

**Testimony on SB 928  
Criminal Law- Cannabis – Legalization  
Maryland State Legislature  
March 2, 2017**

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This testimony is based on my own expertise and that of over a dozen top scientists who serve on the Advisory Board of Smart Approaches to Marijuana (SAM). SAM is the leading, non-partisan, non-profit national organization offering a science-based approach to marijuana policy.

I have worked on drug policy issues in the United States and throughout the Western Hemisphere and West Africa for over a decade, including over two years with the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City overseeing approximately \$65 million in U.S.-funded drug demand reduction and anti-corruption programs. That work included acting as the day-to-day liaison with the Mexican addictive substances authority on marijuana issues. I am now a Senior Fellow with the University of Florida’s Drug Policy Institute and Executive Vice President of SAM. I received my Bachelor of Arts from Harvard University and my Juris Doctor from the University of California, Berkeley (Boalt Hall). My work has been featured in newspapers of record in the United States and Mexico, and I have appeared on major television and radio outlets such as the BBC, NPR, and Univisión to speak on this subject.

The non-medical marijuana legalization bill before you, Senate Bill 928, is bad policy and should be opposed. It presents major public health and safety problems for Maryland and will result in enormous costs that will outweigh any revenue received, for six main reasons:

1. SB 928 would reinforce, not diminish, the black market for marijuana, especially given the amounts allowed for personal use and cultivation;
2. SB 928 opens the door to corruption and malfeasance;
3. SB 928 would increase marijuana-related car crashes;
4. SB 928 would be a burden for Maryland’s employers and business community;
5. SB 928 would hurt public health in Maryland; and
6. SB 928 would disproportionately affect lower-income communities of color.

**1) SB 928 will likely reinforce, not diminish, the black market for marijuana**

Perhaps most importantly—and ironically—SB 928 will roll out the red carpet for a larger black market for pot than currently exists. Although this may initially sound counterintuitive, a closer look at what has happened in Colorado, where non-medical marijuana has been legal since 2012, reveals why this is the case.

In February 2015, years after legalization passed, Colorado Attorney General Cynthia Coffman told reporters: “The criminals are still selling on the black market. ... We have plenty of cartel

activity in Colorado (and) plenty of illegal activity that has not decreased at all.”<sup>1</sup> Hard data supports this claim: organized crime filings have skyrocketed in Colorado. The state had one such filing in 2007 and by 2015, it had 40.<sup>2</sup> That surge coincides precisely with the state’s commercialization of medical marijuana in 2008, and legalization of non-medical marijuana in 2012.

Similarly, a federal law enforcement official characterized Colorado as “the black market for the rest of the country,”<sup>3</sup> a statement supported by the sharp increase in seizures of marijuana illegally mailed out of Colorado since legalization. In 2009, the year the state first permitted widespread commercialization of medical marijuana, the U.S. Postal Service intercepted less than a pound of marijuana being shipped from Colorado to other states. In 2012, the year the state legalized non-medical use, 262 pounds were seized, enough for over 250,000 joints. And in 2015, the last year for which data is available, the Postal Service seized 1,246 pounds of Colorado pot, enough for over one million joints.<sup>4</sup> Those figures, of course, only include product that postal officials detected.

The legalization of pot in Colorado appears to have opened the door for Mexican cartel operations in the heart of the United States. A representative of the Colorado Attorney General’s office noted just last year that marijuana legalization “has inadvertently helped fuel the business of Mexican drug cartels...cartels are now trading drugs like heroin for marijuana, and the trade has since opened the door to drug and human trafficking.”<sup>5</sup> Additionally, in late 2015, the Department of Justice announced a wave of prosecutions on federal land in Colorado, resulting in the seizure of 20,000 marijuana plants and over 300 kilograms of dried marijuana. Suspects included Mexican nationals with ties to drug trafficking organizations.<sup>6</sup>

The surge in black marketeering derives from organized criminal groups “hiding in plain sight” in legalized states.<sup>7</sup> Marijuana growing and sales no longer attract the type of attention they did prior to legalization—and the taxes imposed on state-legalized pot necessary to pay for the bureaucratic oversight create a large demand for cheaper product that the black market serves. As an officer on the Colorado Springs police vice and narcotics unit stated, “It has done nothing more than enhance the opportunity for the black market. If you can get it tax-free on the corner,

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<sup>1</sup> “Special report, ‘Clearing the haze:’ Black market is thriving in Colorado.” *Colorado Springs Gazette*, 20 Mar. 2015.

<sup>2</sup> California Secretary of State. California General Election Tuesday November 8, 2016: Official Voter Information Guide. 2016.

<sup>3</sup> “Special report, ‘Clearing the haze:’ Black market is thriving in Colorado.” *Colorado Springs Gazette*, 20 Mar. 2015.

