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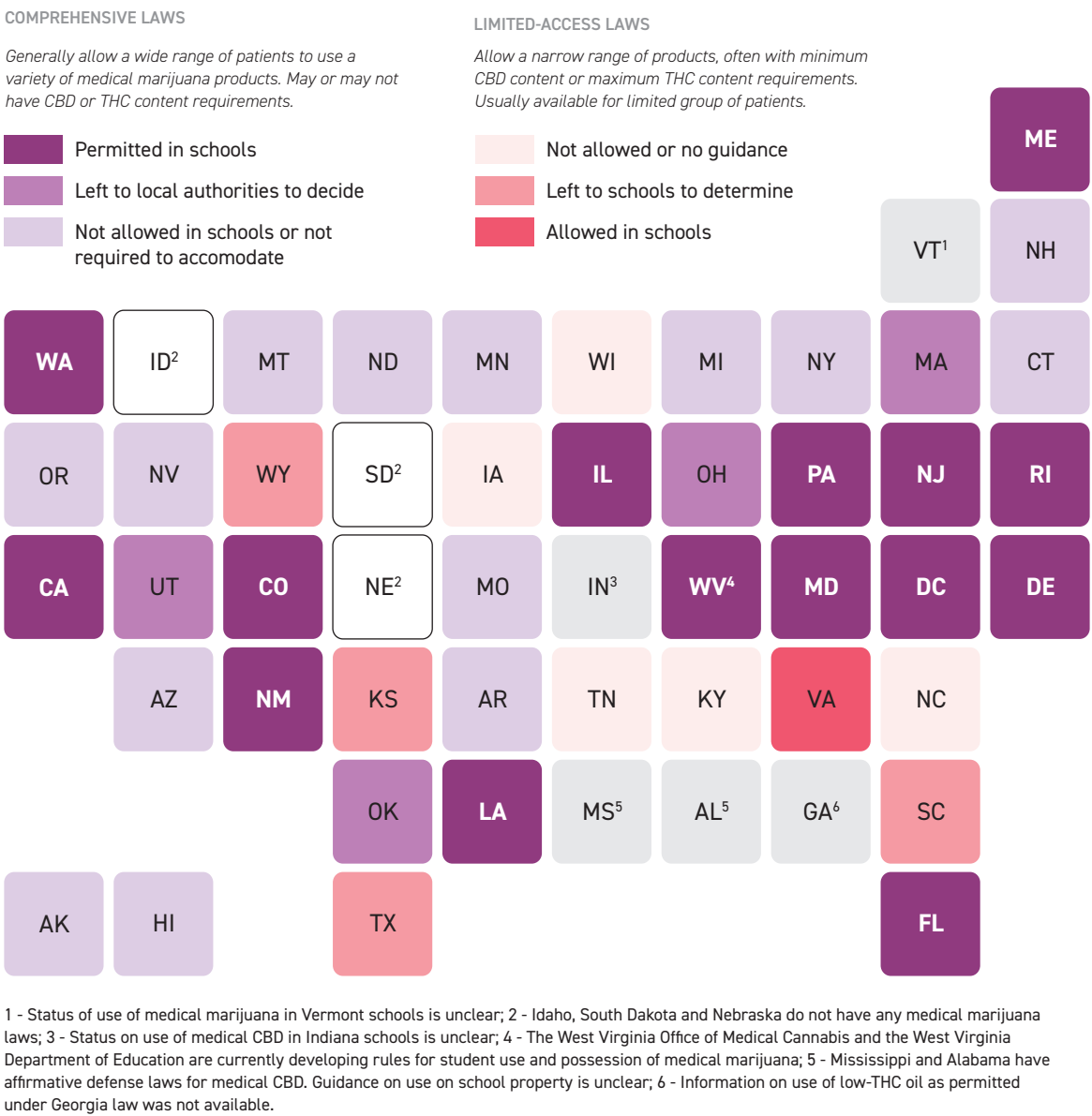
Tracking state rules for medical marijuana in school

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Most states allow use of some form of medical marijuana, CBD or related products. Fourteen states and D.C. explicitly allow minors to use some form of medical marijuana in school, while four leave the decision to local authorities.

Because marijuana remains illegal at the federal level, and most schools receive some federal money, schools put those dollars at risk by allowing marijuana on school campuses. Federal penalties for distributing marijuana and other drugs can be especially steep when offenses occur at school.

Where qualifying minors may use medical marijuana on school grounds



Over 20 states allow or do not ban the use of medical marijuana (or CBD) in school

Some states have **comprehensive medical marijuana laws**, which allow qualifying patients to use various kinds of medical marijuana. Other states have **limited-access laws**, which allow a narrower range of patients to use certain products, like medical CBD. Eighteen comprehensive-law states and D.C. allow qualifying minors to use medical marijuana on school property (or leave the decision to local authorities), while five limited-access states do not explicitly prohibit medical CBD or similar products on school property.

