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Governor Nikki Haley
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Will I ever get response!
Citizens Are listening? Why
Aren't your STAFF And You?

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12/3/2015

Governor Haley, Fix our Children and cure disease with whole plant cannabis treatment. You have to make a stand against Gangs and Cartels and let our Citizens grow and spend money in our STATE. The Millions in taxes raised in Colorado while Domestic Violence falls 30% in one year. They are giving Tax money back to Citizens because Marijuana sold more that projected. Fixing our roads is a breeze with hemp asphalt and concrete.....We need you to make a positive stand for our Citizens to achieve small business and job growth? Will I hear from your office...waiting since 2010?????

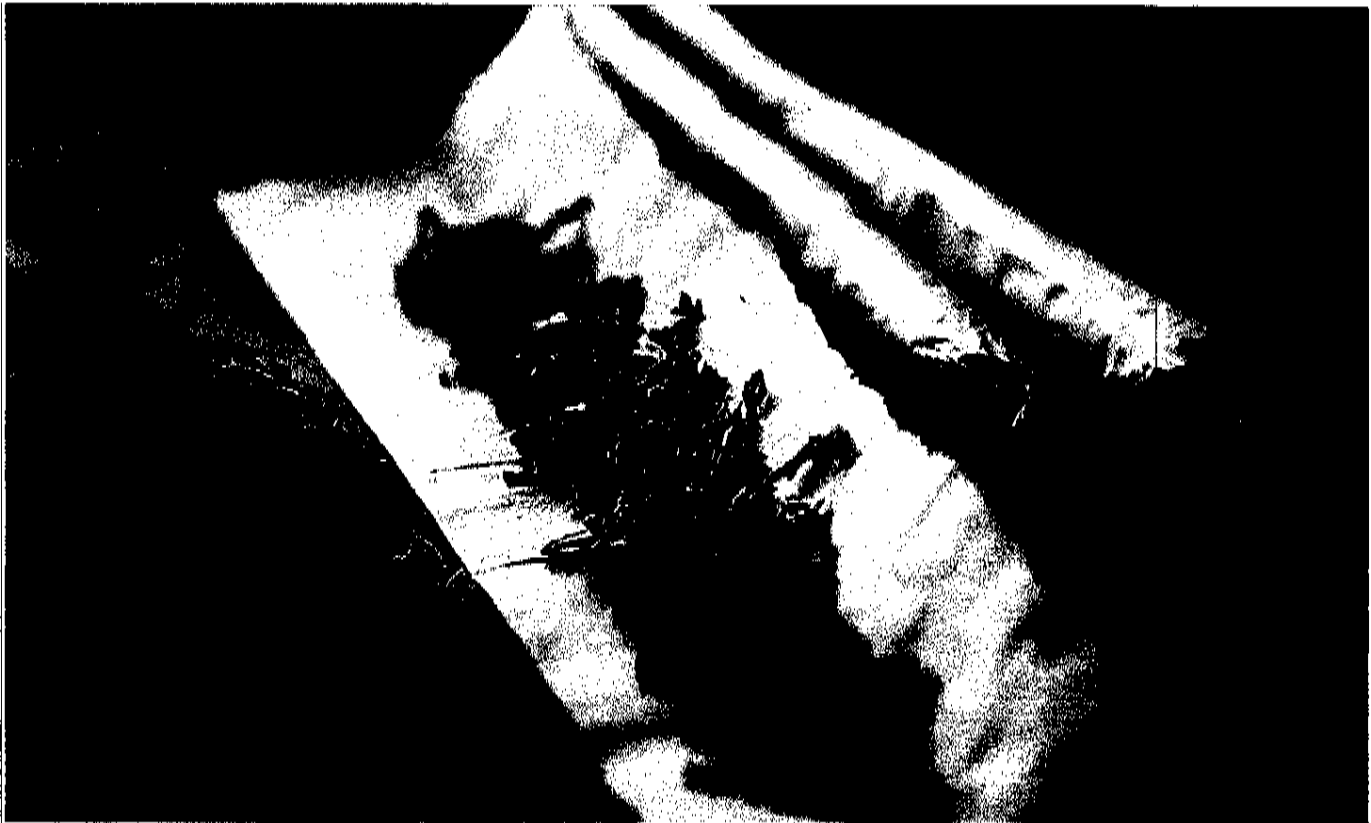
U.S. Confirms Cannabis Kills Cancer Cells, May Set The Ball Rolling For Legalization Of Weed

Those who have been waiting for marijuana to be legalized in US, rejoice. Following numerous laboratory tests, scientists from the National Cancer Institute have confirmed that cannabls, or marijuana, does kill cancer cells.



www.mainehealth.org

The National Cancer Institute (NIC), one of the many arms of the US Department of Health, has confirmed on its website that "cannabis and cannabinoids may have benefits in treating the symptoms of cancer or the side effects of cancer therapies" and also that "cannabis has been shown to kill cancer cells in the laboratory."



