohol content (BACs) in a controlled wet lab environment.

[SFST Participant Manual](#)

[SFST Participant Manual \(Refresher\)](#)



What is ARIDE?

Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE) is a 16-hour course taught by drug recognition expert (DRE) instructors. ARIDE is intended to bridge the gap between the Standardized Field Sobriety Test (SFST) curriculum and the Drug Evaluation and Classification (DEC) Program by providing officers with general knowledge related to drug impairment and by promoting the use of DREs in states that have the DEC Program. One of the more significant aspects of ARIDE is its review and required student demonstration of the SFST proficiency requirements. The ARIDE program also stresses the importance of securing the most appropriate biological sample to identify substances likely causing impairment.

See [here](#) for further information.

What is a DRE?

A drug recognition expert or drug recognition evaluator (DRE) is a law enforcement officer trained to recognize impairment in drivers under the influence of drugs other than, or in addition to, alcohol. The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) coordinates the International Drug Evaluation and Classification (DEC) Program with support from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) of the U.S. Department of Transportation. In addition to officers, who are certified as DREs, the DEC Program educates prosecutors and toxicologists on the DRE process and the drug categories.

See [here](#) for further information.



Preparing for Legal Cannabis: A View From a State Trooper in a Medical-Only State

Missouri legalized marijuana for medical use in December 2018. Looking back on legalization in our state, we believe a few topics are important to understand.

First, the initial reaction from law enforcement and prosecutors was one of panic. When Missouri legalized marijuana, it happened unexpectedly. In 2018, there were multiple ballot measures to amend the Missouri Constitution to legalize medical marijuana, though no one on the law enforcement side expected these measures would pass. This was mistake number one. Rather than being caught off guard, officers and prosecutors should have been preparing for legalization and familiarizing themselves with the proposed amendments. Do not ignore the idea marijuana may be legalized in your state, sooner than later.

Second, there was a tendency to resist the reality of legal marijuana. This seemed to come from the more seasoned officers, though it was not them alone. Rather than denying the fact legal marijuana had passed, law enforcement should have begun to train their officers on the rules and regulations. Officers in Missouri received no training from the state and relied on their independent research, hired outside entities to train them, or to this day have received no training on the topic. This has lead to the seizure of marijuana, which may have been a illegal seizure at the time; however, it still received a lot of pressure from cannabis advocates and media alike. The main reason for this was no one had been trained on the medical rules and regulations of medical marijuana and could not articulate why the marijuana seizure was illegal. This lead to state prosecutors dismissing charges or not filing cases.

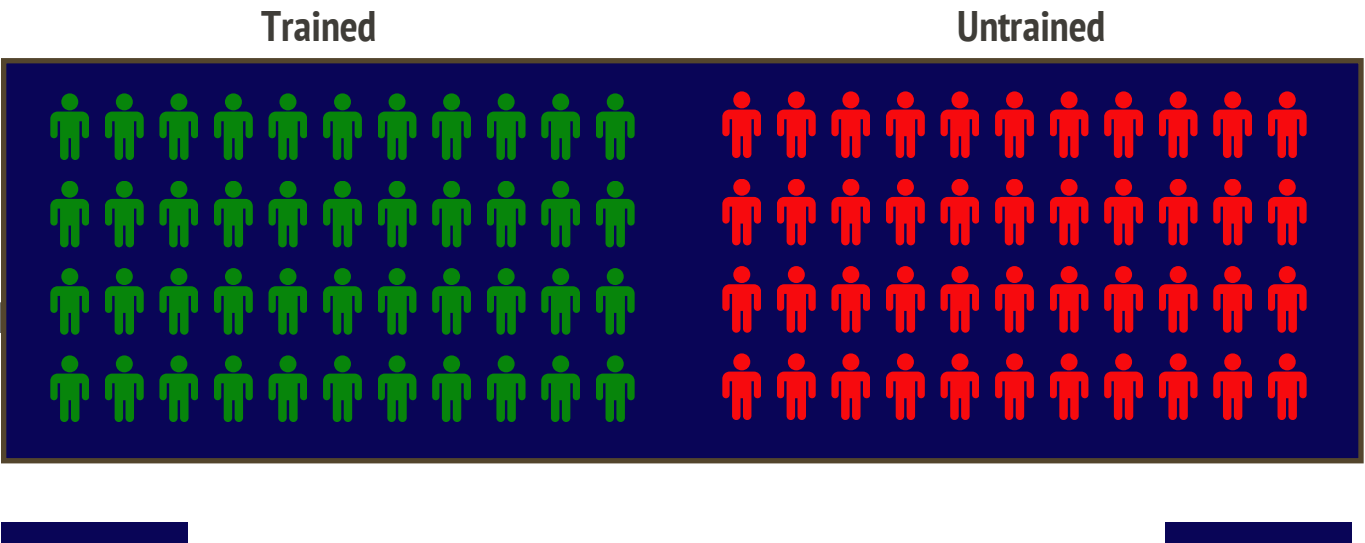
Third, there was mass confusion. Without warning, officers began stopping citizens who had what we refer to in Missouri as Qualified Patient Medical Marijuana cards. These cards allow for the legal possession of marijuana. Officers had expected to be notified when the cards began to be issued; however, they were not. This lead to officers contacting citizens who possessed marijuana and a medical card, though the officers had received no training on how to proceed. Initially, the possession of marijuana began to happen when there was no legal medical marijuana facility open to sell marijuana legally. Numerous questions began to arise, specifically on searching vehicles and what to do if someone had too much marijuana.

