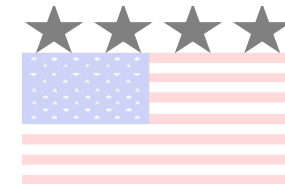


MARIJUANA: CHILDREN, THE WORK PLACE, AND MEDICINE

**Presentation to:
Californians for Drug Free Youth
2010 National Marijuana Initiative (NMI) &
California Campaign Against Marijuana Planting
(CAMP) Conference**

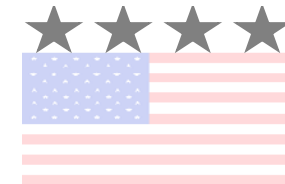
May 10, 2010

**BARRY R. McCAFFREY
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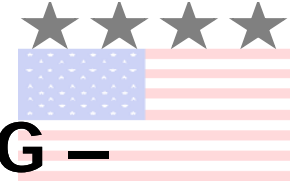
90% OF AMERICANS DID NOT USE MARIJUANA LAST YEAR

- Marijuana is the most commonly used illicit drug. According to the 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 102 million Americans aged 12 or older have tried marijuana at least once in their lifetimes (41% of the U.S. population).
- The number of past year marijuana users in 2008 was approximately 25.8 M (10.3% of the population) & the number of past month marijuana users was 15.2M(6.1%).
- Among 12-17 year olds, 6.7% reported past month marijuana use. 16.5% of 18-25 year olds and 4.2% of those aged 26 or older reported past month use of marijuana.
- In 2008, there were 2.2M persons aged 12 or older who had used marijuana for the first time within the past 12 months; this averages to about 6,000 initiates per day.
- A 2002 SAMHSA report, concludes that the younger children are when they first use marijuana, the more likely they are to use cocaine and heroin and become dependent on drugs as adults.
- Results of the 2008 [Monitoring the Future](#) survey indicate that 14.6% of eighth graders, 29.9% of tenth graders, and 42.6% of twelfth graders reported lifetime use of marijuana.



80% OF STUDENTS DID NOT USE MARIJUANA LAST MONTH

- The 2007 [Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System \(YRBSS\)](#) study by the [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention \(CDC\)](#) survey indicates that 38.1% of high school students reported using marijuana at some point in their lifetimes.
- Additional YRBSS results indicate that 19.7% of students reported current (past month) use of marijuana.
- Approximately 47.5% of college students and 56.7% of young adults (ages 19–28) surveyed in 2007 reported lifetime use of marijuana.
- According to data from the Bureau of Justice Statistics, approximately 77.6% of State prisoners and 71.2% of Federal prisoners surveyed in 2004 indicated that they used marijuana/hashish at some point in their lives.



IF YOUR LIFE REQUIRES CLEAR THINKING – CHRONIC MARIJUANA USE WILL BE A PROBLEM

- Marijuana abuse is associated with many detrimental health effects. These effects can include respiratory illnesses, problems with learning and memory, increased heart rate, and impaired coordination.
- A number of studies have also shown an association between chronic marijuana use and increased rates of anxiety, depression, suicidal ideation, and schizophrenia.
- Long-term marijuana abuse can lead to addiction. Withdrawal symptoms may include irritability, sleeplessness, decreased appetite, anxiety, and drug craving.
- Someone who smokes marijuana regularly may have many of the same respiratory problems that tobacco smokers do, such as daily cough and phlegm production, more frequent acute chest illnesses, a heightened risk of lung infections, and a greater tendency toward obstructed airways.
- Cancer of the respiratory tract and lungs may also be promoted by marijuana smoke. Marijuana has the potential to promote cancer of the lungs and other parts of the respiratory tract because marijuana smoke contains 50 percent to 70 percent more carcinogenic hydrocarbons than does tobacco smoke.
- Marijuana's damage to short-term memory seems to occur because THC alters the way in which information is processed by the hippocampus, a brain area responsible for memory formation.