The website states that cannabis can be consumed in the form of baked products or herbal drinks, as well as sprayed under the tongue.

In addition to this, the NIC website also records that "cannabis and cannabinoids have been studied in the laboratory and the clinic for relief of pain, nausea and vomiting, anxiety, and loss of appetite."

The scientists however strongly stress upon the fact that by far, cannabis has only shown these positive effects on mice, and the drugs in no way is ready to be administered to humans in their fight against cancer. The Cancer Research points out that there isn't enough evidence that can strongly support the use of cannabis as an effective treatment for cancer.

According to the US federal law, the consumption, sale, and possession of cannabis is illegal throughout the country. However, several states such as Colorado, Oregon, Alaska, Washington, and the District of Columbia have entirely legalized medical and recreational marijuana.

Now, the hope has been kindled for a nationwide legalization. If further tests do reveal that cannabis is in fact safe for human consumption, the US may proceed to legalize it across the country and take a giant leap forwards in battling the deadly disease.

Ricky L. Loftin

Look at Henry Ford's car on
my Facebook Page. Hemp for
Mother Earth.

Don't continue to let
South Carolina Citizens
Suck-Hind-Tit-on-A-Boar-Hog!

**Governor Haley, We need the small
business and jobs created by Hemp?
No carbon footprint and biodegradable?**

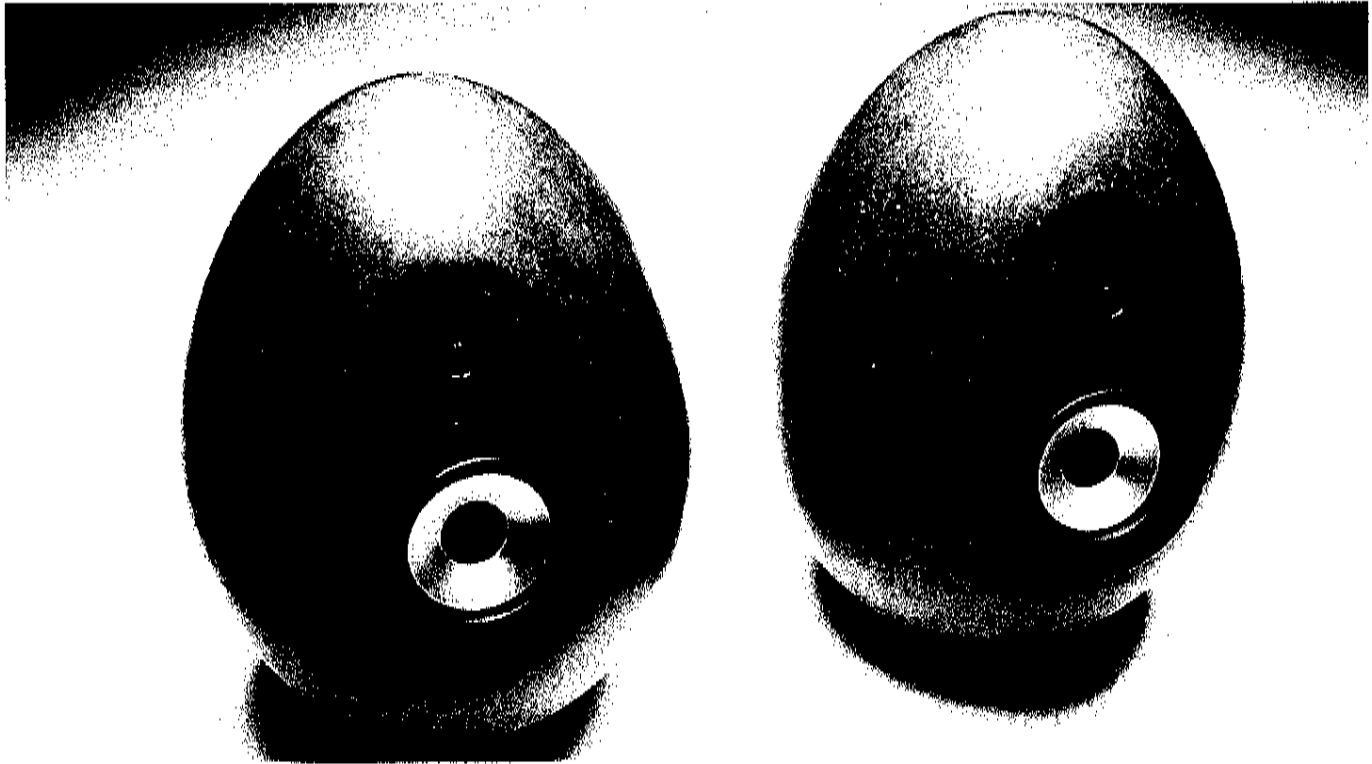
**Zeoform: A New Plastic That Turns
Hemp Into Almost Anything**