Currently, officers are accepting the legality of marijuana but know very little about the rules and regulations that govern the program or what they as officers can and cannot do. Training on medical marijuana rules and regulations has continued by private entities and has even begun to be funded by the medical marijuana industry. To date, some officers are unaware the medical program is currently up and running. This is due to a lack of communication by state entities to these agencies.

What should law enforcement do after legalization?

If your state has passed a legal marijuana measure, the answer is simple: Your officers need to be trained on a minimum of two topics.

- 1. The rules and regulations of the legal marijuana program
- 2. Cannabis impairment detection



Important Training Topics

Officers and prosecutors alike will need to be trained on the rules and regulations of the legal marijuana program. This training needs to come from a reliable source who understands your state's legal marijuana program. Though many states have similar legal marijuana programs, each state is uniquely different.

There are many portions of the legal marijuana program that are not directly applicable to law enforcement or prosecutors. Answering the following questions will give law enforcement and prosecutors a solid foundation of understanding legal marijuana.

1. When will residents be able to purchase or possess marijuana?
2. How much can be purchased and possessed by a single person?
3. When will medical marijuana cards begin to be issued?
4. What will the cards look like?
5. How can officers check the validity of these cards?
6. Does your state recognize out-of-state medical marijuana cards?
7. Can your resident purchase in another state and bring that medical marijuana back?
8. How is marijuana required to be packaged?
9. Can a medical marijuana patient have a caregiver? If so, can the caregiver possess and purchase their patient's marijuana?
10. How many patients can a caregiver have under their care?
11. Can medical marijuana patients cultivate marijuana at home?
12. If patients can cultivate marijuana at home, how many plants may they cultivate and under what conditions?
13. What should officers do if they contact a medical marijuana patient with more marijuana than they are allowed to possess or more plants than they are allowed to cultivate?
14. What if a medical marijuana patient possesses marijuana legally and a firearm simultaneously?
15. Are officers able to search the vehicle based on the odor of marijuana? This question should be answered in the case where a person does possess a medical marijuana card and when they do not.
16. If the officer smells marijuana emitting from a vehicle, the driver possesses a medical marijuana card, but denies consent to search the vehicle, can the officer call a K-9? This question should be answered when the K-9 is and is not trained to smell marijuana.

Colorado Impacts of Marijuana Legalization

The Colorado Division of Criminal Justice's Office of Research and Statistics has published new information on the "[Impacts on Marijuana Legalization in Colorado](#)." This information includes legal marijuana data on

- Crime
- Impaired driving
- Hospitalizations
- Usage rates and more

As always, science is ever evolving and facts can change with time. Please consider the facts from any source.



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Other Resources

Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE) and Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) Manuals:

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)

<https://www.nhtsa.gov/enforcement-justice-services/drug-evaluation-and-classification-program-advanced-roadside-impaired>

The Cannabis Effect on Crime: Time-Series Analysis of Crime in Colorado and Washington State—Research study:
Justice Quarterly

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/07418825.2019.1666903?needAccess=true&>

Colorado Crashes by County 2000–2019:

Colorado Department of Transportation

<https://www.codot.gov/safety/traffic-safety/assets/crash-data/crashes-by-county>

Colorado Crashes by Human Contributing Factor 2005–2019:

Colorado Department of Transportation

<https://www.codot.gov/safety/traffic-safety/assets/crash-data/crashes-by-human-contributing-factor>

Colorado Distracted Driver Data 2012–2017:

