



# Purchase College

STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

Senior Project in Economics, School of Natural and Social Sciences

---

## **Marijuana Legalization: The Effects on Arrest for Drug Possession and Sale Offenses.**

---

by Lourdes M. Bustamante  
Bachelor of Arts Candidate

Senior Project Advisor:  
Dr. Cedric Ceulemans  
Associate Professor of Economics

Second Reader:  
Dr. Sebastian Guzman Rivera  
Visiting Assistant Professor of Sociology

Purchase College, State University of New York  
Purchase New York  
May 2020

## **Abstract**

The sale of recreational marijuana is now legal in eleven states and the District of Columbia; and soon more states would consider legalizing marijuana in the years to come. Researchers believe legalizing recreational marijuana could decrease arrest for marijuana possessions and sales, because legalization reduces penalties for possession of small amounts of marijuana. My research investigates the effects marijuana legalization has on arrest for drug possession and sales in the United States.

## **Acknowledgment**

I want to thank Dr. Cedric Ceulemans for his guidance and assistance and patience throughout this process, without his help I would have not finished my senior project.

**Table of Contents:**

<b>Introduction</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Part I:</b>	<b>4</b>
Marijuana and the War on Drugs.	4
Marijuana Decriminalization.	7
Medical Marijuana Laws	11
Marijuana Legalization and Regulations.	13
Colorado	17
Washington	21
California	23
Alaska, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, Oregon, Vermont.	25
District of Columbia	27
<b>Part II: Empirical analysis</b>	<b>29</b>
Data	29
Method	30
Results	31
<b>Conclusion</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Appendix</b>	<b>43</b>
Appendix A	43
Appendix B	55
Appendix C	56
Appendix D	57
Appendix E	58
Appendix F	59
Appendix G	60
Appendix H	62
Appendix I	63
<b>Bibliography</b>	<b>64</b>

## Introduction

Marijuana has been viewed as a dangerous drug for the last forty years, and it is still a topic of discussion, whether marijuana should be fully legalized for recreational use, and fully legalized for medicinal purposes. So far, eleven states and the District of Columbia have legalized marijuana, both medicinal and recreational use; Alaska, California, Colorado, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, Oregon, Vermont, Washington, and Illinois. Americans have changed their views on marijuana as Americans are becoming more in favor of legalization in the last decade. Decriminalization describes laws that reduce or eliminate penalties for sale, purchase, or possession of marijuana (Caulkins & Kilmer, 2016). Half of the country has passed laws to decriminalize marijuana; this means no penalties for first-time possession of a small amount for personal consumption.

Legalizing marijuana can have the potential of eliminating the illegal black market for marijuana sales when marijuana is sold legally to users, it reduces criminal activity associated with the black market. This can reduce the cost associated with enforcing marijuana laws, policing, adjudicating and sentencing (Maier, Mannes & Koppenhofer, 2017). Marijuana still has an illegal drug status in many states by the Federal Government, and many Americans are unaware of the consequences of marijuana legalization. This paper explores the effect marijuana legalization has on arrest for possession and drug sales arrests after marijuana legalization took effect for both medicinal and recreational use in the United States.

## **Part I:**

### **Marijuana and the War on Drugs.**

Marijuana is viewed today as a ruinously dangerous drug, a public health menace, an addictive and illegal scourge. Marijuana is often related to crime, gangs, and bad social behavior. This belief started in the beginning of the 20th Century, after the Mexican Revolution took place in 1910. It was believed that Mexicans escaping from the war migrated to the United States and they brought with them marijuana. Even at that time, prostitutes, pimps, and other low characters were often related to marijuana consumption. And once marijuana started to relate to crime, California, Utah, Texas, New Mexico, and Louisiana decided to outlaw marijuana. The Harrison Act was then created in 1914, with the purpose of criminalizing the possession, use, and sale of narcotics. Harry Anslinger, the first head of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, condemned cannabis as the leading reason for homicidal mania, race-mixing, and miscegenation. He believed marijuana unleashed a beast spurring man to commit heinous crimes (Marijuana goes Main Street, 2017).

As a way to outlaw marijuana, Anslinger and the Treasury Department decided to create a prohibitive tax plan. The Marijuana Tax Act of 1937, charged registered cannabis users \$1 an ounce per transaction, and \$100 to unregistered users. It was then under Richards Nixon's Presidency that the Controlled Substance Act took effect on May 1st, 1970; which purpose was to regulate the manufacture, distribution, possession, and use of certain substances. Drugs were separated into five ranks also known as schedules, where schedule V, groups the least restricted drugs, those with a lower potential for abuse, and its acceptance has been approved for medical use. Schedule I, includes the most restricted drugs that have a higher potential for abuse and which use has not been accepted for medical treatment. Marijuana and its cannabinoids was

classified as a Schedule I controlled substance because it was believed that the constant use of marijuana would cause a psychological dependency and the potential of consuming more dangerous drugs. Studies were then conducted exactly a year later after these allegations were made. It was reported that marijuana users do not progress to use more dangerous drugs and the drug carries a small risk to public health. Marijuana was decriminalized instead of rescheduled it (Marijuana goes Main Street, 2017).

