REFERENCES

- ¹ National Survey on Drug Use and Health 2002: National Findings. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), 2003.
- ² Trends in Initiation of Substance Use, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, based on the 2002 National Survey on Drug Use and Health. SAMHSA, 2003.
- ³ Marijuana Potency Monitoring Project, report No. 83. University of Mississippi, 2003.
- ⁴ Pope, HG and Yurelun-Todd, D. The residual cognitive effects of heavy marijuana use in college students. *Journal of the American Medical Association*. 275(7): 521-527, 1996.
- ⁵ Pope, HG and Yurelun-Todd, D. The residual cognitive effects of heavy marijuana use in college students. *Journal of the American Medical Association*. 275(7): 521-527, 1996.
- ⁶ Block, RI and Ghoneim, MM. Effects of chronic marijuana use on human cognition. *Psychopharmacology*. 110(1-2):219-228, 1993.
- ⁷ Herkenham, M et al. Cannabinoid receptor localization in the brain. Proceedings of the *National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*. 87: 1932-1936, 1990.
 - Mathew, RJ; Wilson, WH; Turkington, TG; and Coleman, RE. Cerebellar activity and disturbed time sense after THC. *Brain Research*. 797(2): 183-189, 1998.
- ⁸ Rodriguez de Fonseca, F et al. Activation of corticotrophin-releasing factor in the limbic system during cannabinoid withdrawal. *Science*. 276(5321): 2050-2064, 1997.
 - Diana, M et al. Mesolimbic dopaminergic decline after cannabinoid withdrawal. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*. 95 (17): 10269-10273, 1998.

- ⁹ Herkenham, M et al. Cannabinoid receptor localization in the brain. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America. 87:1932-1936, 1990.
- ¹⁰ Brook, JS et al. The effect of early marijuana use on later anxiety and depressive symptoms. *NYS Psychologist*. 35-39, 2001.
 - Green, BE and Ritter, C. Marijuana use and depression. *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*. 41(1):40-49, 2000.
- Brook, JS et al. Longitudinal study of co-occurring psychiatric disorders and substance use. *Journal of the Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*. 37:322-330, 1998.
- ¹¹ Greenblatt, J. Adolescent self-reported behaviors and their association with marijuana use. Based on data from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1994-1996 SAMHSA, 1998.
- ¹² Bovasso, GB. Cannabis abuse as a risk factor for depressive symptoms. *American Journal of Psychiatry*. 158:2033-2037, 2001.
 - Rey, J and Tennant, C. Cannabis and Mental Health (letter). *British Medical Journal* 325:1183-1184; 1212-1213, 2002.
 - Zammit, S et al. Self reported cannabis use as a risk factor for schizophrenia in Swedish conscripts of 1969: historical cohort study. *British Medical Journal* 325:1199-1201, 2002.
- ¹³ National Survey on Drug Use and Health 2002. SAMHSA, 2003.
- ¹⁴ Brook, JS et al. Logitudinal study of co-occurring psychiatric disorders and substance use. *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*. 37:322-330, 1998.
- ¹⁵ National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) Notes. Marijuana and alcohol combined severely impede driving performance. *Annals of Emergency Medicine*. 35:398-400, 2000.
- ¹⁶ Soderstrom, CA et al. Marijuana and other drug use among automobile and motorcycle drivers treated at a trauma center. *Accident Analysis and Prevention*. 25: 131-135, 1995.