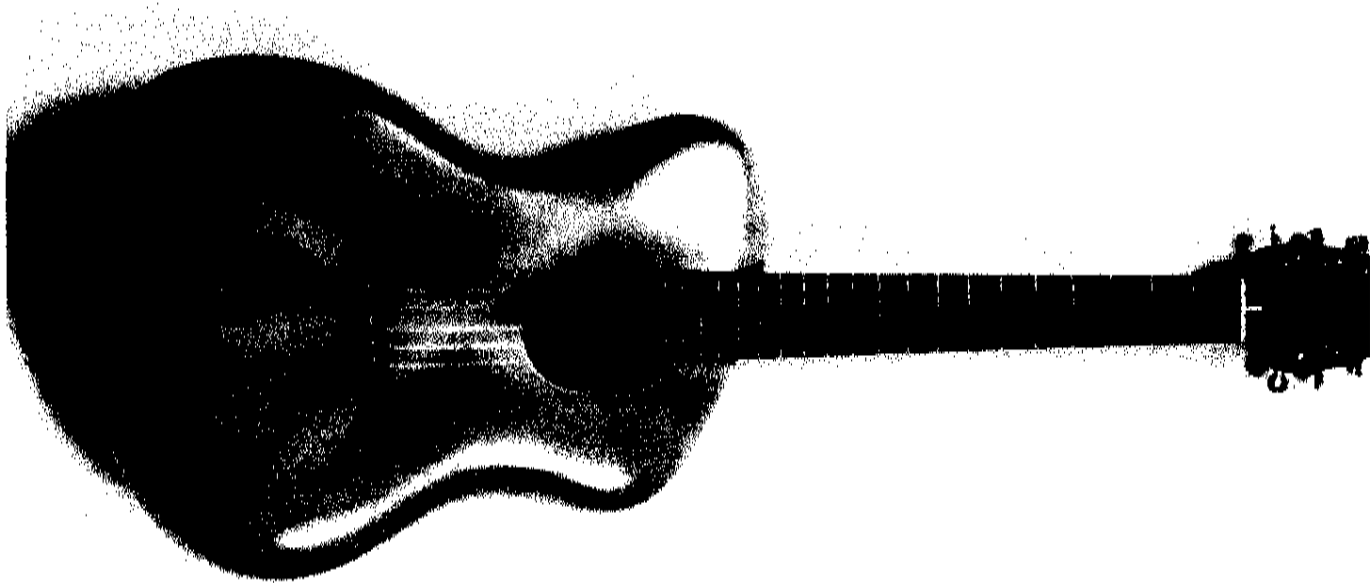
What if plastic could be made without using fossil fuels and toxic chemicals? An Australian company has done just that, with a new type of plastic that can turn hemp fiber into pretty much anything.

Zeoform is a promising eco-friendly solution to traditional plastics. It's made from a simple mixture of plant fiber (specifically cellulose) and water. What's more, unlike plastic, Zeoform is compostable.

Hemp, along with flax and straw, are ideal for making Zeoform because of their high cellulose content. But it can be made from recycled paper and textiles too.



Zeoform CEO Alf Wheeler says the product is highly durable, relying on the natural process of hydrogen bonding that occurs when cellulose fibers are exposed to water. The bond that is created is so strong that no glue is required. The final material can be sprayed or molded into almost any shape, ranging from furniture and automobile parts to jewelry and musical instruments. The company currently operates out of a small factory in Australia. But with such versatile applications, Wheeler says the hope is to license the patented technology to larger manufacturers.



Not only is Zeoform a greener alternative to plastic, but Wheeler sees the potential for replacing natural materials like wood as well.

"There's a lot of paper-making towns with lots of unemployed people," Wheeler explained to Fast Company.

"They already have the infrastructure in place to make this material. All they need is some intellectual property and a relatively cheap retrofit to their mill, and they can put people back to work."

Leaf Science[Top 5 Most Innovative Uses For Hemp](#)

Leaf Science[The Surprising Origins of Synthetic Marijuana](#)

Leaf Science[France Considers Legalizing Cannabis-Based Medicine](#)

Leaf Science[5 Differences Between Hemp and Marijuana](#)

Leaf Science[Study: Hemp Seeds Show Promise In Managing Hypertension](#)

Keeping Drug Gangs and Cartels
from shipping our money away.