Between 1973 and 1978, decriminalization of marijuana began and the possession of small amounts of marijuana became legal or a minor infraction in some states and prison sentences were abolished and replaced with monetary fines for first-time offenses such as possession of less than 1 ounce of marijuana. President Reagan enacted the Posse Comitatus Act on June, 24th 1982, which allowed the military to actually fight the war on drugs. Reagan's Administration enforced a zero-tolerance policy against drug possession, no matter the small amount. This involved the use of civil confiscation against the purchase of Marijuana, stronger penalties for those possessing the drug, and the implementation of mandatory urine testing for federal workers. In 1986, The Anti-Drug Abuse Act was created in adjunction with the War on Drugs laws, to impose new mandatory minimum and maximum sentences for drugs, including marijuana (Marijuana goes Main Street, 2017).

The Anti-Drug Abuse Act carried a minimum sentence of 5 years for drug offenses that involve 5 grams of crack, 500 grams of cocaine, 1 kilogram of cocaine and 100 kilograms or 100 plants of marijuana. A minimum sentence of 10 years for drug offenses that involved 50 grams of crack, 5 kilograms of cocaine, 1 kilogram of heroin, and 1000 kilograms or 1000 plants of marijuana. The maximum sentences included up to 40 years and up to life in prison for drug possession, including marijuana possession (cjpj.org). Even today America

is still struggling with both financial and social costs as a result of Nixon's War. Marijuana arrests and consumption have not decreased in the last five decades. The direct monetary cost to taxpayers was estimated at \$30 million a year. The money is spent on police, and other resources involved with imprisoning and punishing those convicted of drug offenses. About 1.6 million people have been incarcerated in state and federal prisons and about 50 percent of those inmates have been convicted of either selling or using drugs, this includes marijuana.

## **Marijuana Decriminalization.**

Under federal law, marijuana is viewed just as a highly addictive drug with no medical value, although many doctors recommend cannabis use because research has proven to find beneficial factors for marijuana. So far twenty-six states and the District of Columbia have decriminalized small amounts of marijuana for personal consumption, which means these offenses are being treated as the lowest misdemeanor with no possibility of jail time. States that have decriminalized marijuana are Alaska, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, and District of Columbia. During the last decade, states have implemented new legislation affecting marijuana penalties to reduce and/or expunge marijuana convictions. Marijuana decriminalization laws imposed civil fines instead of harsh punishments like time in jail or federal prison, heavy fines, community service, and a criminal record that affects the individual's ability to get jobs, financial aid, the right to vote and even join the military. In the last five years states have also reduced criminal penalties for marijuana convictions, and at least sixteen states have amended marijuana penalties with the purpose to reduce adverse consequences to some marijuana crimes. But many opponents to legalization believe that creating a system of prohibition with penalties, jail time and criminal records is needed to keep marijuana consumption low.

Within the last decade the following decriminalization enactments were passed in the United States. This information was obtained from the National Conference of State Legislatures website, ([ncsl.org](http://ncsl.org)):



- In 2014: SB 205, Utah, increased sentences for some drug possession crimes, including marijuana, may not result in an offense greater than a second-degree felony. SB 1876, Oklahoma allows a deferred sentence for certain drug offenders, including marijuana, and provides for no conviction record upon completion of conditions.
- In 2015: Utah passed HB 348, Enacting broad sentencing and corrections that include reduction of most marijuana penalties to misdemeanors. Connecticut passed HB 7104, making half an ounce or more of marijuana a Class A misdemeanor instead of a felony. Wyoming passed SB 38, providing for deferred prosecution for first offenses of using or being under the influence of controlled substances, including marijuana. HB 1394 takes effect in North Dakota, reducing from a Class A to a Class B misdemeanor the possession of less than one ounce of marijuana. Louisiana created penalties for marijuana possession based on amounts and number of convictions (HB 149).
- In 2016: Illinois signed legislation SB 2228 to decriminalize the possession of 10 grams or less of marijuana as an infraction, not resulting in a criminal record. Maryland General Assembly overrode the governor's veto of a 2015 measure (SB 517) that decriminalized marijuana paraphernalia and imposes civil fines of \$500 for public cannabis use. Legislation SB 498 was passed that made possession of one ounce or less of marijuana an unspecified misdemeanor. HB 858, Vermont raised to one ounce the amount of marijuana being unlawfully sold or dispensed for which an imprisonment penalty applies. Maryland made possession of 10 grams or more of marijuana a misdemeanor (HB 565). Minnesota SB 3481; the possession of any amount of marijuana plants are charged as misdemeanor offenses. Oklahoma shortened sentences for marijuana drug crimes possession (HB 2479).