- ¹⁷ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002.
- ¹⁸ Gfroerer, JC and Wu, LT. Initiation of marijuana use: trends, patterns and implications. Analytic Series: A-17, DHHS Publication No. SMA 02-3711. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2002.
- ¹⁹ Gfroerer, JC and Epstein, JF. Marijuana initiates and their impact on future drug abuse treatment need. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*. 54(3): 229-237, 1999.
- ²⁰ The National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) Report: Marijuana use among youths. Based on data from the 2000 NHSDA SAMHSA, 2002.
- ²¹ Lehman, WE and Simpson, DD. Employee substance use and on-the-job behaviors. *Journal of Applied Psychology*. 77(3):309-321, 1992.
- ²² Bolla, KI; Brown, K; Eldreth, D; Tate, K; and Cadet, JL. Dose-related neurocognitive effects of marijuana use. *Neurology*. 59(9):1337-1343, 2002.
- ²³ A Smoking Gun: The Impact of Cannabis Smoking on Respiratory Health. The British Lung Foundation, 2002.
- ²⁴ Valois, RF et al. Relationship between number of sexual intercourse partners and selected health risk behaviors among public high school adolescents. *Journal of Adolescent Health*. 25(5): 328-335, 1999.
 - Guo, J; Chung, IJ; Hill, KG; Hawkins, JD; Catalano, RF; and Abbott, RD. Developmental relationships between adolescent substance use and risky sexual behavior in young adulthood. *Journal of Adolescent Health*. 31(4): 354-362, 2002.
 - Graves, KL and Leigh, BC. The relationship of substance use to sexual activity among young adults in the United States. *Family Planning Perspectives*. 27:18-22, 1995.
 - Staton, M et al. Risky sex behavior and substance use among young adults. *Health and Social Work.* 24(2): 147-154, 1999.

- Whitaker, DJ; Miller, KS; and Clark, LF. Reconceptualizing adolescent sexual behavior: Beyond did they or didn't they? *Family Planning Perspectives*. 32(3): 111-117, 2000.
- Brook, JS; Balka, EB; and Whiteman, M. The risks for late adolescence of early adolescent marijuana use. *American Journal of Public Health*. 89(10): 1549-1554, 1999.
- ²⁵ Rosembaum, E and Kandel, DB. Early onset of adolescent sexual behavior and drug involvement. *Journal of Marriage and the Family*. 52: 783-798, 1990.
- ²⁶ Guo, J; Chung, IJ; Hill, KG; Hawkins, JD; Catalano, RF; and Abbott, RD. Developmental relationships between adolescent substance use and risky sexual behavior in young adulthood. *Journal of Adolescent Health*. 31(4): 354-362,2002.
 - Brook, JS; Balka, EB; and Whiteman, M. The risks for late adolescence of early adolescent marijuana use. *American Journal of Public Health.* 89(10): 1549-1554, 1999.
 - Hingson, RW et al. Beliefs about AIDS, use of alcohol and drugs, and unprotected sex among Massachusetts adolescents. *American Journal of Public Health.* 80(3):295-299, 1990.
- ²⁷ DSM-IV-TR. American Psychiatric Association, 2000.
- ²⁸ National Survey of Drug Use and Health 2002. SAMHSA, 2003.
- ²⁹ Haney, M et al. Abstinence symptoms following smoked marijuana in humans. *Psychopharmacology*. 141:395-404, 1999.
- ³⁰ Kouri, EM; Pope, HG; and Lukas, SE. Changes in aggressive behavior during withdrawal from long-term marijuana use. *Psychopharmacology*. 143: 302-308, 1999.

- ³¹ Cannabis Youth Treatment Randomized Field Experiment, preliminary report. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2002.
- ³² Gfroerer, JC and Epstein, JF. Marijuana initiates and their impact on future drug abuse treatment need. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*. 54(3):229-237, 1999.
 - Anthony, JC and Petronis, KR. Early-onset drug use and risk of later drug problems. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 40: 9-15, 1995.
 - Grant, BF and Dawson, DA, Age of onset of drug use and its association with DSM-IV drug abuse and dependence: Results from the National Longitudinal Alcohol Epidemiologic Survey. *Journal of Substance Abuse*, 10: 163-173, 1998.
- ³³ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. Treatment Episode Data Set 1992-2000; National Admissions to Substance Abuse Treatment Services. DASIS Series: S-17, DHHS Pub. No. (SMA) 02-3727, 2002.
- ³⁴ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. Treatment Episode Data Set 1992-2000; National Admissions to Substance Abuse Treatment Services. DASIS Series: S-17, DHHS Pub. No. (SMA) 02-3727, 2002.
- ³⁵ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. Treatment Episode Data Set 1992-2000; National Admissions to Substance Abuse Treatment Services. DASIS Series: S-17, DHHS Pub. No. (SMA) 02-3727, 2002.
- ³⁶ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. Treatment Episode Data Set 1992-2000; National Admissions to Substance Abuse Treatment Services. DASIS Series: S-17, DHHS Pub. No. (SMA) 02-3727, 2002.
- ³⁷ Wu, TC et al. Pulmonary hazards of smoking marijuana as compared with tobacco. *New England Journal of Medicine*. 318(6):347-351, 1988.