<sup>4</sup> United States Postal Inspection Service, as reported in Rocky Mountain HIDTA Investigative Support Center Strategic Intelligence Unit. *The Legalization of Marijuana in Colorado: The Impact, Volume 4*. Sept. 2016.

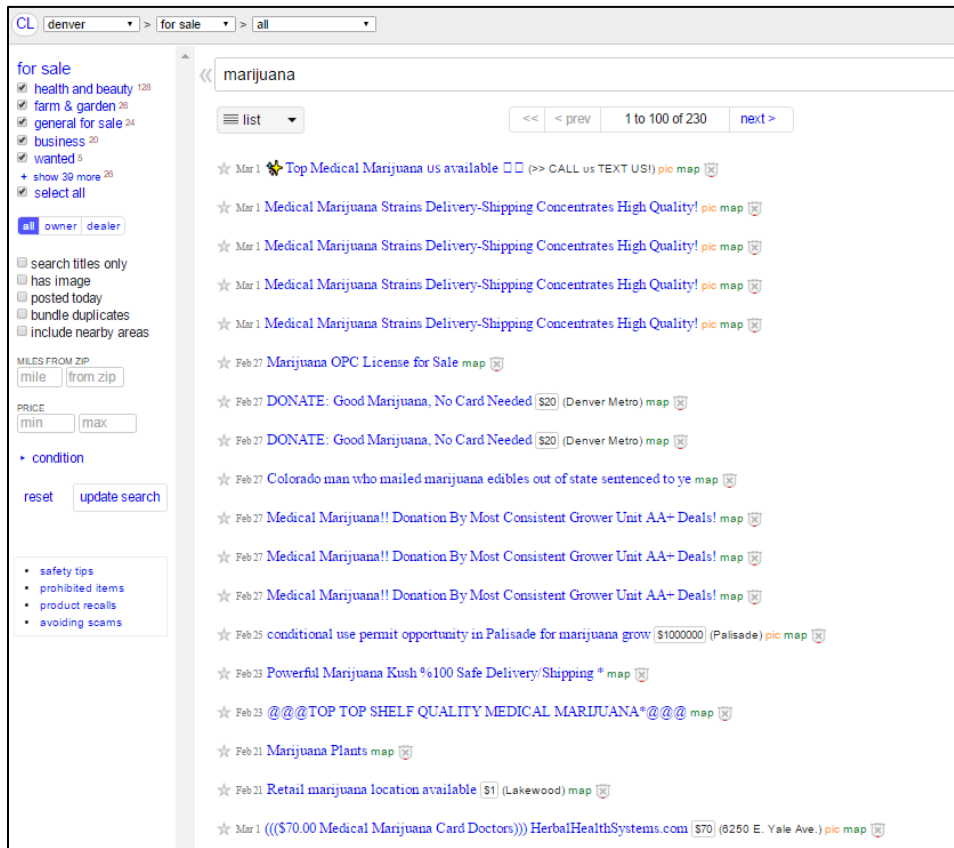
<sup>5</sup> Mamdooh, Sally. “Mexican drug cartels are taking full advantage of Colorado’s marijuana laws.” *7NEWS*, 8 Apr. 2016.

<sup>6</sup> Department of Justice, U.S. Attorney’s Office, State of Colorado. “Confronting wave of illicit marijuana cultivation, federal, state and local authorities discover and destroy major marijuana grows in locations across Colorado.” 8 Oct. 2015.

<sup>7</sup> Durbin, Kaitlin. “Colorado Springs mayor: Day of reckoning coming for city’s illegal marijuana growers,” *Colorado Springs Gazette*. 28 May 2016; Gurman, Sadie. “Drug traffickers ‘hiding in plain sight’ amid legal Colorado marijuana.” *The Cannabist*. 28 Jan. 2016.

you're going to get it on the corner.”<sup>8</sup> This is great news for drug cartels—it is, of course, much cheaper and easier for them to grow and distribute marijuana right next to customers in the United States, rather than ship the drug across the U.S-Mexican border.

Finding illegal marijuana in Colorado is also simple—just look on Craigslist. A search of the Denver Craigslist website just yesterday revealed 230 ads, most of which relate to illegal, black market marijuana sales. A subsequent search for “cannabis” returned another 156 hits, most of which again relate to black market sales. These sales are untaxed, unregulated, and entirely illegal, despite the expensive bureaucracy the state has set up to attempt to control this market.