- In 2017: New Hampshire passed HB 640. The possession of up to three-quarters of an ounce of marijuana was reduced to \$100 for a first or second offense. Kansas reduced the severity level for unlawful drug possession (SB 112). Montana's sentencing bill reduced penalties for possession of marijuana under 60 grams to a misdemeanor with no jail time (HB 133). North Dakota reduced the drug possession charge level from a Class C felony to a Class A misdemeanor for first-time offenders (HB 1041). North Dakota reduced mandatory minimum sentences for controlled substances including marijuana (HB 1269). Oregon revokes some penalties related to unlawful possession of marijuana (SB 302). West Virginia lesser penalty for an offense involving marijuana (HB 2579).
- In 2019: New Mexico passed HB 323. The possession of up to half an ounce of marijuana would be punished by a \$50 civil fine, instead of jail time. Hawaii passed House Bill 1383, The possession of three grams or less of marijuana would be punishable by a \$130 fine. North Dakota passed House Bill 1050. The possession of up to a half an ounce of marijuana as an infraction that carries a maximum fine of \$1000. New York enacted SB 6589, which fines \$200 for the possession of less than one ounce of marijuana.

Marijuana is related to criminals, gangs, and bad social behavior, and even today society still has this belief. This is because Goldstein's 1985 three-way conceptual framework, which explains the possible relation between the legalization of marijuana and crime and the way drugs and crime are linked. The psychopharmacological model focuses on how drug use changes behavior. It was believed that consuming marijuana could result in violent or irrational responses due to the inhibition of cognitive functions or paranoia (Maier, L. et al. 2017). When repetitive marijuana users go through withdrawal, they could

feel angry or irritable, contributing to violent reactions or aggressive behavior (Vandrey et al. 2005). That was the thought Americans have even today when they refer to marijuana users.

However, research has shown that violence occurs within the illegal drug market between the buyers and sellers, such as fights between dealers, disputes when buyers do not pay, robbery of dealers, and so on. The correlation between violent victimization and drug use, occurs in most cases, with former crack, heroin, and cocaine users. Belenko and Spohn (2015), found in their research that, “The drug distribution network is integrally violent, with even marijuana dealing associated with high level of murder and other violence”. Other studies have also examined the influence that prohibition of marijuana has on crime. Studies showed the possible relationship between enforcing drug laws and illegal drug market violence, and how the disruption of drug markets through law enforcement is related to violence (Werb, et al. 2011). When drugs are prohibited, those involved in the illegal drug market cannot turn to the criminal justice or legal system to help resolve disputes and may instead resort to violence (Maier, et al. 2017).

In the case of marijuana, the drug itself does not cause crime but the illegal distribution and trafficking of the drug creates violence and crime. Violence is connected to marijuana and crime because within the drug market there are consistent fights between dealers, and disputes when buyers do not pay; retaliation when buyers are dissatisfied with the quality of the product; robbery of a dealer or user who has drugs or cash; etc. Research has also supported the influence that prohibition of marijuana has on crime. In a study done on the relationship between enforcing drug laws and drug market violence, the results disclose that vanishing illegal drug markets through law enforcement could lead to violence. In other words, when drugs are prohibited,

those involved in the illegal drug market cannot seek help through the legal system to help resolve disputes and may instead resort to violence. (Maier, et al. 2017). Nearly 350,000 Americans are arrested each year for possession of small amounts of marijuana. In California the number of people admitted to the California State Correctional for marijuana trafficking tripled between 1994 and 2000s. Many researchers argue that the full decriminalization of marijuana could remove criminal penalties for small possession of marijuana. Marijuana could be classified in the same class as alcohol and cigarettes, followed by the Government would control and tax supply, eliminating illegal dealing and Trafficking.

## **Medical Mariruaja Laws**

So far there are a total of thirty-three states and the District of Columbia that have legalized marijuana for medicinal purposes, and thirteen states allow the use of "low THC, high cannabidiol (CBD)" products for medical reasons in limited situations. Cannabinoids are natural compounds that interact with specific receptors within the nervous central system. On the contrary, THC (tetrahydrocannabinol) is the psychoactive cannabinoid that gets people high. (Barcott, 2017). The United States federal government continues to classify marijuana as a Schedule I substance with a high potential for abuse and no medicinal value. In 1999 the Institute of Medicine issued a report that examined potential therapeutic uses for marijuana. The report found that: "Scientific data indicate the potential therapeutic value of cannabinoid drugs, primarily THC, for pain relief, control of nausea and vomiting, and appetite stimulation; smoked marijuana, however, is a crude THC delivery system that also delivers harmful substances. The psychological effects of cannabinoids, such as anxiety reduction, sedation, and euphoria can influence their potential therapeutic value. Those effects are potentially undesirable for certain patients and situations and beneficial for others. In addition, psychological effects can

complicate the interpretation of other aspects of the drug's effect." Advanced research done in the last decade has found that marijuana can relieve symptoms related to HIV/AIDS, cancer, glaucoma, and multiple sclerosis (Marijuana and Medicine: Assessing the Science Base, 1999).

Medical marijuana laws (MMLs) can also remove state penalties for the use of marijuana for medicinal purposes, each state that has legalized medicinal marijuana, implemented regulations to give patients access to marijuana for medicinal purposes. Each state regulates the sales of medicinal Marijuana as each state has its own classification or status. For example, states have the status of Operational, not yet operational, and CBD-Specific. Operational includes those states that have passed laws to remove state-level criminal penalties for the use of medical marijuana by patients who are diagnosed with a debilitating illness. The programs in these states are up and running. Not Yet Operational, States that have passed medical marijuana laws, but programs are not yet up and running. CBD-Specific, States that have passed laws allowing for the use of cannabis extracts that are high in the non-psychoactive cannabinoid CBD, and low in THC, the psychoactive component of marijuana, in instances where a physician has recommended such treatment to a patient with a state-qualifying condition. (norml.org).

