



DRUG AWARENESS PROGRAM

Joseph Giunta, Sr., Assistant Director

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There is no end to what they come up with when it comes to getting high, to bad they can't put that same effort into doing something beneficial for society. Attached you will find a couple of examples.

Thank you for your anti-drug efforts,
Joe Giunta, Chairman
NH SEA
Drug Awareness Program

<http://www.kgw.com/news/Dabbing-delivers-powerful-high-worries-doctors--233548571.html>

'Dabbing' delivers powerful high, worries doctors

Oregon and SW Washington - PORTLAND – It's been called pot's most powerful high. Search YouTube for "Dabbing" and you'll find a seemingly endless list of videos depicting people putting marijuana concentrates on a heated surface and inhaling the smoke.

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Marijuana advocates say the method of smoking pot has, in recent months, become increasingly popular.

"Its definitely exploded on the scene," said Danielle Burton, the manager of Mary Jane's House of Glass in Vancouver.

Burton said the so-called rigs used to smoke concentrates are selling quickly. She attributes the popularity to the quick, powerful high that concentrates deliver.

"It's basically eliminating the plant matter and you're just getting pure THC," she said.

THC is the main mind-altering ingredient in cannabis. One of the more common marijuana extracts is called butane hash oil, or BHO.

"You're looking at about 75 to 100 percent concentrated THC," Burton said of BHO.

For college student Eddy Radcliffe that is part of the appeal. "Because you get so much higher, so much quicker," he said.

Self-described marijuana user Chris Kelsey argues that “dabbing” is safer than traditional means of smoking pot because he argues you have to smoke less for the same results.

“If you do one dab it’s like the equivalent of smoking one joint by yourself,” Kelsey said.

Not everyone agrees.

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Not everyone agrees.

“We see it, if you will, as the crack cocaine of Marijuana,” said Dr. Andy Mendenhall.

Mendenhall is an addiction specialist and the in-patient medical director of Hazelden in Beaverton.

He views “dabbing” as a troubling trend.

“People are experiencing extreme levels of euphoria and that means that the brains of those individuals are more likely to become attached to those experiences,” he said.

He worries about the long-term impact powerful extracts will have on the frequent users, especially teens and young adults whose brains aren’t fully developed.

“The use and repeated use of a very strong substance -- that’s creating reward,”

Mendenhall said. “That’s creating euphoria during a time of brain development. It can’t help but have an effect on long-term mental health.”

While he urges caution, the popularity of dabbing appears to be growing as smokers search for a stronger high.



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Senators Feinstein and Grassley Introduce Bill to Address Candy-Flavored Drugs

Nov 21, 2013

Drug type: [Cocaine](#), [Methamphetamine](#)

It's no surprise that drug dealers are always looking for new and clever ways to attract young children and teens to their products. The latest tactic is candy-flavored methamphetamine, cocaine and other dangerous drugs. Last week, Senators Dianne Feinstein (D-Calif.) and Chuck Grassley (R-Iowa), co-chairs of the Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control, introduced legislation that penalizes drug dealers who employ these child-targeting tactics.

The [Saving Kids From Dangerous Drugs Act of 2013](#) increases federal criminal penalties for drug dealers who entice children with candy-flavored methamphetamine, cocaine or other dangerous drugs.

According to law enforcement officers and drug treatment officials, methamphetamine and other illegal drugs are being colored, packaged and flavored in ways designed to attract children and other minors. Some have child-friendly names like Pot Tarts and Reese's Crumbled Hash Brownies.

"For years, drug dealers have used new gimmicks to target children by flavoring and marketing illegal drugs to taste and look like candy and soda," Senator Feinstein said. "These dealers intentionally mislead young customers into believing these drugs are less dangerous and less addictive than other illegal drugs.

"Anything that makes a dangerous drug seem less dangerous to kids is a serious problem," Senator Grassley said. "The law should make clear that marketing drugs to kids will have steep consequences."

CADCA issued a letter of support for the legislation. In a letter, CADCA Chairman and CEO Arthur T. Dean noted: "Community anti-drug coalitions throughout the country are all too familiar with the detrimental consequences associated with drug use, not only for those youth directly involved, but also for communities at-large. With youth drug use already on the rise, we cannot afford to turn a blind eye to those who prey on our youth by marketing, flavoring and/or disguising illegal drugs as candy," he said. "Community anti-drug coalitions across America work every day to safeguard our communities and youth against substance use and abuse and the Saving Kids from Dangerous Drugs Act will help us do just that."

Candy-flavored drugs – specifically methamphetamine – have been involved in many recent incidents. These drugs can cause users to experience hallucinations and delusions. In March of last year, police in Chicago warned parents about a strawberry-flavored version of methamphetamine called "strawberry quick" or "strawberry meth." Because of the drug's similarity to candy, police urged parents to tell their children not to take candy from anyone, even a classmate.

The size and sophistication of operations involving flavored or candied drugs is alarming. For example, in March of 2008, Drug Enforcement Administration agents seized cocaine near Modesto, Calif., valued at

\$272,400; a significant quantity had been flavored with cinnamon, coconut, lemon and strawberry. Under current federal law, there are no enhanced penalties for altering controlled substances to make drugs more appealing to youth. The Saving Kids From Dangerous Drugs Act:

Provides an enhanced penalty when any adult knowingly or intentionally manufactures or creates a controlled substance listed in Schedule I or Schedule II that is:

- Combined with a beverage or candy product;
- Marketed or packaged to appear similar to a beverage or candy product; or
- Modified by flavoring or coloring.

Subjects anyone who alters a controlled substance in these ways to the following penalty, in addition to the penalty for the underlying offense:

- Up to 10 years for the first offense
- Up to 20 years for a second or subsequent offense

In addition to CADCA, other organizations endorsing the bill include: the Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association, the Fraternal Order of Police, the Major Cities Chiefs Association, the Major County Sheriffs Association, the National District Attorneys Association and the National HIDTA Directors Association.