Denver Craigslist, viewed on March 1, 2017—over 200 ads, mostly for black-market marijuana

Moreover, conversations with law enforcement professionals indicate that some registered pot businesspeople engage in illegal gray or black market activity on the side. Despite expensive regulatory controls, there is little way to effectively track the amount of marijuana each plant produces, or how many plants die during cultivation (“attrition”). It is very easy—and lucrative—to divert a portion of the marijuana grown into the black market by understating the yield per plant or inflating attrition figures. Other registered operations have illegally exported huge quantities of marijuana out of state. Indeed, last month, prosecutors charged high-ranking members of a Minnesota marijuana company with illegally sending over 12 pounds of marijuana

<sup>8</sup> “Legal pot hasn’t stopped Colo. Black market.” *USA TODAY*, 4 Apr. 2014.

oil (which it had produced legally under that state’s law), valued at half a million dollars, to New York.<sup>9</sup>

SB 928 will create strong incentives for black market sales, including:

- Allowing cultivation of extremely large amounts of marijuana in a residence—up to 18 mature, productive plants per dwelling (up to three mature, productive plants per person). Even a decent gardener with the proper equipment can generate a pound of marijuana per year per plant. If the quality is reasonable, one residence alone can house a black market operation worth up to six figures at retail prices.
- Permitting personal possession of extremely large amounts of marijuana, enough to engage in extensive black market activity:
  - an ounce of marijuana plant/flower (enough for ~40 to 60 single-use joints); *and*
  - five grams of marijuana concentrate (enough for ~100 to 150 single uses); *and*
  - twelve servings of marijuana “edibles” like candy or gummy bears; *and*
  - twelve servings of marijuana beverages like sodas; *and*
  - seventy-two ounces (four-and-a-half pounds) of topical products containing marijuana.
- Permitting convicted meth and heroin dealers to get into the marijuana business once their sentences are served. (The bill even contains a preference for hiring such individuals as employees.) While reintegration of ex-offenders into the workforce is generally an important element of rehabilitation, permitting individuals with criminal histories for trafficking other drugs like heroin—which was very likely done in connection with an organized criminal group—to run marijuana businesses is an open invitation to linking marijuana stores with drug cartels.
- Allowing private sales of marijuana seeds to license businesses, creating cover for black market operations.
- Forming an oversight committee with not a single expert on organized crime or law enforcement. Instead, the committee would contain numerous representatives of the very industry it is supposed to control and regulate. (We would not ask Philip Morris to serve on tobacco control boards; why is marijuana different?)

In short, SB 928 would likely expand, not shrink, illegal sales of marijuana.

## **2) Corruption and malfeasance**

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<sup>9</sup> Scheck, Tom. “Charges: Minn. Medical Marijuana Execs Illegally Distributed Oils.” *Minnesota Public Radio (MPR.com)*. 6 Feb. 2017.

Allegations of corruption have plagued this state’s medical marijuana program since its inception, including claims that a Maryland lawmaker championing medical marijuana “continued pushing for bills related to the industry after being hired as a consultant to a medical marijuana business.”<sup>10</sup>

SB 928 widens opportunities for this type of alleged wrongdoing:

- It gives “first dibs” to medical marijuana businesses to claim the lucrative licenses for non-medical businesses, effectively boxing new entrants out of the market to favor insiders.
- By law, it gives four seats of the state marijuana oversight committee to representatives of the marijuana industry. (Again, we would not ask Philip Morris to serve on tobacco control boards; why is marijuana different?)
- It appears to permit liquor stores to sell marijuana alongside alcohol. Alcohol sales in Maryland are currently implicated in a federal bribery probe.<sup>11</sup> Allowing marijuana to be sold alongside it would—aside from the obvious public health implications—entrench another addictive substance into a system under close federal scrutiny regarding malfeasance.

### **3) Marijuana-impaired driving**

Marijuana-impaired driving is increasingly responsible for traffic fatalities in Colorado and Washington since pot legalization was established there. The percentage of traffic deaths related to marijuana doubled in Washington State the year retail marijuana sales were allowed.<sup>12</sup> In Colorado, marijuana is now involved in more than one of every five deaths on the road, and that number is rising.<sup>13</sup>

Moreover, since the average cost of a traffic fatality exceeds \$1 million, the rising rate of pot-related traffic deaths necessarily implies societal costs that can quickly exceed any tax revenues earned.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> Wiggins, Ovetta, and Nirappil, Fenit. “Hogan Warns That a ‘culture of corruption’ Could Be Taking Root in Annapolis.” *Washington Post*. 19 Jan. 2017.

<sup>11</sup> *Id.*

<sup>12</sup> AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety. *Prevalence of Marijuana Involvement in Fatal Crashes: Washington, 2010-2014*. May 2016; Washington Traffic Safety Commission. *Driver Toxicology Testing and the Involvement of Marijuana in Fatal Crashes, 2010-2014*. Feb. 2016; Kaste, Martin. “More Washington drivers use pot and drive; effect on safety disputed.” *NPR.org*. 19 Aug. 2015.

<sup>13</sup> Fatality Analysis Reporting System and Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT), as reported in Rocky Mountain HIDTA Investigative Support Center Strategic Intelligence Unit. *The Legalization of Marijuana in Colorado: The Impact*, Volume 4. Sept. 2016. Web. 23 Oct. 2016.