Alabama, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming have a status of CBD-Specific. Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington and the District of Columbia have Operational status allowing State-License Dispensaries to

operate. Cannabis dispensaries are a local government regulated location, which retails cannabis and related items for medical or recreational use. This idea was mimicked from coffee shops modeled in Amsterdam in the 1970s; however, dispensaries in the United States prevent customers from consuming the products sold within the dispensary.

Diverse research has been conducted in the last three decades to explore the benefits of CBD drugs as an all-natural alternative for critical illness. In 1996 California passed the nations' first medicinal marijuana law after scientific data showed the therapeutic benefits of THC, to relieve chronic pain, vomiting, and depression. Additionally, THC and CBD can serve as an effective treatment for neuropathic pain, disturbed sleep, and epilepsy. Recent surveys of epilepsy patients who suffer from epileptic seizures suggest that CBS may have worked as an antiepileptic agent. But government's research restrictions have made it difficult to show substantial medical benefits. Some negative effects are altered brain development in prenatal women or adolescents marijuana users. Mental illness such as psychosis, schizophrenia; and addiction if exposed to marijuana during the teenage years. In contrast with tobacco smoke that leads to lung cancer, marijuana smoke or vaping has not shown to cause lung cancer. Studies have shown that smoking marijuana has an elevated risk to cause bronchitis and respiratory infections, due to the toxic compounds and cancer-causing aromatic hydrocarbons found in marijuana smoke. (Barcott, 2017).

## **Marijuana Legalization and Regulations.**

Although marijuana has been legalized in eleven states and the District of Columbia and decriminalized in twenty-six states, marijuana is still classified as a Schedule I drug by the Federal level. Opponents of legalization fear that this could make marijuana too accessible and to allow big corporations to

irresponsibly sell and market the drug, like it has been done with cigarettes and beer. Others see the legalization of Marijuana as the failure of the war on drugs, which with more than 45 percent of drug arrests in the last decade and over 45,000 marijuana prisoners at a cost of \$1 billion a year, it is safe to say that the War on Drugs has not been a success. Instead, the War on Drugs has been ineffective and very expensive. Researchers hypothesized that legalization could increase consumption, which could decrease educational attainment, negatively affect the health and well-being of those consuming marijuana, inhibit brain development, or increase fatalities and injuries from drugged driving. Having dispensaries could decrease local housing prices or spoil local businesses (Brinkman & Mok-Lamme, 2019). There are also positive aspects of legalization, marijuana could substitute for the consumption of other more harmful drugs, such as crack, cocaine, heroin, and alcohol. Legalization could have the potential to decrease incarceration rates and enforcement costs, and impact the local and state budgets from increased tax revenues that choose to regulate and tax cannabis sales.

In 2012 Colorado voters legalized the sale for recreational use of marijuana. On January 1, 2014 Amendment 64 took effect, allowing recreational cannabis establishments to open their doors to the public. Followed by Washington State, Oregon, Alaska, Nevada, California, and Massachusetts which decided to follow the marijuana legalization trend. In 2018 Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Wisconsin, and West Virginia have considered following the legalization of the recreational marijuana trend as well. State bills were passed in Hawaii, New Mexico, and North Dakota but only New Hampshire and Rhode Island have enacted and established commissions to study the possible attempt of marijuana legalization, regulation, and taxation.

Other States like Minnesota and Missouri have also proposed a constitutional initiative to legalize recreational marijuana but these measures have failed (ncsl.org).

Colorado created laws and regulations to allocate marijuana revenues to address public health and safety concerns and also to educate parents and children about the risks of marijuana consumption. For example, For a person in Colorado to be charged with driving under the influence (DUID), the individual needs to have five nanograms of THC in the person's blood. Colorado was the first state to legalize recreational marijuana and to introduce a new model for licensing and regulation of marijuana sales. This model was mimicked by states that were legalizing recreational marijuana at the time. The marijuana market in Colorado grew more than 300 percent in 2014, representing \$315 million in adult-use sales. Colorado also gained 44 percent of recreational marijuana sales from out of state visitors. Creating a legal structure to regulate marijuana in Colorado was challenging. Both Colorado and Washington faced challenges such as, revising health inspection, government regulations, and criminal enforcement structures. Both states shared the same regulations for recreational marijuana sales, to purchase marijuana an individual must be 21 years old or over, it is illegal to consume marijuana in public and to drive under the influence as well as transporting marijuana outside the state. In addition, Colorado's residents can purchase up to one ounce of any kind of marijuana and up to a quarter of an ounce for non-residents (Davis et al. 2019).