- ³⁸ Tashkin, DP. Pulmonary complications of smoked substance abuse. *Western Journal of Medicine*. 152(5):525-530, 1990.
 - Roth, MD et al. Airway inflammation in young marijuana and tobacco smokers. *American Journal of Respiratory Critical Care Medicine*. 157(3):928-937, 1998.
 - Wu, TC et al. Pulmonary hazards of smoking marijuana as compared with tobacco. *New England Journal of Medicine*. Vol. 318(6):347-351, 1988.
- ³⁹ Nuttall, SL; Raczi, JL; Manney, S; Thorpe, GH; Kendall, MJ. Effects of smoking and cannabis use on markers of oxidative stress in exhaled breath condensate. Division of Medical Sciences, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, UK, 2003.
- ⁴⁰ Greenblatt, J. Adolescent self-reported behaviors and their association with marijuana use. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). Based on data from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1994-1996, 1998.
- ⁴¹ Friedman, AS; Glassman, K; Terras, A. Violent behavior as related to use of marijuana and other drugs. *Journal of Addictive Diseases*. 20:49-70, 2001.
- ⁴² Marijuana and Medicine: Assessing the Science Base, Division of Neuroscience and Behavioral Health, Institute of Medicine, 1999.
- 43 The National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws
 Home page: http://www.norml.org/
 Medical Use: http://norml.org/index.cfm?Group_ID=5441#f4
 - Marijuana Policy Project

Home page: http://www.mpp.org/

Medical Marijuana Briefing Paper 2003 http://www.mpp.org/medicine.html

The Medical Marijuana Mission http://www.themarijuanamission.com/

The American Medical Marijuana Medical Association http://americanmarijuana.org/

Wo/Men's Alliance for Medical Marijuana http://www.wamm.org/

- ⁴⁴ National Survey on Drug Use and Health 2002, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2003.
- ⁴⁵ National Survey on Drug Use and Health 2002. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2003.
- ⁴⁶ National Survey on Drug Use and Health 2002. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2003.
- ⁴⁷ National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2003 Monitoring the Future Data Tables, Table 4: Long-Term Trends in Lifetime Prevalence of Use of Various Drugs for Twelfth Graders.

http://monitoringthefuture.org/data/03data/pr03t4.pdf

⁴⁸ University of Michigan, 2003 Monitoring the Future press release, December 19, 2003.

http://monitoringthefuture.org/pressreleases/03drugpr.pdf http://monitoringthefuture.org/data/03data/pr03t2.pdf

⁴⁹ National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2003 Monitoring the Future Data Tables, Table 1: Trends in Lifetime Prevalence of Use of Various Drugs for Eighth, Tenth, and Twelfth Graders.

http://www.monitoringthefuture.org/data/ 03data/pr03t1.pdf

- Intelligence Brief: National Drug Threat Assessment, Marijuana Update, August 2002, Document ID: 2002-J0403-002. http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/pubs1/1335/
 - Atlanta High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area, Office of National Drug Control Policy.
 - National Drug Intelligence Center, Massachusetts Drug Threat Assessment (April 2001); Texas Drug Threat Assessment (October 2003); Oklahoma Drug Threat Assessment (October 2002), Washington Drug Threat Assessment (February 2003).

