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edicine

- Smoked marijuana has no currently accepted or proven medical use in the United States and is not an approved medical treatment.¹

Glaucoma Research Foundation

-Moderately long-term studies have shown that cannabis has no proven effect on glaucoma.²

American Lung Association

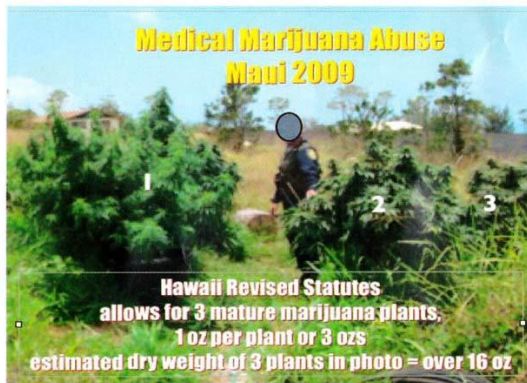
- Marijuana smoke contains a greater amount of carcinogens than tobacco smoke.³

Institute of Medicine

Marijuana and Medicine: Assessing the Science Base⁴

-Smoked marijuana is a crude THC delivery system that also delivers harmful substances.

-Numerous studies suggest that marijuana smoke is an important risk factor in the development of respiratory disease.



The American Cancer Society

-“Does not advocate inhaling smoke, nor the legalization of marijuana...”⁵

American Academy of Pediatrics

- “...any change in the legal status of marijuana, even if limited to adults, could affect the prevalence of use among adolescents.”⁶

American Medical Association

Policies⁷

-Discourages marijuana use

-Believes a plea of marijuana intoxication is not a defense in any criminal proceeding

-Cannabis is a dangerous drug and is a public health concern

-Sale and possession of marijuana should not be legalized

-Does not endorse:

*State-based medical cannabis programs

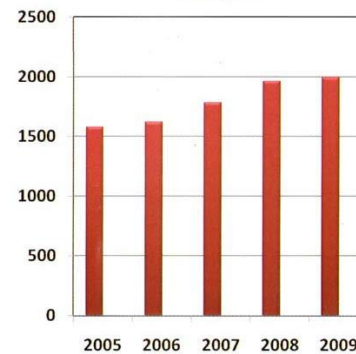
*Legalization

YES! MARIJUANA IS ADDICTIVE

Approximately 9% of adults who use marijuana develop an addiction to it. The number goes up to 1 in 6 for those who start using in their teens, and to 25-50% among daily users.⁸



Hawai'i Treatment Admissions for Marijuana All Ages



-In 2009 there were 1,997 people in treatment for marijuana compared to 1,961 for amphetamines.⁹

- Among people who begin smoking marijuana before age of 18, addiction rises to 17%.¹⁰

-In 2008, 25.8 million Americans aged 12 and older had abused marijuana at least once in the year prior to being surveyed.¹¹

HEALTH RISKS

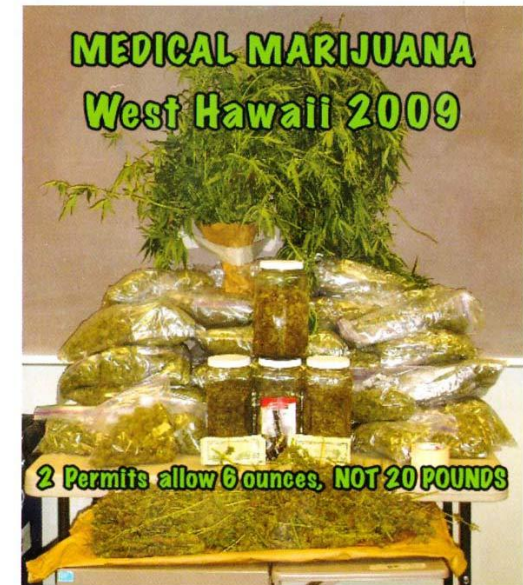
-Marijuana intoxication can cause distorted perceptions, impaired coordination, difficulty in thinking and problem solving, and problems with learning and memory.¹²