MARIJUANA USE CARRIES SIGNIFICANT HEALTH RISKS, WHICH INCREASE AS THE DRUG'S USE INCREASES

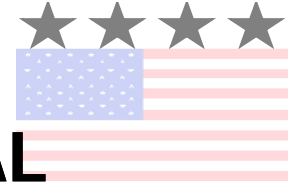
- In one study, researchers compared marijuana smoking and nonsmoking 12th-graders' scores on standardized tests of verbal and mathematical skills. Those who were heavy marijuana smokers, i.e., those who used marijuana seven or more times per week, scored significantly lower in 12th grade than nonsmokers.
- A study of college students found that among heavy users of marijuana critical skills related to attention, memory, and learning were significantly impaired, even after they had not used the drug for at least 24 hours.
- Of an estimated 113 million emergency department (ED) visits in the U.S. during 2006, the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) estimates that 1,742,887 were drug-related. DAWN data indicate that marijuana was involved in 290,563 ED visits.
- From 1997 to 2007, the number of admissions to treatment in which marijuana was the primary drug of abuse increased from 197,840 in 1997 to 287,933 in 2007. Marijuana admissions represented 12.3% of the total drug/alcohol admissions to treatment during 1997 and 15.8% of the treatment admissions in 2007.



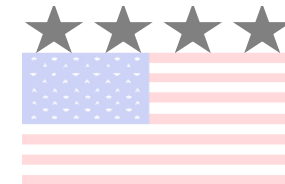
IF YOU GOT LOCKED UP FOR MARIJUANA OFFENSES – YOU WERE MOST LIKELY DOING SOME SIGNIFICANT CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

- According to the FBI there were an estimated total of 1,841,182 state and local arrests for drug abuse violations in the United States during 2007. Of these drug abuse violation arrests, 5.3% were for the sale/manufacture of marijuana and 42.1% were for marijuana possession.
- According to the National Drug Intelligence Center there were 5,039 Federal marijuana-related arrests during 2006.
- During FY 2008, there were 6,337 Federal offenders sentenced for marijuana-related charges in U.S. Courts. Approximately 97.8% of these cases involved trafficking and 1.6% of cases involved simple possession.
- The Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program is designed to gather information on drug use and related matters from adult male offenders in 10 U.S. locations within 48 hours of arrest. In 9 out of the 10 sites, in 2008 45% or more of the arrestees reported using marijuana within the past year.

MARIJUANA PRODUCTION AND TRAFFICKING IS DANGEROUS CRIMINAL ACTIVITY, DOMINATED BY MEXICAN CARTELS

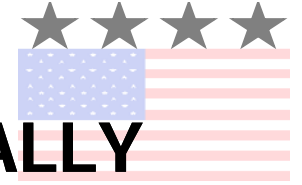


- The threat associated with marijuana trafficking and abuse is rising, which is largely the result of a growing demand for high-potency marijuana and a related increase in the drug's availability.
- Most foreign-source marijuana smuggled into the United States enters through or between points of entry at the U.S.-Mexico border. During 2006, more than 1 million KGs of marijuana were seized along the Southwest Border. Cannabis cultivation in Mexico remains high and most of the marijuana produced in that country is destined for U.S. drug markets.
- There have been recent increases in cannabis cultivation and marijuana production within the United States.
- According to officers with the Forest Service and other agencies, many of California's illegal marijuana fields are controlled not by peace loving flower children but by employees of Mexican drug trafficking organizations carrying high-powered assault weapons.



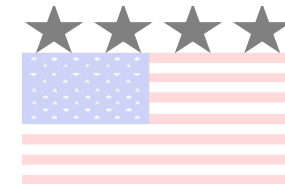
DRUG USE IS NOT INEVITABLE

- Drug prevention is a must – and it must start at the kitchen table, be on the curriculum in schools -- and be reinforced in: athletic programs; religious programs; pediatric offices; and in extra-curricular activities.
- Kids that are busy are less likely to abuse drugs – the most dangerous time for kids is when they are home unsupervised after school.
- Prevention programs must be fact-based -- there are lots of programs that have been demonstrated to be effective.
- Parent-led and community-supported programs are essential.
- Californians for Drug Free Youth, D.A.R.E., Illinois Drug Education Alliance and many other prevention organizations are determined to keep our kids drug-free.