<sup>14</sup> Torpy, Bill. “Life -- Hard to Know What Price Is Right”. *The Atlanta Journal-Constitution*. 5 Mar. 2004; Blincoe, L. J., Miller, T. R., Zaloshnja, E., & Lawrence, B. A. (2015, May). *The economic and societal impact of motor vehicle crashes, 2010*. (Revised) (Report No. DOT HS 812 013). Washington, DC: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

#### 4) Effect on Employers

Marijuana legalization also involves significant downsides to existing businesses. As marijuana use has increased in states that have legalized its use, so has use by employees, both on and off the job. Large businesses in Colorado now state that after legalization they have had to hire out-of-state residents to find employees that can pass a pre-employment drug screen.<sup>15</sup>

The CEO of the large Colorado construction company GE Johnson has said that his company “has encountered so many job candidates who have failed pre-employment drug tests because of their THC use that it is actively recruiting construction workers from other states.”<sup>16</sup> And the owner of Colorado Springs construction company Avalanche Roofing & Exteriors told *The New York Times* that in Colorado, “to find a roofer or a painter that can pass a drug test is unheard-of.”<sup>17</sup>

Data from major drug testing firm Quest Diagnostics, which analyzes the results millions of workplace drug tests each year, recently reported a 47% spike in the rate of positive oral marijuana test results in U.S. workplaces from 2013 to 2015 — and more detailed data shows an incredible 178% rise in that rate from 2011 to 2015. The same study also indicates that after years of declining drug use in the workplace, the percentage of employees in the combined U.S. workforce testing positive for drugs has steadily risen over the last three years to a reach 10-year high.<sup>18</sup> Quest Diagnostics also noted surges in positive test rates for marijuana in Colorado and Washington state following legalization. The year following legalization, marijuana positivity rates with urine tests in Colorado and Washington increased 20 and 23 percent, respectively, compared to the five percent average increase among the U.S. general workforce in all fifty states.<sup>19</sup>

Marijuana users also create significant costs for businesses, as they are involved in accidents, injuries, and workplace discipline more often than non-users:<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> “Drug use a problem for employers.” Editorial. *Colorado Springs Gazette*, 24 Mar. 2015.

<sup>16</sup> *Id.*

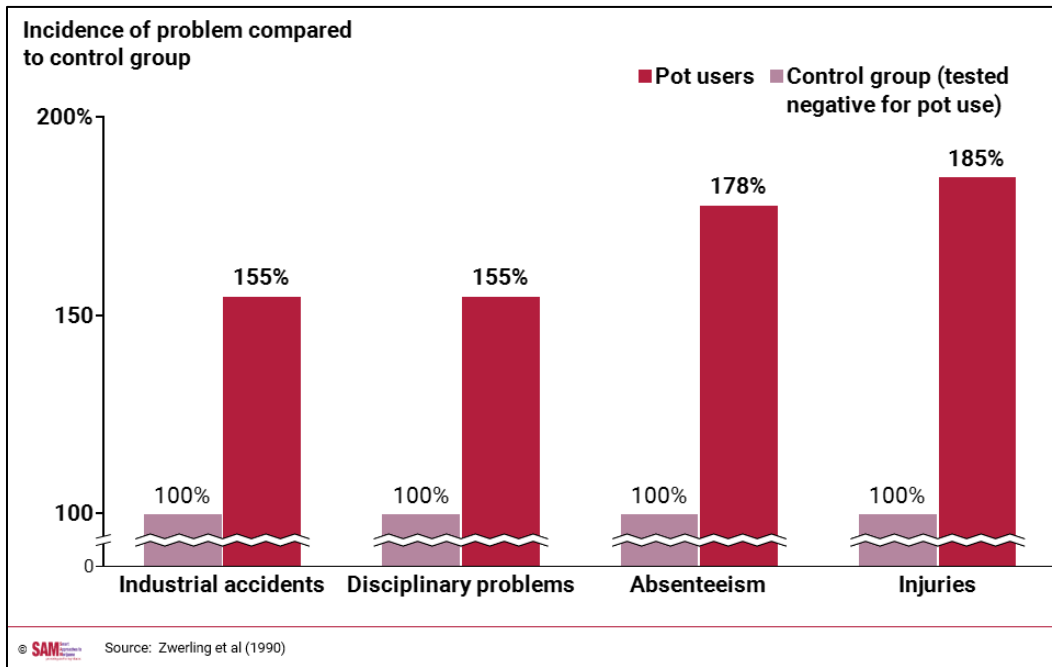
<sup>17</sup> Calmes, Jackie. “Hiring Hurdle: Finding Workers Who Can Pass a Drug Test.” *The New York Times*, 18 May 2016.

<sup>18</sup> “Quest Diagnostics Drug Testing Index - Full Year 2015 Tables.” *Quest Diagnostics.com*. Sept. 2016. Web. 21 Oct. 2016; “Drug Positivity in U.S. Workforce Rises to Nearly Highest Level in a Decade, Quest Diagnostics Analysis Finds.” *Quest Diagnostics*. PR Newswire, 15 Sept. 2016. Web. 21 Oct. 2016.