What Colorado's Governor Wants America to Know About Legalizing Weed

Just over one year ago, Colorado Gov. John Hickenlooper was openly opposed to marijuana legalization.

Speaking at an October 2014 debate in the closing days of his campaign for a second term as governor, Hickenlooper took aim squarely at legalized weed, saying, "If it was up to me, I wouldn't have done it, right? I opposed it from the very beginning. In matter of fact, all right, what the hell — I'll say it was reckless." Although he went on to narrowly defeat his Republican rival, Hickenlooper's position on marijuana, at least publicly, remained firm after getting sworn in for his second term.

Quite a bit has changed in the past year.

During a wide-ranging conversation with *Mic* in his office at the State Capitol in Denver last month, Hickenlooper spoke about how marijuana has affected Colorado since it became one of the first two states to approve recreational marijuana legalization in November 2012. Seated around a long conference table, Hickenlooper, who has a warm personality and an endearing propensity to speak off script, confessed he's had a change of heart.

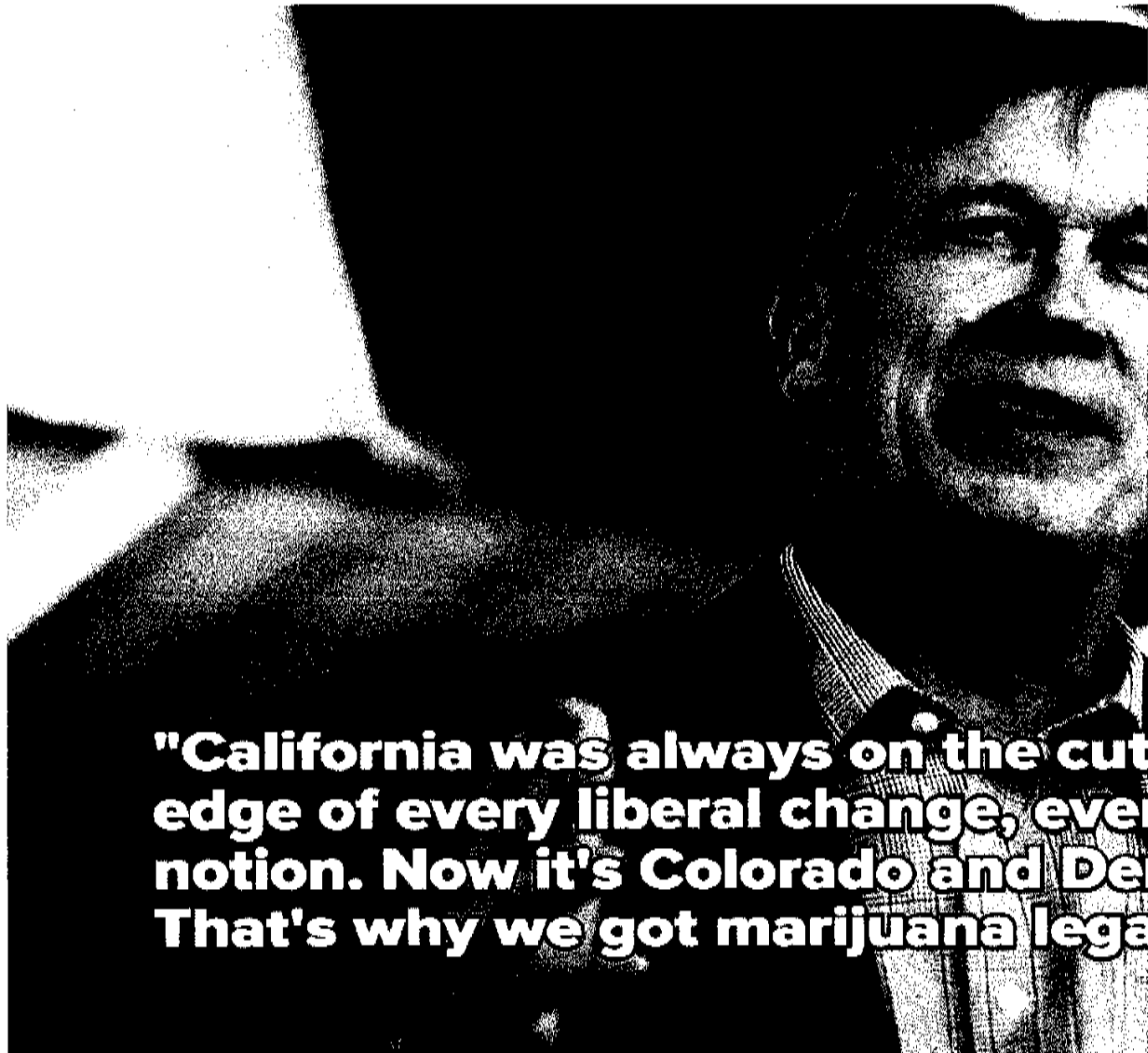
"After the election, if I could've had a magic wand, and I could've waved it and reversed the outcome of the election, I would've done it," he said. "Now if I had that same magic wand, I'm not sure I'd wave it."