-Studies have shown an association between chronic marijuana use and increased rates of anxiety, depression, suicidal thoughts, and schizophrenia.¹³

-Other research has shown marijuana smoke to contain carcinogens and to be an irritant to the lungs. In fact, marijuana smoke contains 50-70% percent more carcinogenic hydrocarbons than does tobacco smoke.¹⁴

-Marijuana use is associated with dependence, respiratory and mental illness, poor motor performance, and impaired cognitive and immune system functioning, among other negative effects.¹⁵

- In 1990 the Delta 9 - Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the active ingredient in marijuana had an average potency of 2%-3% however, in 2009 the average was between 12%-13%. The highest THC sample from marijuana in the United States as of March 2009 is 37%.¹⁶



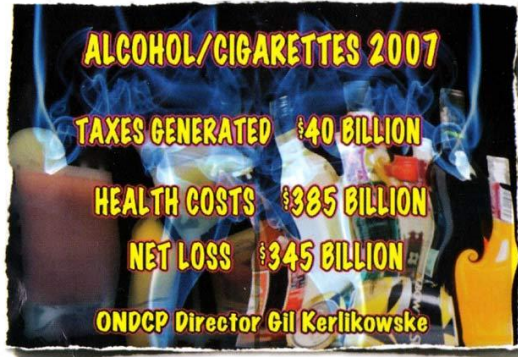
DRUGGED DRIVING

- Marijuana has a significant impact on driver impairment causing up to a three-fold increase in accidents.¹⁰

-In a study of seriously injured drivers, 26.9% tested positive for marijuana while 11.6% tested positive for cocaine, and 5.6% tested positive for either methamphetamine or amphetamine.¹⁷

COSTS TO SOCIETY

The costs to society of alcohol and tobacco – substances that are legal and taxed – are *much greater* than the revenue they generate.



Honolulu Advertiser:
Pearl City shooting tied to marijuana buy
 Posted on: Tuesday, November 11, 2003

By Peter Boylan
 Advertiser Staff Writer

A 24-year-old man wounded in the shooting at the Pearl City Shopping Center parking lot Nov. 1 testified yesterday that he was shot and his friend killed following an argument over the price of a quarter pound of marijuana.

Honolulu Advertiser:
Murder suspects indicted
 Posted on: Friday, April 23, 2010

By Jim Dooley
 Advertiser Staff Writer

...“dispute over drug money and the way the marijuana operation was being operated.”

Honolulu Star-Advertiser:
Marijuana plants stolen in Big Isle home invasion
A resident is beaten by two men, one with a rifle
 POSTED: 05:18 p.m. HST, Sep 15, 2010