<sup>19</sup> Quest Diagnostics. Workforce drug test Positivity rate increases for the First time in 10 years, driven by marijuana and amphetamines, finds quest diagnostics drug testing Index™ analysis of employment drug tests. *Quest Diagnostics Newsroom*, 11 Sept. 2014.

<sup>20</sup> Zwerling, Craig. “The Efficacy of Preemployment Drug Screening for Marijuana and Cocaine in Predicting Employment Outcome.” *JAMA: The Journal of the American Medical Association* 264.20 (1990): 2639.





More recently, recently-released National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) documents show that the train engineer in last year’s Amtrak crash that killed two people in Pennsylvania tested positive for marijuana.<sup>21</sup> This is strikingly similar to a 1987 fatal train crash in Maryland where the engineer at fault had used marijuana shortly before the accident. He later told the press, “If the joint hadn’t been there, I wouldn’t have been so inattentive. I feel it was pretty much exclusively the marijuana—the marijuana and the disease of addiction.”<sup>22</sup>

Instead of protecting against these risks, SB 928 provides affirmative protections to employees who use marijuana. It would effectively prevent many Maryland employers (at least those doing business with any state or local government entity) from screening prospective employees for marijuana use, and would raise onerous and expensive legal barriers to disciplining workers who test positive for marijuana use on the job by requiring them to prove impairment instead of just proving that THC, the psychoactive component of marijuana, or THC metabolites, are present in the employee’s system.

The issue lies with the fact that there is no reliable way to measure on-the-job impairment for marijuana. Therefore, an employer who protects his/her business, employees, and third parties with a drug-free workplace policy would not be able to enforce it, unless they caught an employee red-handed using marijuana at the workplace. In an era where economic competitiveness is a matter of increasing importance, such provisions simply do not make sense.

## 5) Public health impact

<sup>21</sup> Hasley III, Ashley. “Amtrak Engineer in Fatal Crash Tested Positive for Marijuana, NTSB Says.” *Washington Post*. 26 Jan. 2017.

<sup>22</sup> Roylance, Frank. “Ricky Gates: 6 years sober yes, he declares, marijuana caused 1987 rail tragedy.” *The Baltimore Sun*. 16 June 1993.

The addictive nature and negative health effects of marijuana are numerous and addressed by other testimony provided for this bill. Nonetheless, a few points bear mentioning. A 2017 report by National Academy of Sciences (NAS) written by top scientists, entitled *The Health Effects of Cannabis and Cannabinoids: Current State of Evidence and Recommendations for Research*, concluded after a review of over 10,000 peer-reviewed academic articles, that marijuana use is connected to, among other problems:

- respiratory problems;
- mental health issues (like psychosis, social anxiety, and thoughts of suicide);
- increased risk of car accidents;
- progression to and dependence on tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs;
- learning, memory, and attention loss (possibly permanent in some cases); and
- low birth weight.<sup>23</sup>

Notably, the report also stated that, “in states where cannabis use is legal, there is increased risk of unintentional cannabis overdose injuries among children.”<sup>24</sup>

Other studies indicate strong connections between marijuana use and poor life outcomes, such as drop-out rates and welfare dependency.<sup>25</sup> A 2017 study published by the *Journal of Psychiatric Research* found that marijuana-dependent Iraq/Afghanistan-era veterans have an increased risk of suicidal thoughts and attempted suicide. (See chart below.)<sup>26</sup> The study sampled more than 3,000 veterans, and controlled for extraneous factors including PTSD, depression, alcohol dependence, and other drug disorders.<sup>27</sup> And marijuana dependence during adolescence has been linked to apparently permanent reductions in IQ.<sup>28</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2017. *The health effects of cannabis and cannabinoids: Current state of evidence and recommendations for research*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.

<sup>24</sup> *Id.*

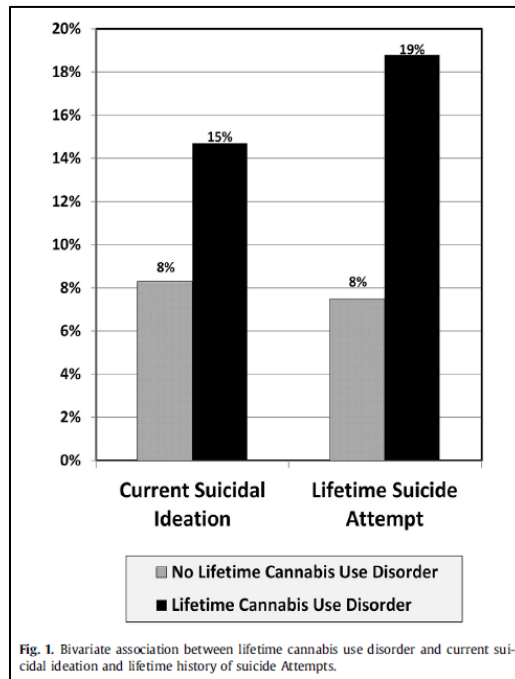
<sup>25</sup> Silins, Edmund, et al. “Young Adult Sequelae of Adolescent Cannabis Use: An Integrative Analysis.” *The Lancet Psychiatry* 1.4 (2014): 286–293; Fergusson, David M., and Joseph M. Boden. “Cannabis Use and Later Life Outcomes.” *Addiction* 103.6 (2008): 969–976.