- ⁵¹ Intelligence Brief: National Drug Threat Assessment, Marijuana Update, August 2002, Document ID: 2002-J0403-002. http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/pubs1/1335/
- ⁵² Intelligence Brief: National Drug Threat Assessment, Marijuana Update, August 2002, Document ID: 2002-J0403-002. http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/pubs1/1335/
 - National Drug Intelligence Center, Oklahoma Drug Threat Assessment (October 2002), Washington Drug Threat Assessment (February 2003).
 - Marijuana Eradication, Santa Barbara County (CA) Sheriff's Department press release, August 18, 2003.
- 53 Unpublished data from the U.S. Forest Service.
- ⁵⁴ Unpublished data from the U.S. Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management.
- ⁵⁵ National Drug Intelligence Center, Massachusetts Drug Threat Assessment April 2001.
 - Annex E, California State Threat Assessment FY 2004, Drug Enforcement Administration.
 - U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management.
- ⁵⁶ Drug Trafficking in the United States. U.S. Department of Justice: Drug Enforcement Administration, 2001.
 - Intelligence Brief: National Drug Threat Assessment, Marijuana Update, August 2002, Document ID: 2002-J0403-002. http://www.usdoj.gov/ndic/pubs1/1335/

- ⁵⁷ Drug Trafficking in the United States, U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, 2001.
 - Organized Crime and Terrorist Activity in Mexico, 1999-2002, a report prepared under an interagency agreement by the federal research division, Library of Congress, February 2003.
 - http://www.loc.gov/rr/frd/pdf-files/OrgCrime_Mexico.pdf
 - National Drug Intelligence Center, California-Southern District Drug Threat Assessment, December 2000.
 - Drug Intelligence Brief, Mexico: Country Brief, DEA Intelligence Division, International Strategic Support Section, Mexico/C. America Unit, DEA-02035, July 2002.
 - Mexican Marijuana in the United States, Drug Intelligence Brief. Drug Enforcement Administration Intelligence Division, DEA-99025, September 1999.
- ⁵⁸ For example: "Walters is correct in suggesting that marijuana, like other drugs, is not for kids," Keith Stroup, founder and executive director of the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML), and Paul Armentano, NORML senior policy analyst, in Letters to the Editor, *The Washington Post*, May 4, 2002, in response to "The Myth of 'Harmless' Marijuana," by ONDCP Director John Walters, *The Washington Post*, May 1, 2002.
 - "Cannabis consumption is for adults only. It is irresponsible to provide cannabis to children," *Principles of Responsible Cannabis Use*, the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (April 11, 2003; www.norml.org).
- ⁵⁹ Brookoff, D et al. Testing Reckless drivers for cocaine and marijuana. New England Journal of Medicine. 331:518-522, 1994. http://content.nejm.org/cgi/content/abstract/331/8/518
- 60 Adlaf, et al. Drinking, cannabis use and driving among Ontario students. Canadian Medical Association Journal. 168, March 2003. http://www.cmaj.ca/cgi/content/full/168/5/565

- ⁶¹ Results from the 2002 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: National Findings, Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA DHHS, 2003.
- ⁶² National Survey on Drug Use and Health 2002. SAMHSA, 2003. Detailed Tables: Table 3.1B, Perceived Risk and Availability of Drugs, by Age Group.
- ⁶³ The National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) Report: Neighborhood Characteristics and Youth Marijuana Use. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies, January 4, 2002.
- ⁶⁴ National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2003 Monitoring the Future Data Tables, Table 13: Long-Term Trends in Perceived Availability of Drugs by Twelfth Graders.

http://www.monitoringthefuture.org/data/03data/pr03t13.pdf

- ⁶⁵ Grunbaum, J et al. Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2001. Surveillance Summaries, June 28, 2002, MMWR 2002. 51(No. SS-4): 1-64.
- 66 Grunbaum, J et al., Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2001. Surveillance Summaries, June 28, 2002. MMWR 2002; 51(No. SS-4): 1-64.
 - CDC "Tobacco, Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among High School Students—United States," MMWR 40 (45) (1990): 776-84.
- ⁶⁷ The National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) Report: Obtaining marijuana easy for youths. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies, August 31, 2001.
- ⁶⁸ Monitoring the Future, National Survey Results on Drug Use, 1975-2002. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health, 2002.

http://monitoringthefuture.org/pubs/monographs/vol1_2002.pdf

Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse, January-June 2001 Reporting Period, Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy, 2001.