Hickenlooper's recent shift is a testament to the remarkable early success of legalized marijuana since weed dispensaries first opened in Colorado in January 2014. The state has not devolved into the lawless hellscape that some observers predicted. Quite the opposite, in fact: Hickenlooper said the rate of marijuana usage has remained flat, arrests have gone down and Colorado is on pace to generate about \$100 million dollars in tax revenue this fiscal year.

But while some are quick to anoint Colorado's experiment a runaway success, the reality is more complex, and Hickenlooper emphasized that the jury is still out on

Colorado's experience. Despite encouraging initial signs, Hickenlooper, along with other Colorado policymakers who spoke with *Mic*, say the ultimate test lies ahead, as the marijuana industry gets bigger and more commercialized.

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"California was always on the cut edge of every liberal change, even notion. Now it's Colorado and De That's why we got marijuana lega

Source: [Mic/Getty Images](#)

The backstory: Hickenlooper was first elected governor in 2010, but the key to understanding his change of heart on marijuana rests with his unique backstory.

Before he ever entered politics, Hickenlooper began his career as a successful entrepreneur.

Hickenlooper, who once told the *New Yorker* that he used to brew beer in his dormitory bathtub and smoked pot regularly as a young adult, opened the Wynkoop Brewing Company in 1988 in the lower downtown district of Denver, an area also known as LoDo. In part due to Hickenlooper's pioneering spirit, LoDo is now thriving with renowned restaurants, live music venues, luxury condos and a host of tech startups. At the turn of the century, Colorado leaned politically conservative, voting solidly Republican in three consecutive presidential elections from 1996 to 2004. Over the past decade, however, the state has undergone a dramatic political shift, fueled by a rapidly growing Latino population that made up 14% of the electorate in 2012, as well as an influx of millennials moving to the state en masse. President Barack Obama won the state twice, and Democrats held their 2008 national convention in Denver to highlight the state's evolving political dynamic. Hickenlooper, a moderate Democrat, also benefited from those demographic changes, first in his successful race for mayor of Denver in 2003 and then for his 2010 gubernatorial campaign.

Although Hickenlooper initially opposed recreational marijuana legalization when voters approved a constitutional amendment by a vote of 55% to 45% in 2012, it became clear while talking to him that his experience as an entrepreneur helps explain why he's coming around to the idea. Hickenlooper is passionate about innovation and views his state as a test tube for democracy, a place where new policy ideas get tested before scaling onto a national stage.

"When I was a kid, everybody went to California," Hickenlooper said. "California was always on the cutting edge of every liberal change, every liberal notion. Now it's Colorado and Denver. It really is an amazing thing. That's why we got marijuana legal."

Not a hellscape: Of course, another significant part of the story that has shaped Hickenlooper's perspective is the early success legalized marijuana has enjoyed. "What we have seen is it hasn't been the catastrophe some people feared that it would be," Andrew Freedman, the director of the governor's Office of Marijuana Coordination, told *Mic*.

As the state's first "marijuana czar," Freedman is responsible for managing Colorado's marijuana tax revenue and helping to devise legislation to regulate the industry. He is also tasked with keeping close track of data related to legalized weed. Freedman cautions against drawing robust conclusions with

such a small sample of less than two years of data, but he noted a number of positive early signs.

For one, usage numbers have not climbed dramatically. According to data provided by Freedman's office, approximately 10% of adults 26 and older reported smoking marijuana in 2013, prior to the beginning of recreational sales. That's compared to 13.6% of adults who reported being regular users in 2014. In 2013, 19.7% of high schoolers were regular users, a rate that was comparable to years before legalization.