<sup>26</sup> Kimbrel, Nathan A., et al. “Cannabis Use Disorder and Suicide Attempts in Iraq/Afghanistan-Era Veterans.” *Journal of Psychiatric Research* 89. (2017): 1–5.

<sup>27</sup> *Id.*

<sup>28</sup> Meier, M. H., et al. “Persistent Cannabis Users Show Neuropsychological Decline from Childhood to Midlife.” *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 109.40 (2012): E2657–E2664.





*Veterans with lifetime cannabis use disorder had much higher rates of suicidal ideation and suicide attempts.*<sup>29</sup>

This connection with children is particularly pertinent given the rise in use by Colorado youth since legalization. The only nationally representative study on marijuana use, the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), indicates that Colorado leads the nation in last-month marijuana use among kids aged 12 to 17 years.<sup>30</sup> It also shows that use among that age group has been increasing an average of one percent per year<sup>31</sup> since legalization, while use across the nation is falling, as seen in the graphic below:<sup>32</sup>

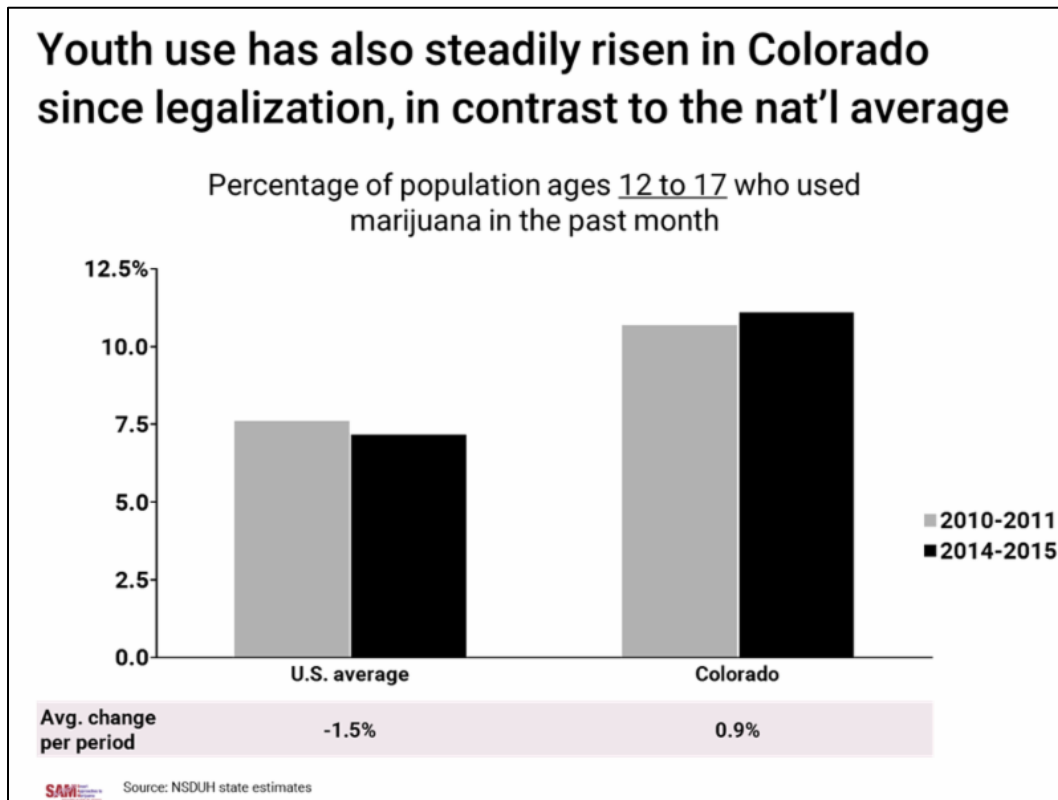
<sup>29</sup> Kimbrel, Nathan A., et al. “Cannabis Use Disorder and Suicide Attempts in Iraq/Afghanistan-Era Veterans.” *Journal of Psychiatric Research* 89. (2017): 1–5.

<sup>30</sup> Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). National Survey on Drug Use and Health. Rockville, MD: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA. 2016.