In Washington, however there are more regulations in comparison to Colorado. Adults can purchase up to one ounce of bud, 16 ounces of edible solids, 72 ounces of marijuana-infused liquids, or 7 grams of lotions. Both states share the same regulations for sellers; retailers must be licensed and



meet health and safety requirements. Both states also shared enforcement and zoning responsibilities between the state and local governments, and have adopted collateral licensing regulations. Washington adopted a strict-cap on licensed locations, because of its strict alcohol licensing. Colorado depended on local authorities to decide the location for their retail stores. Taxing marijuana has represented unique challenges because marijuana products take on different forms. Excise taxes, taxes that are paid when purchases are made on specific goods, such as gasoline; and are often included in the price of the product (IRS.gov). And Weight-based taxes, which in the context of marijuana, the appropriate measure of quantity is by its weight. And Since marijuana can be purchased as a cigarette, edibles, liquid or oils, or a vapor, all with a wide variety of concentrations, a specific excise tax is unsustainable. However, each state has shaped its tax as a certain percentage of the retail or wholesale sales price. Colorado has a 15 percent tax on wholesale marijuana price plus 8 percent state tax on marijuana sales price; Washington has a 37% on retail sale price; Oregon has a 17% on retail sale price. State and local excise tax collections exceeded \$1 billion for the first time in 2018, a 57 percent increase compared to 2017, driven by rapid growth in cannabis tax revenues in Alaska, California, Colorado, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington State. Annual cannabis excise tax revenues are increasing so rapidly that it has already topped excise tax revenues collected from all forms of alcohol, including beer, wine, and liquor (Davis et al. 2019).

Some states have acquired a cannabis tax system to tax sales based on the product's weight and its price, such as Alaska and California, which it currently uses weight-based taxes on cannabis. Maine would implement such tax once retail stores open. Although Maine voters initially approved a slightly price-based tax, legislators decided to include taxes on both the price and the weight of cannabis to improve sustainability and enforceability. The Marijuana

Policy Project (MPP) recommends an excise tax on cannabis that varies based on the part of the plant the rates recommended by MPP are \$50 per ounce of cannabis flowers, \$15 per ounce of cannabis leaves, and \$25 per immature plant. One of the benefits of weight-based tax is that revenue would not change when cannabis prices drop. For example in Colorado, the average wholesale price of cannabis fell by more than half from July 2016 to July 2018. As of January 2019, Cannabis prices are down by 61 percent from their 2015 peak. Price declines are likely to continue in the years to come, which could influence Colorado's revenues obtained through its price-based tax system. A weight-based tax, however, would not be exposed to revenue loss every time cannabis sellers reduce their prices. (Davis et al. 2019).

The following marijuana norms and regulations were obtained from The National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML). "NORML's mission is to move public opinion sufficiently to legalize the responsible use of marijuana by adults, and to serve as an advocate for consumers to assure they have access to high-quality marijuana that is safe, convenient and affordable" (norml.org). NORML also discusses laws and penalties for medicinal, and recreational purposes (see Appendix A).

## **Colorado**

Colorado was the first state to enact Amendment 64 in November 2012, making the retail sale, purchase, and possession of marijuana for state residents. And on January 1, 2014 retail stores began to sell marijuana products. Colorado amended the use of medical marijuana only to state residents in November 2000, and as of November 2014, 497 medical marijuana dispensaries and 292 retail dispensaries were licensed in Colorado. It's illegal for people under 21 to buy, have or use retail marijuana, and At the same time it is considered a felony for anyone to give or sell to, or share marijuana with,

anyone under 21. Failure to follow these regulations can result in legal charges and fines of up to \$100,000, and a two-year sentence in state prison. Public marijuana use is illegal, and so is smoking, eating, or vaping. This includes sidewalks, parks, and amusement parks; ski resorts, concert venues, businesses, restaurants, cafes, or bars; common areas of apartment buildings or condominiums. Marijuana can be consumed on private property. However, property owners can ban the use and possession of marijuana on their properties. For example, landlords can prohibit the use of marijuana in apartment buildings; or hotel owners can ban the use and possession of marijuana on their properties (norml.org).

For retail transactions to acquire marijuana in Colorado, an individual must present a valid government-issued ID stating that the person is at least 21 years old. According to the retail marijuana regulations, individuals under 21 are not allowed within the premises of retail stores. Retail marijuana businesses can operate between 8 a.m. and 12 a.m; and stores are required to sell all marijuana products in resealable, child-resistant, and not see-through packaging, to prevent anyone from accidentally eating marijuana-based products. As of November 2013, a 10 percent sales tax to retail marijuana is added per transaction, plus the state tax of 2.9 percent standard sales tax rate. In addition, a 15 percent excise tax was added to the wholesale price of retail marijuana, these taxes do not apply to medical marijuana transactions. Marijuana sales by unlicensed establishments are forbidden and remain subject to criminal penalties (norml.org). The following penalties apply to those disobeying the law:

- The sale of 4 ounces or less of marijuana is considered a level 1 drug misdemeanor punishable by 6 to 18 months imprisonment and a fine between \$500 to \$5,000.