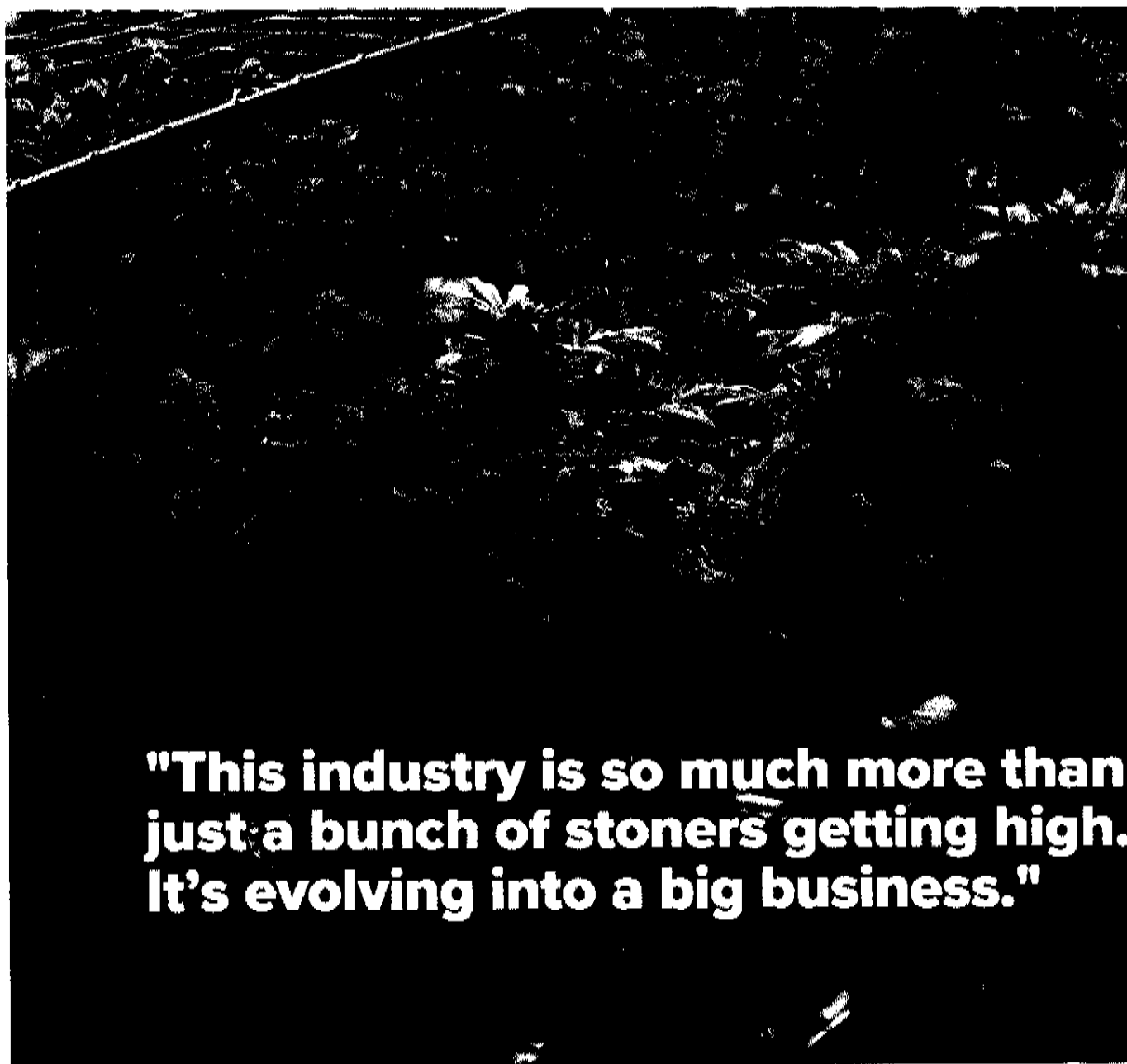
"That shows we're at the same place in terms of adult use post-legalization as we were pre-legalization," Freedman told *Mic*. "We are seeing that as a continual good sign from the market."

The number of citations and arrests for marijuana have also declined since legalization. According to a study released by the Drug Policy Alliance in March, the number of marijuana-related charges declined 80% from 2010 to 2014. Hickenlooper suggested drug dealers seem to be leaving town.

"I think that was another worry, that there would be crime-ridden streets and everything would be incredibly dangerous," Freedman said. "We're not seeing any of that." Instead, an entire new sector of the economy has developed as a result of legalized weed. Colorado has issued 20,000 occupational licenses in the marijuana business since legalization, according to Freedman. Hickenlooper is excited by the growing number of stories of young people, many fresh out of college, who have taken advantage of legalization to build their own businesses.

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"This industry is so much more than just a bunch of stoners getting high. It's evolving into a big business."

Source: [Mic/Getty Images](#)

"We've got all these young people, and they're here, they're starting businesses, and they're driving our economy," Hickenlooper said.