<sup>31</sup> The state-by-state NSDUH data is produced annually, but is calculated using overlapping two-year periods (e.g., 2011-2012, 2012-2013, 2013-2014, etc.). In this instance, yearly change is between two of those periods: 2011-2012 to 2012-2013, and so forth.

<sup>32</sup> In contrast, recent headlines claiming that use has not gone up in Colorado derive from an analysis of results from a state study, the Healthy Kids Colorado Survey (HKCS). State studies like HKCS often feed into the Centers for Disease Control Youth Behavior Risk Survey (YRBS). The HKCS, however, has been excluded from the CDC’s YRBS survey because of its unreliability, for two reasons.

First, it suffers from serious methodological flaws. It is not a representative sample of Colorado schools, and excludes both the second most-populous and third-most populous counties altogether (Jefferson and Douglas Counties, respectively). It also omits schools in El Paso County, home to Colorado Springs, and excludes kids across the state who are not in school (e.g., dropouts). Also, the survey designers decided, without explanation, to set the threshold for statistical significance far higher, meaning that differences that would usually be statistically significant would not appear to be so under the new standard. Thus, the HKCS methodology is so flawed that the CDC does not use it for its YRBS survey.



SB 928 would do little to curb these trends, and in fact appears to expose children to marijuana even more than under Colorado law. For example, it would create a buffer of only 300 feet between schools and pot shops—far less than the 1,000-foot buffer zone in Colorado.<sup>33</sup> That places marijuana within visible and accessible reach of school zones.

## 6) Communities of Color

Unfortunately, the marijuana industry—comprised almost entirely of white men—has targeted communities of color, despite promises to the contrary. This should, perhaps, not be surprising: the tobacco and alcohol industries have long targeted such communities. One Johns Hopkins study revealed that predominantly African-American neighborhoods in Baltimore were eight times more likely to have carry-out liquor stores than racially mixed or white neighborhoods.<sup>34</sup> And tobacco companies have historically placed larger amounts of advertising in African

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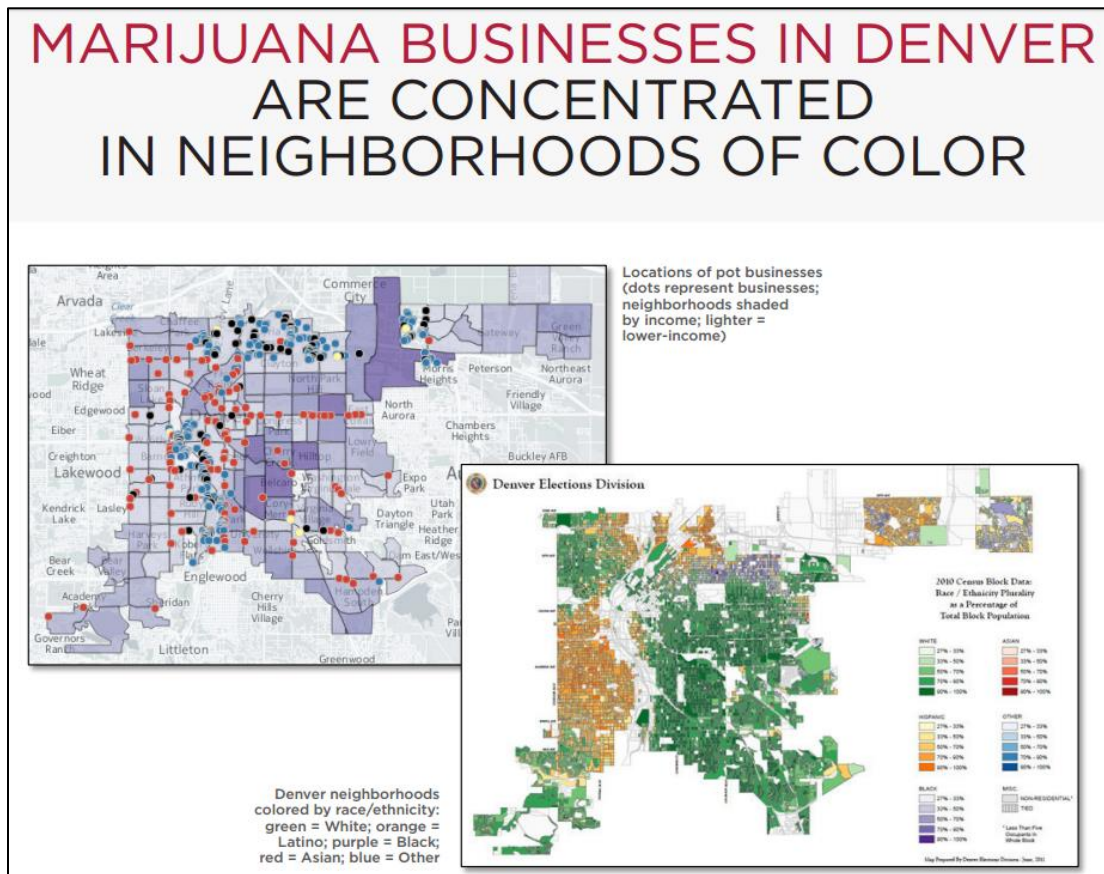
Second, a deeper dig of the HKCS results reveals distressing news. Youth use has risen statewide since legalization according the survey, at about the same rate tobacco use has fallen in that same timeframe. Moreover, this increase since 2013 halted a four-year trend of declining marijuana use—the turning point occurred exactly when the state legalized pot. Nonetheless, most press coverage has glossed over these points.