- ⁶⁹ Marijuana: Facts Parents Need to Know. National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), revised November 1998.
- ⁷⁰ The National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) Report: Parental disapproval of youths' substance abuse. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration: Based on data from the 2000 NHSDA, 2002.
- National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University. 1999 CASA National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse V: Back to School: Teens and Their Parents, 1999.
- ⁷² Unpublished BJS estimates based on the 1997 Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, National Archive of Criminal Justice Data. For a public-use copy of the survey data, see http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/NACJD/SISFCF/index.html

73 Ibid.

Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2002, Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin, April 2003, NCJ 198877. http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/pjim02.pdf

- ⁷⁴ Prisoners in 2002. Bureau of Justice Statistics, July 2003, NCJ 200248. http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/p02.pdf
- ⁷⁵ U.S. Sentencing Commission's 2001 Sourcebook of Federal Sentencing Statistics. Table 33: Primary Drug Type of Offenders Sentenced Under Each Drug Guideline, Fiscal Year 2001.

http://www.ussc.gov/ANNRPT/2001/SBTOC01.htm http://www.ussc.gov/ANNRPT/2001/table33.pdf

- Unpublished figures from the U.S. Sentencing Commission, 2001 Datafile, USSCFY01.
- Nubstance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies. Treatment Episode Data Set 1992-2000; Table 3.4: Admissions by primary substance of abuse, according to type of service, source of referral to treatment, and planned use of methodone. http://www.dasis.samhsa.gov/teds00/3.4.htm

- ⁷⁷ Marijuana: Facts Parents Need to Know. NIDA, 1998.
- ⁷⁸ The NHSDA Report, Marijuana Use Among Youth. July 19, 2002.
- ⁷⁹ Gfroer, JC and Epstein, JF. Marijuana initiates and their impact on future drug abuse treatment need. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*. 54(3):229-237, 1999.
 - Anthony, JC and Petronis, KR. Early-onset drug use and risk of later drug problems. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 40: 9-15, 1995.
 - Grant, BF and Dawson, DA, Age of onset of drug use and its association with DSM-IV drug abuse and dependence: Results from the National Longitudinal Alcohol Epidemiologic Survey. *Journal of Substance Abuse*, 10: 163-173, 1998.
- ⁸⁰ Tashkin, DP. Pulmonary complications of smoked substance abuse. *Western Journal of Medicine*. 152(5): 525-530, 1990.
 - Roth, MD et al. Airway inflammation in young marijuana and tobacco smokers. *American Journal of Respiratory Critical Care Medicine*. 157(3): 928-937, 1998.
- ⁸¹ Greenblatt, J. Adolescent self-reported behaviors and their association with marijuana use. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). Based on data from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 1994-1996, 1998.
- 82 National Survey on Drug Use and Health 2002. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2003.

- ⁸³ For example: "Walters is correct in suggesting that marijuana, like other drugs, is not for kids," Keith Stroup, founder and executive director of the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML), and Paul Armentano, NORML senior policy analyst, in Letters to the Editor, *The Washington Post*, May 4, 2002, in response to "The Myth of 'Harmless' Marijuana," by ONDCP Director John Walters, *The Washington Post*, May 1, 2002.
 - "Cannabis consumption is for adults only. It is irresponsible to provide cannabis to children," *Principles of Responsible Cannabis Use*, the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (April 11, 2003; www.norml.org)