One of those budding entrepreneurs is Braden Aletto, 26, who recently quit his corporate software industry job to work at a Denver marijuana dispensary. Aletto told *Mic* that he spent the past year learning the industry and studying business models, and has aspirations to become a CEO and potentially even open his own retail marijuana facility in the Rocky Mountains.

"This industry is so much more than just a bunch of stoners getting high," Aletto told *Mic*. "It's evolving into a big business."

Legalization is also generating a significant amount of tax revenue for Colorado. According to data Freedman's office provided to *Mic*, Colorado collected \$149 million dollars between when recreational sales began in January 2014 and September of this year. Of that total revenue, approximately \$112 million came from the recreational market. Freedman said current projections predict Colorado will collect about \$100 million in marijuana revenue each fiscal year for the foreseeable future. Although that number pales in comparison to Colorado's total state budget, which Freedman says is about \$26 billion, Hickenlooper is quick to emphasize how valuable that revenue is for the state.

He said he believes that this revenue can be used to mitigate the downsides of legalization by funding counseling programs and education initiatives that teach young people about the potential downsides of using drugs.

"If kids do fall off the track, we have money now for reengagement programs and drug counseling and all these things that were traditionally hard to raise money for in government," Hickenlooper said.

"My biggest fear was that kids would think since it's legalized, it's less harmful," he said. "We now have the money to [stamp] that out."

Rough patches: Still, there are causes for concern. Hospitalizations resulting from marijuana appear to be on the rise. According to data Freedman's office provided to *Mic*, hospital emergency admission rates connected to marijuana increased from about 150 per 100,000 visits in 2011 to almost 250 per 100,000 visits in 2013. Despite this rise, however, Freedman told *Mic* marijuana-related hospitalizations still account for less than 1% of total hospitalizations in the state.

Traffic fatalities involving drivers under the influence of marijuana are also trending upward. According to Freedman's office, deaths involving drivers who tested positive for THC, the active ingredient in marijuana, increased from 55 in 2013 to 79 in 2014. Freedman told *Mic* that the total number of citations issued by the Colorado State Patrol for driving under the influence of drugs, however, has remained stable since January 2014.

"We're seeing a few things that concern us," Freedman told *Mic*. "Nothing that rises to what our public health people would say is an emergency, but stuff to keep an eye on. We're going to have to spend a lot more time digging [into the data] to know what's really going on."

Perhaps the greatest concern for Hickenlooper and his administration is whether the state government will be able to keep pace as the challenges of regulating such a rapidly growing industry evolve.

When voters passed legalization in 2012, Colorado had no existing system for taxing and regulating marijuana. Hickenlooper, along with other state officials, had to create one from scratch. That initial process has gone better than expected.

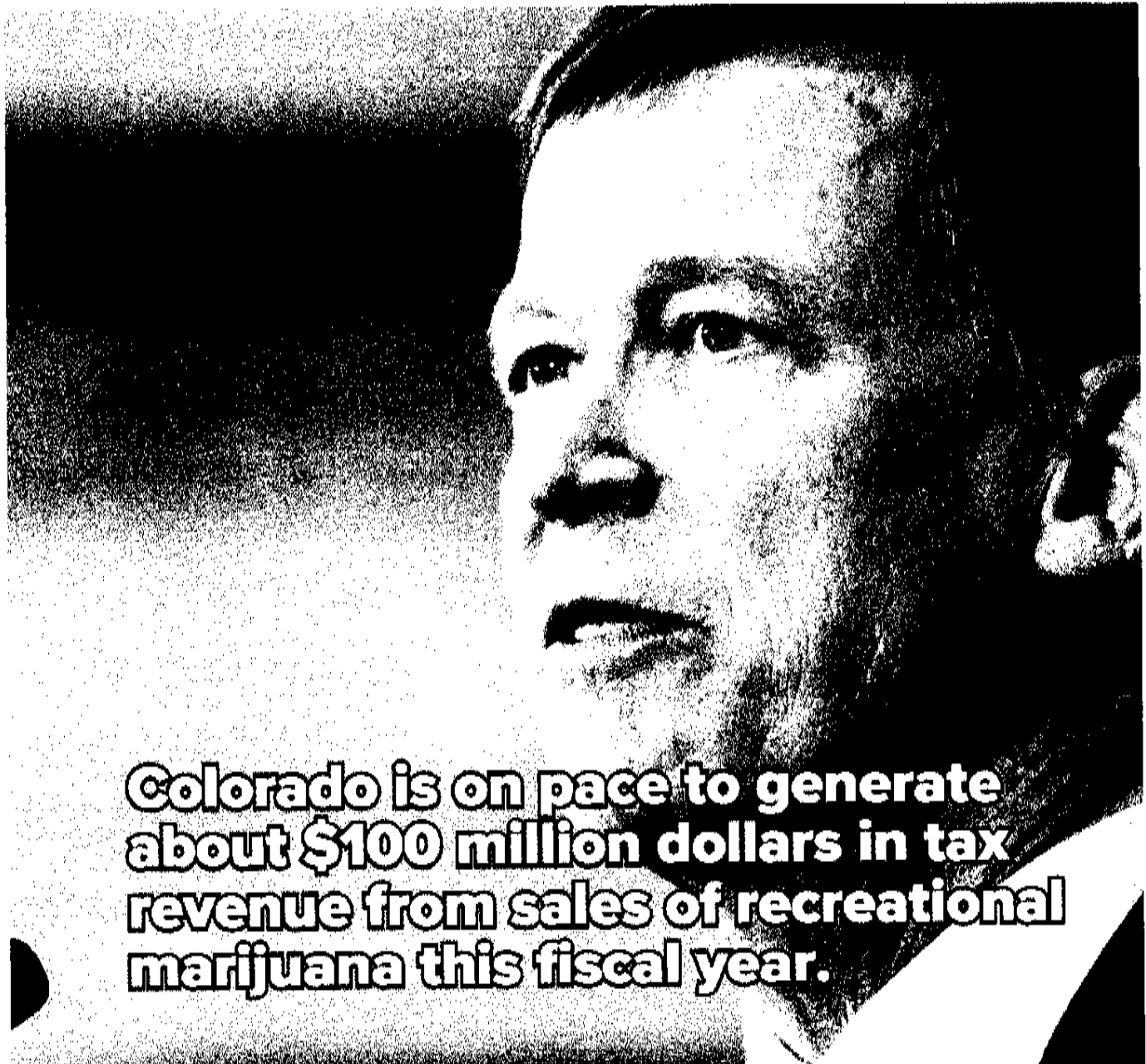
"I could not be more pleased and proud of the city employees and the industry working together," Denver Mayor Michael Hancock told *Mic*. "Everyone was all hands on deck to help provide the regulatory framework for proper enforcement and setup of these businesses in our city. Two years into this, I'm pleased with the direction we are going."

But as the marijuana industry evolves, the state will face new challenges associated with regulating the industry. Hickenlooper said he recognizes the problem, drawing a direct comparison to the government's prior struggles regulating alcohol and tobacco as they, too, became big businesses.

"It is like Budweiser. It probably is going to be a battle like that because it's a capitalist system," the governor said. "So there's a profit to be made."

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Colorado is on pace to generate about \$100 million dollars in tax revenue from sales of recreational marijuana this fiscal year.

Source: [Mic/Getty Images](#)

Hickenlooper and his administration are looking into expanding regulations to prevent the marijuana industry from targeting specific populations at higher risk of marijuana use, such as young people, by running advertisements for enticing products like edible baked goods and gummy bear candies.

"We have to work to stop people from trying to advertise directly to addicts, and directly to youth, in order to get them loyal to whatever brand is being promoted,"

Freedman told *Mic*. "Where alcohol and tobacco got there with time, it would be good to get that up and running as fast as possible with marijuana."

Lesson for the nation: As all eyes watch the Centennial State's grand experiment closely, what lessons should the presidential candidates, and other states, draw from Colorado's early experience?

According to Freedman, there are two things presidential candidates could champion in the short term to improve federal marijuana policy. First, he believes the United States should stop classifying marijuana as a Schedule 1 drug, the strict category reserved for drugs with no medical use. Both Sen. Bernie Sanders (I-Vt.) and former Secretary of State Hillary Clinton support rescheduling marijuana, with Sanders going further and advocating for repealing federal prohibition altogether.

"Having it be a Schedule 1 drug has meant that we don't have the facts that we need in order to properly regulate and use marijuana as medicine," Freedman told *Mic*. "That would be a great first step that we could do tomorrow that would do nothing but good things for the world."

Second, Freedman said the banking system should treat marijuana businesses as part of a legitimate industry. Because marijuana remains illegal under federal law, the Federal Reserve has blocked Colorado banks' attempts to service the state's weed businesses.

"As we're watching all these experiments go forward in different states without access to banking, we have a safety problem," he said. "We also will not be able to create a legitimate industry. The presence of only cash is an invitation for corruption."

As for the bigger question of whether Colorado can be a model for the country, Hickenlooper said politicians should exercise caution. While it may not be the resounding answer that marijuana enthusiasts want to hear, he wants other states to wait to see how the effects of commercialization play out.

"What I tell other governors is we need a little more time," Hickenlooper said. "I'd wait a year or two and just see."