<sup>33</sup> Shi, Yuyan, Kristin Meseck, and Marta M. Jankowska. “Availability of Medical and Recreational Marijuana Stores and Neighborhood Characteristics in Colorado.” *Journal of Addiction* 2016. (2016): 1-7.

<sup>34</sup> Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health. *Off-Premises Liquor Stores Targeted to Poor Urban Blacks*. 2000.

American publications, exposing African Americans to more cigarette ads than whites,<sup>35</sup> and have marketed more harmful and more addictive products to them.<sup>36</sup>

The marijuana industry is already copying the Big Tobacco playbook in Colorado. In Denver, the epicenter of legalized marijuana, pot businesses are concentrated in lower-income, neighborhoods of color. In fact, one lower-income neighborhood has a pot business for every 47 residents.<sup>37</sup>



<sup>35</sup> CDC. African Americans and tobacco use. CDC, 17 Aug. 2016; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Tobacco Use Among U.S. Racial/Ethnic Minority Groups—African Americans, American Indians and Alaska Natives, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders, and Hispanics: A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Office on Smoking and Health, 1998.

<sup>36</sup> CDC. African Americans and tobacco use. CDC, 17 Aug. 2016; National Cancer Institute. The Role of the Media in Promoting and Reducing Tobacco Use. Smoking and Tobacco Control Monograph No. 19, NIH Pub. No. 07-6242, June 2008; Gardiner PS. The African Americanization of Menthol Cigarette Use in the United States. Nicotine and Tobacco Research 2004; 6:Suppl 1:S55-65; Ton HT, Smart AE, Aguilar BL, et al. Menthol enhances the desensitization of human alpha3beta4 nicotinic acetylcholine receptors. Mol Pharmacol 2015;88(2):256-64; Smokefree.gov. Menthol Cigarettes. Bethesda (MD): U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, 2015.

<sup>37</sup> Migoya, David, and Baca, Ricardo. “Denver’s pot businesses mostly in low-income, minority neighborhoods”. *The Denver Post*, 2 Jan. 2016.

*Data from The Denver Post (income map and locations of businesses, 2016) and Denver Elections Division (map of Denver by race/ethnicity, 2000)*

The increased availability of marijuana in these neighborhoods matters, because while some will argue that marijuana is not harmful, the science says otherwise. As noted in a previous section, marijuana use is related to a number of health problems, including mental illness.<sup>38</sup> Frequent pot use by kids is correlated with higher possibilities of welfare dependency, and in some cases, apparently permanent IQ loss.<sup>39</sup> The concentration of marijuana businesses in such neighborhoods only increases the disadvantages that communities of color already face.

Moreover, in the two years after Colorado legalized marijuana, the number of Hispanic and black kids arrested for marijuana-related offenses *rose* 29 and 58 percent, respectively. In the same period, the number of white kids being arrested for identical crimes dropped eight percent.<sup>40</sup> This is likely related to the rise in marijuana use among minors post-legalization—many activities surrounding marijuana use are still arrestable offenses, such as impaired driving. Seeing legalization as the solution to racial injustice in law enforcement is thus misguided.

Moreover, the alternative to legalization is not mass incarceration. A responsible marijuana policy would prioritize prevention and treatment over prison without creating a massive, for-profit marijuana industry mirroring Big Tobacco that has historically preyed on vulnerable communities. That issue, however, is completely distinct from SB928—which does not even address the needs of prevention or treatment.

## **7) Conclusion**

Regardless of good intentions, SB 928 is bad policy. It will increase marijuana use (including among children), make Maryland roads more dangerous, reduce Maryland businesses' productivity, and target communities of color. And ironically, it will likely increase, not decrease, reduce black marketeering or criminal activity surrounding the drug. For those reasons, I urge you to join every major medical association in the country by not supporting marijuana legalization and opposing this bill.

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<sup>38</sup> National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2017. *The health effects of cannabis and cannabinoids: Current state of evidence and recommendations for research*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.

<sup>39</sup> Meier, M. H., et al. "Persistent Cannabis Users Show Neuropsychological Decline from Childhood to Midlife." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 109.40 (2012): E2657–E2664.

<sup>40</sup> Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice, Office of Research and Statistics. *Marijuana Legalization in Colorado: Early Findings*. Denver, Mar. 2016.