States that allow minors to use medical marijuana on school grounds usually require that they are a qualified medical marijuana patient, meaning they meet

state requirements. Parents, legal guardians or other caregivers are often required to consent to and supervise the minor's use of medical marijuana. However, even in states that allow the practice, many schools don't allow the use of medical marijuana over fears of losing federal funding.

"School property" may vary from state to state and includes the school facility, but may also include school transportation and other educational facilities. Many states also prohibit the administration of smokeable or vaporized medical marijuana to children, whether on or off school property.

States that allow minors to use medical marijuana on school property or grounds

These states allow minors to use medical marijuana on school property or grounds. States may leave implementation to schools. They may also leave it up to schools to decide if students can use medical marijuana on campus, even if it is allowed by law.

States designate who can administer medical marijuana

States designate where medical marijuana can be administered

COMPREHENSIVE MEDICAL MARIJUANA LAWS

California	School boards or similar bodies may set policies for parents or guardians to administer medical marijuana.
Colorado	A parent, primary caregiver or designated school personnel may administer medical marijuana, in a way that does not affect other students.
Delaware	A designated caregiver may administer medical marijuana.
Florida	Each school board is to adopt policies to allow qualified students to use medical marijuana.
Illinois	A parent, guardian or designated medical marijuana caregiver is allowed to administer medical marijuana. A school administrator or nurse may also administer or supervise a student self-administering medical marijuana.
Maine	A parent, guardian or other designated primary caregiver may administer medical marijuana.
Maryland	Designated caregivers may administer medical marijuana to qualified minors. School administrators may not administer medical marijuana unless they are the child's caregiver.
New Jersey	School boards and nonpublic school administrators are to develop policies to allow parents, guardians and designated caregivers to administer medical cannabis, in designated places in a school.
New Mexico	School boards and charter schools are required to establish policies and procedures to allow primary caregivers (parents and legal guardians) or designated school staff to administer medical marijuana, and for possession and storage of medical marijuana on school grounds.
Pennsylvania	Parents, legal guardians or caregivers may administer medical marijuana.
Rhode Island	A "certified school nurse teacher" may administer non-smokeable, non-vaporized marijuana.
Washington	School districts must develop and implement policies that would allow a designated provider to administer medical marijuana.
Washington, D.C.	A health professional may administer medical marijuana in a school health suite. Protocols must be in place to ensure health and safety of others is not adversely affected.

LIMITED ACCESS LAWS

South Carolina	South Carolina law requires the use of individual health plans for students to take medicine at school. Qualifying students would have to follow those plans to use medical CBD, which is allowed under the state's limited-access law.
Texas	There is no conclusive position in Texas about the use of medical marijuana in schools. A 2019 Texas Association of School Boards memo advised Texas' Compassionate Use law would allow qualifying students to use low-THC cannabis products, including FDA-approved Epidiolex, on school grounds. TASB advised schools would have to consider other cases outside of Compassionate Use criteria on an individual basis.
Virginia	Virginia law protects school nurses and similar employees from prosecution under the state's limited access law. These professionals would not be prosecuted for possessing, storing or dispensing CBD oil or THC-A oil to students with valid written certification.

Sources: POLITICO Pro reports; POLITICO Pro Legislative Compass; Colorado, Illinois and New York assemblies; California, Maine, New Jersey, New Mexico and West Virginia state legislatures; Departments of Education of Colorado, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Nevada, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina and Tennessee; Departments of Health of Arkansas, Minnesota, New Jersey, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Washington state; Missouri and New Hampshire Departments of Health and Human Services; Alaska Department of Law; Arizona Revised Statutes; Connecticut Department of Consumer Protection; DC Public Schools; Delaware Department of Health and Social Services, Department of Public Health; Delaware state code; Hawaii State Department of Health, Medical Cannabis Registry Program; Illinois State Board of Education; Iowa Administrative Code; Maine Office of Marijuana Policy; Maine Revised Statutes; Maryland Medical Cannabis Commission; Massachusetts Cannabis Control Commission; Massachusetts Department of Elementary and Secondary Education; Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs; New Hampshire Therapeutic Cannabis Program; New Mexico Public Education Department; North Dakota Century Code; State Medical Board of Ohio; State of Ohio Board of Pharmacy; Texas Association of School Boards; Utah Department of Health, Center for Medical Cannabis; Vermont Agency of Education; Virginia Department of Health Professions; West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources; Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction; Americans for Safe Access; The Arizona Republic; Westword; the Marijuana Policy Project; the National Conference of State Legislatures; the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws