



You've heard about Proposition 2, but

DID YOU KNOW?

A Washington DC lobbying organization (Marijuana Policy Project) representing the marijuana industry (big growers and distributors), whose stated purpose is to *legalize recreational marijuana*, is the primary backer of Utah's petition, spending millions to change laws in Utah and two other states in 2018. It's about MONEY.

CHILDREN

- **Children and teens could** obtain permission to use a very high potency **THC** marijuana.¹
- *Utah law already allows children with intractable seizures* to seek treatment by physicians using CBD oil² or prescription Epidiolex³ to help reduce seizures.
- The **highest youth marijuana use** in the country is in states that have legalized marijuana, even for medical purposes and use is increasing.⁴

LACK OF REGULATION

- Local city and county officials will be unable to prevent marijuana growing warehouses or dispensaries from operating **in your community** except within 300 ft. of residential neighborhoods and 600 ft of churches, schools and parks.⁵
- There will be **no limits on the potency** of marijuana products, including virtually pure forms of THC – which produces the “high” and alters mood & consciousness.⁶
- **Smoking is allowed** if the joint is lit below 750°F without an open flame.⁷ Marijuana burns at 495°F and can be ignited without a flame (stove, car lighter, etc.).

IMMUNITY or PUNY PENALTIES

- The petition **grants immunity to doctors and others** who recommend marijuana, meaning they are immune to malpractice lawsuits and even administrative sanctions from state licensing boards.⁸
- Unethical practitioners (yes, they exist) could recommend marijuana for *any* reason, to *any* person, without *any* penalty.⁷

- The only penalty for those who possess without a medical card is an infraction and a **maximum \$100 fine**.⁹
- Until July 2020, even without a medical marijuana card, a person claiming a “qualifying condition” can use, possess or manufacture marijuana products under the initiative’s affirmative defense provision if they are charged.¹⁰
- Qualifying conditions are so broad (e.g., chronic pain, nausea, autism) as to allow nearly anyone to qualify for a recommendation.¹¹

NO Rx, NO PHARMACIES

- No pharmacists and pharmacies - people without medical training (“**budtenders**”) will sell marijuana products (including THC) through marijuana dispensaries in your community.¹²
- **Practitioners** without any training in the use of marijuana will be recommending marijuana products. *They can't write a prescription since it is illegal!* There is no requirement to disclose side effects.¹³
- **Patients** get whatever product the budtender gives them (“medical” strains are often identical to recreational).¹⁴

FEW LIMITS

- Utah users will be able to **possess ¼ lb.** of marijuana in public (equivalent to 160 – 220 joints).¹⁵ **No limit for possession in the residence.**
- The **vaping of concentrated marijuana** will be permitted, a preferred method for recreational use.¹⁶

- Some Utah residents will be allowed to **grow up to six marijuana plants** at home, each capable of yielding as much as 2 lbs.

OTHER

- Marijuana grown and sold in Utah, still constitute **federal felonies**.¹⁷ Anyone who participates in these activities commits felonies, whether charged or not.

- The initiative will cost the state about \$2.9 million (\$1.8M ongoing and \$1.1M one-time). Fees will only cover about \$1.4M.¹⁸
- Dispensaries will pay **NO SALES TAX!**¹⁹ It is an all cash business.
- **The petition effectively decriminalizes the growing, selling and use of marijuana in Utah.**

Is this what you understood as Proposition 2?

“This initiative ... has significant flaws. It lacks important safeguards regarding its production and utilization and would potentially open the door to recreational use...I will actively oppose the medical cannabis initiative.”

-Utah Governor Gary Herbert

“We commend the Utah Medical Association for its statement...cautioning that the proposed Utah marijuana initiative would compromise the health and safety of Utah communities. We respect the wise counsel of the medical doctors of Utah. The public interest is best served when all new drugs designed to relieve suffering and illness and the procedures by which they are made available to the public undergo the scrutiny of medical scientists and official approval bodies.”

-The First Presidency of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

Organizations Opposed to Prop 2

Utah Medical Association
 American College of Emergency Physicians,
 Utah Chapter
 Utah Psychiatric Association
 Utah Society of Anesthesiologists
 Utah Hospital Association
 Citizens for Strong Families
 Family First Foundation
 Family Policy Resource
 Fraternal Order of Police
 Islamic Society of Greater Salt Lake
 Latinos in Action
 Meridian Magazine
 Newquist Group
 Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce
 Salt Lake City Police Association
 Sutherland Institute
 The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day
 Saints
 Utah Eagle Forum
 Utah Episcopal Diocese
 Utah Hispanic Chamber of Commerce
 Utah Narcotics Officers Association
 Utah PTA
 Utah Sheriffs' Association

Others Opposed to Prop 2

Governor Gary Herbert
 Lt. Governor Spencer Cox
 Rob Bishop, United States Congressman
 Chris Stewart, United States Congressman
 Wayne Niederhauser, President, Utah Senate
 Greg Hughes, Speaker of the Utah House
 Stuart Adams, Majority Whip, Utah Senate
 Brad Wilson, Majority Leader Utah House
 Karen Hale, Former Utah Senator
 Jake Anderegg, Utah Senator
 Curt & Susan Bramble, Utah Senator
 Allen Christensen, Utah Senator
 Wayne Harper, Utah Senator
 Lyle Hillyard, Utah Senator
 David Hinkins, Utah Senator
 Don Ipson, Utah Senator
 Peter Knudsen, Utah Senator
 Ann Milner, Utah Senator
 Ralph Okerlund, Utah Senator
 Jerry Stevenson, Utah Senator
 Kevin Van Tassell, Utah Senator
 Evan Vickers, Utah Senator
 Cheryl Acton, Utah Representative
 Stuart Barlow, MD, Utah Representative