- The sale of more than 4 ounces, but not more than 12 ounces of marijuana is considered a level 4 drug felony, punishable by 6 months to 2 years and a fine of \$ 1,000 to \$ 100,000.
- The sale of more than 12 ounces but no more than 5 pounds of marijuana is a level 3 drug felony punishable by 2 to 6 years and a fine of \$ 2,000 to \$ 500,000.
- The sale of more than 5 pounds but not more than 50 pounds of marijuana is a level 2 drug felony punishable by 4 to 16 years and a fine of \$ 3,000 to \$ 750,000.
- The sale of more than 50 pounds of marijuana is a level 1 drug felony and punishable by 8 to 32 years and a fine of \$ 5,000 to \$ 1,000,000.

There is no penalty in Colorado to privately cultivate up to six marijuana plants, with no more than three being mature. (Colo. Const. Art. XVIII, Section 16(3)). However, the following penalties and fines apply to those disobeying regulations (norml.org):

- The cultivation of six plants or fewer by a person that is not 21 years old is considered a level 1 drug misdemeanor punishable by 6-18 months imprisonment and a fine between \$500 to \$5,000.
- The cultivation of more than 6 but not more than 30 plants is a level 4 drug felony punishable by 6 months to 2 years imprisonment and a fine between \$1,000 to \$100,000.
- The cultivation of more than 30 plants is a level 3 drug felony punishable by 2-6 years imprisonment and a fine between \$2,000 to \$500,000.

Similar to alcohol, there's an established impairment level for marijuana in Colorado. Drivers with 5 nanograms of delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) per milliliter of blood can be found guilty of DUI. Neither drivers or passengers are allowed to use marijuana products while in a vehicle, and either the driver

and/or passenger can be charged with a traffic offense if it's found evidence that marijuana product's seal has been broken, or consumed within the car in use. First offense DUI, or habitual user, is punishable with imprisonment in the county jail for a mandatory minimum of five days but no more than one year; fine of at least six hundred dollars, but no more than one thousand dollars; at least forty-eight hours but no more than ninety-six hours of useful public service; the court may impose a period of probation that shall not exceed two years, which probation may include any conditions permitted by law (norml.org).

Driving while ability impaired (DWAI), is when the person drives a motor vehicle and has consumed alcohol, one or more drugs, or a combination of both. Penalties for DWAI in the state of Colorado are the following (see Appendix A): Penilation for First offense (DWAI) is imprisonment in the county jail for a mandatory minimum of two days but no more than 180 days; a monetary fine between \$200 and \$500; and at least twenty-four hours but no more than forty-eight hours of useful public service; the court may impose a period of probation that shall not exceed 2 years. There is only a sentencing disparity when it comes to the first offense. After the first DUI or DWAI each subsequent is punished without distinction. The maximum penalties for the third and subsequent offense for DUI include imprisonment in the county jail for a mandatory minimum of 60 consecutive days but no more than 1 year; and mandatory participation in a court-ordered alcohol and drug driving safety education or treatment program; a fine between \$600 and \$1,500; at least 48 hours 120 hours of useful public service; and a period of probation of at least 2 years (norml.org).

## Washington

On November 6, 2012 Initiative 502 was approved to legalize the production, possession, delivery, and distribution of marijuana. Initiative 502 regulates the sale of small amounts of marijuana to people 21 and older. Just as in Colorado, retail sales of cannabis are only allowed in state-licensed establishments to adults 21 and over; and marijuana sales by unlicensed establishments remain subject to criminal penalties in this state. Washington residents can only have on them no more than 1 ounce of usable cannabis in flower form (also known as “bud”); 16 oz. of cannabis-infused, solid edibles like candy, brownies, crackers, mints, etc; and/or 72 oz. of cannabis-infused, liquid products such as teas and juices. Just like in Colorado, the use of cannabis is legal for recreational use but consumption in public remains illegal; for example landlords and employers have the right to restrict cannabis use. The restriction also applies to those residents that own vehicles; for example while on the vehicle whether in motion or not, marijuana products must remain in its original, unopened package and out of reach. Failing to comply with state regulations can lead to incarceration of up to five years for possession and a maximum fine of \$10,000 (norml.org).

In the state of Washington, the possession of marijuana has the following regulations: the possession of up to one ounce of cannabis for personal use; the possession of up to 16 ounces of marijuana-infused product in solid form; and 72 ounces of marijuana-infused product in liquid form is not subject to criminal or civil penalty. But it remains prohibited the public consumption of marijuana and it is subjected to a civil violation and even fines. The consumption of marijuana products while on a moving vehicle is identified as a traffic infraction and such products must be located in a sealed container in either the trunk and glove container to reduce accessibility to the driver or passenger. The possession of one ounce to 40 grams is considered a misdemeanor and

punishable by a mandatory minimum of 24 hours to a maximum incarceration period of 90 days. First-time offenses are punishable with a mandatory fine of \$250; and second or consequent violations are punishable with a mandatory fine of \$500. The possession of more than 40 grams of marijuana is classified as a class C felony and punishable by up to five years imprisonment or a fine up to \$10,000. In addition, an additional mandatory fine of \$1,000 is added to first-time offenses and a \$2,000 fine to second or subsequent offenses (norml.org).