MARIJUANA DOES NOT HAVE SCIENTIFICALLY DEMONSTRATED MEDICAL VALUE

- Marijuana is a Schedule I substance under the Controlled Substances Act. Schedule I drugs are classified as having a high potential for abuse, no currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States, and a lack of accepted safety for use of the drug under medical supervision.
- In the case of *United States v. Oakland Cannabis Club* the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that marijuana has no medical value as determined by Congress. The opinion of the court stated that: "In the case of the Controlled Substances Act, the statute reflects a determination that marijuana has no medical benefits worthy of an exception outside the confines of a government-approved research project." The case reached the U.S. Supreme Court after the federal government sought an injunction in 1998 against the Oakland Cannabis Buyers Cooperative and five other marijuana distributors in California.
- The United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit issued a ruling on May 24, 2002, upholding DEA's determination that marijuana must remain a schedule I controlled substance. The Court of Appeals rejected an appeal that contended that marijuana does not meet the legal criteria for classification in the most restrictive schedule I.



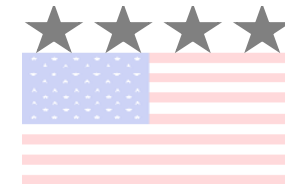
INHALED MARIJUANA SMOKE IS DANGEROUS

- Marijuana as a smoked product has never proven to be medically beneficial. Marijuana smoke is a crude THC delivery system that also sends many harmful substances into the body.
- In 1999, the Institute of Medicine (IOM) published a review of the available scientific evidence in an effort to assess the potential health benefits of marijuana. The review concluded that smoking marijuana is not recommended for any long-term medical use, and “marijuana is not a modern medicine.”
- Pot advocates claim that marijuana can alleviate numerous maladies, including: vaginal pain; genital herpes; writer’s cramp; impotence; nightmares; color blindness; constipation and diarrhea.
- Medicines should not approved in this country by popular vote. Before any drugs can be released for public use they must undergo rigorous clinical trials to demonstrate they are both safe and effective, and then be approved by the Food and Drug Administration. Our investment and confidence in medical science will be seriously undermined if we do not defend the proven process by which medicines are brought to market.



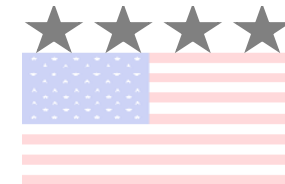
MEDICAL POT HAS BEEN A STALKING HORSE FOR THE NORMALIZATION OF MARIJUANA USE

- In California there is no state regulation or standard of the cultivation and/or distribution of medical marijuana. Establishment of guidelines is up to local jurisdictions, which can widely vary. Marin County allows up to six mature plants, and/or a half-pound dried marijuana. It's neighbor, Sonoma County permits possession of three pounds of marijuana, and allows cultivation up to 99 plants, and doctors may recommend more for "exceptional patients."
- Local and state law enforcement counterparts cannot distinguish between illegal marijuana grows and grows that qualify as medical exemptions. Most self-designated medical marijuana growers are, in fact, growing marijuana for illegal, "recreational" use.
- Elected law enforcement officials, i.e. Sheriffs and District Attorneys in California have been targeted by the "marijuana lobby."
- Law enforcement agencies routinely report that large-scale drug traffickers hide behind and invoke Proposition 215, even when there is no evidence of any medical claim.



THE MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITIES SAY NO

- The DEA and the federal government have strong scientific support to view smoked marijuana as having no documented medical value:
- The American Cancer Society “does not advocate inhaling smoke, nor the legalization of marijuana.”
- The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) believes that “a change in the legal status of marijuana, even if limited to adults, could affect the prevalence of use among adolescents.”
- The National Multiple Sclerosis Society (NMSS) states that studies done to date “have not provided convincing evidence that marijuana benefits people with MS.”
- The British Medical Association (BMA) voiced extreme concern that down-grading the criminal status of marijuana would “mislead” the public into believing that the drug is safe. The BMA maintains that marijuana “has been linked to greater risk of heart disease, lung cancer, bronchitis and emphysema.” The 2004 Deputy Chairman of the BMA’s Board of Science said that “the public must be made aware of the harmful effects we know result from smoking this drug.”
- The American Academy of Pediatrics asserted that, “from a public health perspective, even a small increase in [marijuana] use, whether attributable to increased availability or decreased perception of risk, would have significant ramifications.”
- The Institute of Medicine (IOM) reported that “smoked marijuana . . . is a crude THC delivery system that also delivers harmful substances.” The study concluded that “there is little future in smoked marijuana as a medically approved medication.”