Walt Brooks, Utah Representative
LaVar Christensen, Utah Representative
Kay Christofferson, Utah Representative
Tim Hawkes, Utah Representative
Ken Ivory, Utah Representative
Karianne Lisonbee, Utah Representative
Cory Maloy, Utah Representative
Mike McKell, Utah Representative
Kelly Miles, Utah Representative
Merrill Nelson, Utah Representative
Mike Noel, Utah Representative
Darrin Owens, Utah Representative
Lee Perry, Utah Representative
Jeremy Peterson, Utah Representative
Val Potter, Utah Representative
Susan Pulsipher, Utah Representative
Tim Quinn, Utah Representative
Adam Robertson, Utah Representative
Travis M. Seegmiller, Utah Representative
Lowry Snow, Utah Representative
Kevin Stratton, Utah Representative
Norm Thurston, Utah Representative
Logan Wilde, Utah Representative
Mayor Jon Pike
Adam Taintor, MD
Enedina Stanger, Patient Representative
Nathan Frodsham, Patient Representative
Todd Moon, Patient Representative
Aaron Kennard, Utah Sheriffs' Association
DeAnn Kettenring, Utah PTA

Bishop Scott Hayashi, Episcopal Diocese
Steve Starks, Pres-elect, Salt Lake Chamber
Scott Anderson, President and CEO, Zions Bank
Gail Miller, LHM Group of Companies
Karen Huntsman
David Huntsman, Pres., Huntsman Foundation
Mike Leavitt, Former Governor, Sec. of HHS
Mitt Romney, U.S. Senate Candidate
Jim Jardine, Lawyer, Education Leader
Kem Gardner, Chairman, Gardner Company
Rosie Rivera, Salt Lake County Sheriff
Spencer P. Eccles, Former Exec. Dir. Governor's
Office of Economic Development
Carlton Christensen, Former SLC Councilman
Aimee Winder Newton, Chair Salt Lake County
Council
Derek Miller, President and CEO, Salt Lake
Chamber of Commerce
Dave Mallinak, Pastor, Berean Baptism Church
Rev. Gregory Johnson, Pres., Standing Together
Kim R. Wilson, Attorney
Walt Plumb, Developer, Philanthropist
Mike Kennedy, MD
Jennifer Brown, DDS, Dentist
Ed Kennedy, President, Truth about Prop. 2
Nathan Evershed, Candidate, County Attorney
Christy Kane, CMHC
Jenet and Michael Erickson
John Haynes
JoAnn Petrie

¹ The Utah Medical Cannabis Act initiative, section 39 (page 14), enacting Utah Code 26-60b-201(2)(b).

² Senate Bill 130, "Cannabidiol Product Act," 2018 General Session, Utah Legislature.
<https://le.utah.gov/~2018/bills/static/sb0130.html>

³ FDA approves first drug comprised of marijuana ingredient to treat rare, severe forms of epilepsy.
<https://www.fda.gov/newsevents/newsroom/pressannouncements/ucm611046.htm>

⁴ SAMSHA, Center for Behavioral Health Statistics & Quality, National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2015 and 2016. Past Month Marijuana Use by Age Group and State <https://learnaboutsam.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/SAM-report-on-CO-and-WA-issued-31-Oct-2016.pdf>

⁵ The Utah Medical Cannabis Act initiative, section 16 (page 7), enacting Utah Code 4-41b-405; section 55, (page 21), enacting Utah Code 26-60b-506; section 4 (page 2), enacting Utah Code 4-41b-104; section 32 (page 12), enacting Utah Code 26-60b-

104; section 5 (page 2), enacting Utah Code 4-41b-201(2)(a); section 43 (page 17), enacting Utah Code 26-60b-301(2)(a).

⁶ Throughout the initiative, CBD and THC are treated generically and equally: Initiative, section 20 (page 7) enacting Utah Code 4-41b-602 (1)(b); section 22 (page 8) enacting Utah Code 4-41-701 (1)(a); section 42 (page 16) enacting Utah Code 26-606-204 (1)(c); section 51 (page 20) enacting Utah Code 26-606-502 (3)(b).

⁷ Initiative, section 60 (pages 23 – 24), enacting Utah Code 58-37-3.6b(4).

⁸ Initiative, section 36 (page 13) enacting Utah Code 26-60b-108.

⁹ Initiative, section 42 (pages 16-17), enacting Utah Code 26-60b-204(5).

¹⁰ Initiative, section 61 (page 24), enacting Utah Code 58-37-3.7.

¹¹ Initiative, section 39 (page 14) enacting Utah Code 26-60b-201(2)(a).

¹² “What is a Marijuana Dispensary?”, High Times, 29 April, 2018, <https://hightimes.com/guides/what-is-a-marijuana-dispensary/>.

¹³ Even though the science about marijuana’s efficacy with most conditions is still in the experimental phase, the initiative does not require the recommending practitioner to have any special training or familiarization with medical uses of marijuana.

¹⁴ Most Popular Strains of Marijuana www.leafly.com

¹⁵ Initiative, section 42 (page 16), enacting Utah Code 26-60b-204(1c).

¹⁶ <https://www.precisecannabis.com/Post/Vaping-Marijuana-A-Temperature-Guide> ; <https://www.leafscience.com/2016/05/18/vaporizing-marijuana-temperature-best/>

¹⁷ 21 U.S.C. § 812 - U.S. Code - Unannotated Title 21. Food and Drugs § 812. Schedules of controlled substances.

¹⁸ Governor’s Office of Management and Budget, Fiscal Estimate letter, 9 August 2017. <https://elections.utah.gov/Media/Default/2018%20Election/Initiatives/medial%20Cannabis%20revised%20GOMB%20Estimate.pdf>

¹⁹ Ibid.