Colorado Department of Transportation

<https://www.codot.gov/programs/library/traffic/safety-crash-data/crash-data/distracted-drivers-in-crashes/2012-2015-all-distracted-drivers-in-crashes>

Colorado Division of Criminal Justice Publishes Report on Colorado DUI Offenses:

Colorado Department of Public Safety: Division of Criminal Justice

<https://dcj.colorado.gov/news-article/colorado-division-of-criminal-justice-publishes-report-on-colorado-dui-offenses>

Colorado Fatal Crash Data:

Colorado Department of Transportation

<https://www.codot.gov/safety/traffic-safety/assets/fatal-crash-data-city-county/city-and-county>

Colorado Historical Fatal Crash Trends:

Colorado Department of Transportation

https://www.codot.gov/programs/library/traffic/safety-crash-data/fatal-crash-data-city-county/historical_fatal.pdf

Colorado public outreach program for responsible marijuana use:

Responsibility Grows Here

<https://responsibilitygrowshere.com>

Colorado Vehicle Operators Charged with DUI in Crashes by County 2017–2019:

Colorado Department of Transportation

<https://www.codot.gov/safety/traffic-safety/assets/crash-data/vehicle-operators-charged-with-dui-in-crashes-by-county>

Driving under the influence of alcohol and illicit drugs (2016, Dec 27 The CBHSQ Report):

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

https://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/report_2688/ShortReport-2688.pdf

Drug effects monographs and toxicology services information:

Colorado Bureau of Investigation Toxicology Services

<https://cbi.colorado.gov/sections/forensic-services/toxicology-services>

Drug impaired driving resources:

Governors Highway Safety Association

<https://www.ghsa.org>

Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) Section:

International Association of Chiefs of Police

<https://www.theiacp.org/projects/the-international-drug-evaluation-classification-program>

Everything you wanted to know about cannabis:

Politico

<https://www.politico.com/interactives/2019/cannabis-glossary-thc-cbd-questions/>

Expansive list of state laws regarding marijuana and impairment:

National Marijuana Institute

<https://www.thenmi.org>

Extraction, science, and testing resources and opinions:

Analytical Cannabis

<https://www.analyticalcannabis.com>

Healthy Kids Colorado Survey:

Colorado Department of Public Health & Environment

<https://cdphe.colorado.gov/center-for-health-and-environmental-data/survey-research/healthy-kids-colorado-survey-data>

Highway safety and general marijuana information:

Insurance Institute for Highway Safety research

<https://www.iihs.org>

Impacts of Marijuana Legalization in Colorado (October 2018): Report of preliminary data for Public Safety—arrests, court filings, traffic safety, illegal cultivation and diversion to other states; Public Health—adult usage, hospitalizations, and poison control; Youth Impacts—usage, arrests, school suspensions; and other information:

Colorado Department of Public Safety: Division of Criminal Justice

https://cdpsdocs.state.co.us/ors/docs/reports/2018-SB13-283_Rpt.pdf

Impaired driving case law resources for judges:

Traffic Resource Center

<http://www.trafficresourcecenter.org>

Information on licensing, laws and regulation, compliance, and stats and resources for commercial marijuana businesses:

Colorado Marijuana Enforcement Division

<https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/enforcement/marijuanaenforcement>

Marijuana health effects:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Marijuana and Public Health

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

Measuring the Criminal Justice System Impacts of Marijuana Legalization and Decriminalization Using State Data:

Report for the U.S. Department of Justice using data from states with legalized marijuana

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/253137.pdf-fars>

NHTSA Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS):

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)

<https://www.nhtsa.gov/research-data/fatality-analysis-reporting-system-fars>

Research and general information:

National Institute on Drug Abuse

<https://www.drugabuse.gov>

Resources on driving behavior and prevention:

Mothers Against Drunk Driving

<https://www.madd.org>

Resources on policy and community outreach:

Stop Drugged Driving

<https://www.stopdruggeddriving.org>

Statistics, data, and accident reports:

National Transportation Safety Board

<https://www.nts.gov>

Traffic Safety Considerations for Marijuana Legalization NYPTI Interviews:

Traffic Safety Advocacy & Research for AAA National

Podcast featuring Jacob Nelson, Director of Traffic Safety Advocacy and Research for the AAA National office, discussing a number of traffic safety considerations for marijuana legalization in New York State.

<https://soundcloud.com/user-948839040/03-17-2021-traffic-safety-considerations-for-marijuana-legalization-nypti-interviews>

2020 Marijuana Handbook:

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