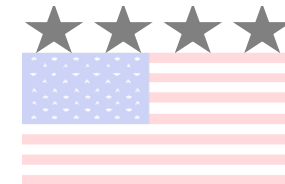
MARINOL IS MEDICINE -- POT IS NOT

- Medical marijuana already exists. It's called Marinol, a pharmaceutical product.
- Marinol is widely available through prescription. It comes in pill form. Alternate means of delivery, such as an inhaler or patch, are being studied. Its active ingredient is synthetic THC, which can relieve the nausea and vomiting associated with chemotherapy and assist with loss of appetite.
- Unlike smoked marijuana – which contains more than 400 different chemicals, including most of the hazardous chemicals found in tobacco smoke, Marinol has been studied and approved by the medical community and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).
- Since the passage of the 1906 Pure Food and Drug Act, any drug that is marketed in the United States must undergo rigorous scientific testing. This approval process verifies claims of drug safety and therapeutic value.
- There are no FDA-approved medications that are smoked. Smoking is a poor way to deliver medicine. The harmful chemicals and carcinogens that are byproducts of smoking create entirely new health problems. There are four times the level of tar in a marijuana cigarette than in a tobacco cigarette.



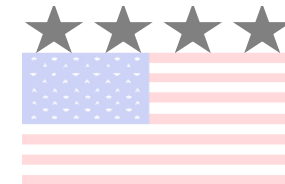
LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND COALITIONS MUST PROTECT OUR COMMUNITIES FROM ILLEGAL DRUGS AND DRUG TRAFFICKERS

- The mission of the National Marijuana Initiative (NMI) is to detect, deter, disrupt, and dismantle drug trafficking organizations (DTO) responsible for domestic marijuana production.
- NMI coordinates investigative, interdiction, and intelligence operations among federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to promote a unified strategy, identify best practices, and provide oversight and expertise.
- Since its inception in FY01, the NMI has provided funding, training, and intelligence support to 220 federal, state, and local law enforcement and land management agencies to advance their efforts to combat the DTOs. These agencies have dedicated personnel to establish multi-agency task forces.
- The results are that over 36 million marijuana plants with an estimated street value of 72 billion dollars have been eradicated, and 43 DTOs have been dismantled.



C.A.M.P. MAKES OUR SOCIETY SAFER AND BETTER

- The goal of the California Campaign Against Marijuana Planting (CAMP) program is to eradicate marijuana illegally cultivated and trafficked in California.
- CAMP seizes more marijuana than any other single organization in the United States, - 4.4m plants (worth \$17.8B) seized in 2009. This phenomenal success is attributable to its partnership with the National Guard, DEA, ONDCP, and more than 75 federal, state, and local agencies.
- In addition to eradicating marijuana plants, CAMP provides critical training to law enforcement agencies throughout California, including federal agencies.
- CAMP also educates the public about the dangers of marijuana cultivation and its devastating impact on our environment.



POT AND THE POLITICAL PROCESS

- California has 30-plus years of experience – for better or worse – with referendum propositions that fundamentally affect how society is organized and governed.
- Passionate, well-funded advocates can hijack the system to attain goals that are unachievable through other channels.
- The ballot box should not be the vehicle for determining what is a safe and effective medicine.
- Pro-pot advocates did not seek to legalize marijuana possession and usage 10 or 15 years ago via proposition 215 because they knew they would not succeed.
- There were more marijuana dispensaries in San Francisco than Starbucks coffee shops in 2008.
- Marijuana legalization legislation will soon be a reality unless concerned Californians act now.
- Drugs are not harmful because they are illegal -- they are illegal because they are harmful.