The intent to distribute any amount of cannabis is considered a class C felony under Washington state law and punishable by up to five years imprisonment, and up to \$10,000 fine. For first time offenses there is an additional mandatory fine of \$1,000 and for a second or subsequent offense a mandatory fine of \$2,000. The sale or distribution of any amount of marijuana by non-state-licensed establishments is considered a class C felony; and punishable by up to five years imprisonment; and up to \$10,000 fine. There is a mandatory additional fine for first offenses of \$1,000 and \$2,000 fine to second or subsequent offenses. In the state of Washington, the distribution to a minor who is three years the distributor's junior is classified class B felony punishable by imprisonment of 10 years, and up to \$10,000 fine. Washington prohibits the cultivation of cannabis for either personal use or distribution. Marijuana cultivation is considered a class C felony, punishable by up to five years in jail and up to \$10,000 fine; with an additional mandatory fine of \$1,000 for first offenses and \$2,000 to second or subsequent offenses (norml.org).

In Washington, any resident driving a vehicle under alcohol or any drug can be found guilty of driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug; or while the person is under the combined influence of intoxicating liquor and any drug. First offenses are penalized with imprisonment of not less

than 1 day, nor more than 1 year but a mandatory minimum of 24 consecutive hours imprisonment or 15 days electronic home monitoring; a monetary fine between \$350 and \$5,000; license suspension of 90 days; and the offender may be required to install an ignition interlock device on the vehicle. The second offense committed within 7 years is punishable by imprisonment for not less than 30 days, nor more than 1 year; 60 days of electronic home monitoring, and a mandatory minimum of 30 days imprisonment and 60 days electronic home monitoring; a fine of not less than \$500, nor more than \$5,000; license revocation for 2 years; the vehicle is subject to seizure and forfeiture, and may be required to install an ignition interlock device on the vehicle. The third or fourth offense committed within 7 years is punishable by imprisonment for not less than 90 days, nor more than 1 year; 120 days of electronic home monitoring with a mandatory minimum of 90 days imprisonment, and 120 days electronic home monitoring; monetary fine of between \$1,000 and \$5,000; the revoked of driver license for 3 years; vehicle subject to seizure and forfeiture; and the offender may be required to install an ignition interlock device on the vehicle (norml.org).

## **California**

The State of California follows a close regulation model as Colorado and Washington. The Adult Use Marijuana Act took effect in November 2016; and allows adults 21 and older to legally grow up to six plants, and the harvest from those plants; but only to those who are not participating in the state's medical cannabis program. The Adult Use Marijuana Act also allows possession of up to one ounce of flower and up to eight grams of concentrates of personal use; while also allowing the licensing of commercial cannabis production and retail sales. In California, any state-licensed cannabis businesses can legally sell cannabis for medicinal or adult-use purposes. The Bureau of Cannabis Control organized a statewide public information program called “Get #weedwise”. The



campaign educates consumers about the risks associated with cannabis purchased from unlicensed businesses. And also educates unlicensed businesses about the need to be licensed and the consequences of continuing to operate without a license ([bcc.ca.gov](http://bcc.ca.gov)). In September 2017, the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) launched the “Let’s Talk Cannabis,” program. The program and education campaign inform California residents about the regulation and health side effects of marijuana consumption. ([bcc.ca.gov](http://bcc.ca.gov)).

In California, the possession of marijuana with the intent to distribute is a misdemeanor punishable by 6 months in jail and \$500 fine. California residents that possess more than 28.5 grams for personal use; are committing a misdemeanor that is punishable by up to 6 months incarceration and up to \$500 fine. A person eighteen years and older, possessing 28.5 grams or less of marijuana on school grounds; is guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by up to 10 days in jail and \$500 fine. If the offender was younger than 18 years old, then the offense is punishable by a fine up to \$250 for the first offense. The sale or delivery of any amount of marijuana by a person who does not possess a state-licensed permit is a misdemeanor, and punishable by up to six months in jail and a \$500 fine. The gifting of one ounce of marijuana in for no remuneration is legal in the state of California. The delivery or attempted delivery of any amount of marijuana by 18 years or older to a minor who is between 14 and 17 years old is a felony punishable by three to five years imprisonment. If the minor is under the age of 14, the individual then has committed a felony punishable by 3 to 7 years imprisonment. The sale or attempted sale of any amount of marijuana to a minor under 18 years old is a felony punishable by 3 to 7 years imprisonment ([norml.org](http://norml.org)).