REFERENCES

- ¹ New York Times, April 21, 2006.
- ² Glaucoma Research Foundation, www.glaucoma.org, article by John Hetherington, MD, Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology of University of California at San Francisco.
- ³ American Lung Association, www.lungusa.org
- ⁴ Institute of Medicine, www.iom.edu.
- ⁵ “Experts: Pot Smoking Is Not Best Choice to Treat Chemo Side-Effects.” American Cancer Society. May 22, 2001.
- ⁶ Committee on Substance Abuse and Committee on Adolescence, “Legalization of Marijuana: Potential Impact on Youth.” *Pediatrics* Vol. 113, No. 6 (June 6, 2004; 1825-1826). See also, Joffe, Alain, MD, MPH, and Yancy, Samuel, MD. “(Legalization of Marijuana: Potential Impact on Youth.” *Pediatrics* Vol. 113, No. 6 (June 6, 2004): e632-e638h.
- ⁷ American Medical Association, www.ama-assn.org.
- ⁸ Research Report Series, “Marijuana Abuse” National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), NIH Publication Number 10-3859, Revised September 2010.
- ⁹ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, Treatment Episode Data.
- ¹⁰ Honolulu Star Advertiser: California Society of Addiction Medicine (10/07/10).
- ¹¹ National Survey on Drug Use and Health, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration (SAMHSA) website.
- ¹² Pope HG, Gruber AJ, Hudson JI, Huestis MA, Yurgelun-Todd D. Neuropsychological performance in long-term cannabis users. *Arch Gen Psychiatry* 58(10):909–915, 2001.
- ¹³ Moore TH, Zammit S, Lingford-Hughes A, et al. Cannabis use and risk of psychotic or affective mental health outcomes: A systematic review. *Lancet* 370(9584):319–328, 2007.
- ¹⁴ Hoffman, D.; Brunnemann, K.D.; Gori, G.B.; and Wynder, E.E.L. On the carcinogenicity of marijuana smoke. In: V.C. Runeckles, ed., *Recent Advances in Phytochemistry*. New York: Plenum, 1975.
- ¹⁵ See Moore, B.A., et al, Respiratory effects of marijuana and tobacco use in a U.S. sample, *Journal of General Internal Medicine* 20(1):33-37, 2005. Also see Tashkin, D.P., Smoked marijuana as a cause of lung injury, *Monaldi Archives for Chest Disease* 63(2):93-100, 2005. Other evidence on the effect of marijuana on lung function and the respiratory system, and the link with mental illness, can be found in expert reviews offered by Hall W.D. and Pacula, R.L. (2003), *Cannabis use and dependence: Public health and public policy*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press and Room, R. Fischer, B. Hall, W. Lenton, S. and Reuter P. (2009), *Cannabis Policy: Moving beyond stalemate*, The Global Cannabis Commission Report, the Beckley Foundation. Room et al. write, “Cannabis use and psychotic symptoms are associated in general population surveys and the relationship persists after adjusting for confounders. The best evidence that these associations may be causal comes from longitudinal studies of large representative cohorts.” Further, on page 26, they write: “... animal studies suggest that high doses of cannabis extracts and of THC impair immune functioning.” Also see Degenhardt, L. & Hall, W. (2006). Is cannabis a contributory cause of psychosis? *Canadian Journal of Psychiatry*, 51: 556-565. A major study examining young people and, importantly, a subset of sibling pairs was released in February 2010 and concluded that marijuana use at a young age significantly increased the risk of psychosis in young adulthood. See McGrath, J., et al. (2010), Association between cannabis use and psychosis-related outcomes using sibling pair analysis in a cohort of young adults, *Archives of General Psychiatry*.
- ¹⁶ Quarterly Report Potency Monitoring Project, Report 104, December 16, 2008 thru March 15, 2009, Dr. Mahmoud A. ElSohly, Ph.D, Director NIDA Marijuana Project, University of Mississippi, School of Pharmacy.
- ¹⁷ J. Michael Walsh, Ron Flegel, Randolph Atkins, Leo A. Cangianelli, Carnell Cooper, Christopher Welsh and Timothy J. Kerns, Drug and Alcohol Use Among Drivers Admitted to a Level-1 Trauma Center, Accident Analysis and Prevention, Volume 37, Issue 5, Pages 894-901 (September 2005)

Hawai'i Police Department
 Maui Police Department
 Honolulu Police Department
 Kaula'i Police Department
 State of Hawai'i Narcotics Enforcement Division



KNOW THE FACTS
MARIJUANA IS NOT MEDICINE
MARIJUANA IS ADDICTIVE
HEALTH RISKS
COSTS TO SOCIETY

“...SCIENCE SHOULD
 DETERMINE WHAT A MEDICINE
 IS, NOT POPULAR VOTE.”

Gil Kerlikowske

Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy



The Maui Police Department opposes the following bills; S.B. 58 - which would increase the amount of marijuana one could possess, S.B. 175 - which transfer the jurisdiction over medical marijuana laws from the Department of Public Safety to the Department of Health, S.B. 1458 - which would create three classes of medical marijuana licenses and S.B. 1460 - which would establish a civil violation for the possession of one ounce or less of marijuana that is subject to a fine of not more than \$100 and would delete the reporting requirements of the board of education for students possessing one ounce or less of marijuana.

Please go to the link below and submit your testimony online.

<http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2011/>