In California, it is unlawful to drive under the influence of any drug, and a person is guilty of DUI if the person is driving under the influence of alcohol or

any drug. However, to be found guilty, the state must show that the person is addicted to the drug while driving and that the substance impairs the driver. Addicts who are experiencing withdrawal symptoms are unfit to drive because they are experiencing an altered state of consciousness. In the state of California, there are guidelines to determine if a person is an addict, such as the defendant has become “emotionally dependent” on the drug when the person experiences a compulsive need to continue its use; the individual has developed a 'tolerance' to its effects and requires larger doses. For those found guilty of DUI are the First offense charges are punishable with a period of 96 hours to 6 months in jail; fines between \$390 to \$1000; license suspension of 6 months; and the offender must complete a DUI program. Second offenses in a 10 year period are punishable by a period between 90 days to 1 year in jail; fines between \$390 to \$1000; license suspension for 2 years; and the offender must complete a DUIU program. Third offenses in a 10 year period are punishable by a period between 120 days to 1 year in jail; fines between \$390 to \$1000; license suspension for 3 years; the use of ignition interlock device; and the offender must complete DUI program. Fourth and subsequent offenses in a 10 year period are punishable by imprisonment for a period between 180 days to 1 year; fines between \$390 to \$1000; license suspension for 4 years; the use of ignition interlock device is required; and the offender must complete DUI program (norml.org).

### **Alaska, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, Oregon, Vermont.**

These states follow regulations similar to Washington and Colorado (see Appendix A), which were the first two states to legalize marijuana in the United States and serve as models for the rest of the states interested in legalizing marijuana. Alaska began in February 2015 to allow the adult possession of up to one ounce of cannabis as well as the cultivation of up to six plants for personal

consumption. Commercial production and retail sales and recreational shops opened in 2016. Oregon began the recreational sales of marijuana on January 1st, 2017. Followed by Nevada, where the commercial marijuana production took effect on January 1, 2017 and recreational sales began July 1st 2017. Maine implemented legislation LD 1719, enacting legislature in May 2018, and recreational dispensaries opened in 2020. Vermont passed legislature H511 on July 1, 2018. However, H. 511 does not establish a regulatory framework for the regulation of a commercial cannabis market. In Massachusetts, regulations for the commercial marijuana market went into effect in November 2018. Michigan law took effect on December 6, 2018 for licensing commercial cannabis production and retail sales. Adult-use retail marijuana sales began on December 1, 2019. Illinois is the latest state to legalize recreational marijuana; on June 25, 2019, Gov. J.B. Pritzker signed The Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act into law, this law took effect on January 1, 2020. (norml.org).

It remains illegal for these states to consume marijuana in public and adults 21 and older can engage in the non-commercial cultivation of up to 12 marijuana plants; cultivation depends on the state's legislation. For example Vermont allows the cultivation of 2 plants, while Michigan and Nevada allow up to 12 plants without penalties. Residents in these states can possess less than 1 ounce of marijuana with the exception of Maine and Michigan that allows the possession of 2.5 ounces without penalties. Marijuana sales by unlicensed establishments remain subject to criminal penalties; and employers and landlords retain the right to restrict the use of marijuana within premises. Maine, Alaska, and Illinois punishes the distribution or sales of marijuana between 1 oz to 2.5 a misdemeanor punishable by 1 year in jail. Other states like Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, and Oregon classify the sale or distribution of more than 1 oz of marijuana as a felony punishable by many years in jail and thousands of dollars in fines. In these states, a person is found

guilty of DUI if the person is under the influence of intoxicating controlled substances such as marijuana, and punishable by incarceration and fines; and if the offender commits more than one offense, punishment includes probation time, and license suspension and or revocation (norml.org).

## **District of Columbia**

In Washington D.C., voters approved Initiative 71 in November 2014; which removes criminal and civil penalties for the possession of up to two ounces of cannabis and/or the cultivation of up to six plants for personal use. Initiative 71 does not establish a commercial cannabis market, since Washington D.C. does not possess statehood, and having a regulatory framework for the regulation of cannabis sales is impossible. Washington D.C. does not allow the commercialization of marijuana for recreational use. It is illegal for a minor under 21 to possess marijuana, any person under 21 caught with more than two ounces of marijuana can be arrested. Medicinal Marijuana users that possess a Medical Marijuana Card issued by the District Department of Health can possess up to two ounces of medical marijuana per month. But the use of medical marijuana in public remains a criminal offense. The possession of more than two ounces of marijuana is a misdemeanor with a penalty of up to 6 months in jail and a fine of not more than \$1,000. For a first offense, the court may, without entering a judgment of guilty and with the person's consent, defer further proceedings and place the offender under probation for not more than one year. This action does not qualify as a conviction (norml.org).

The Sale and distribution of marijuana is banned in Washington D.C. Adults 21 and older may cultivate up to six marijuana plants, but no more than three mature plants at any one time, in their primary residence without penalty. Not-for-profit transactions involving small amounts of the substance are also

permitted. An offender convicted of distribution, manufacture, or possession with intent to distribute; may be imprisoned for up to 5 years, fined for up to \$50,000, or both. An offender with no prior convictions for distribution, manufacture, or possession with intent to distribute, and who was caught with 1/2 pounds or less of marijuana, may be imprisoned for up to 6 months or fined for up to \$1000 or both. Distribution to a minor by a person over 21 years old brings a doubled penalty. For a second offense, the offender can be imprisoned for up to 20 years and fined not more than \$20,000. The distribution or possession with the intent to distribute within 1000 feet of a public or private educational establishment; any public recreational establishment swimming; public library; public housing may bring a doubled penalty. If a violation occurs after the person has been convicted the person shall be imprisoned for up to 2 years, or fined for up to \$5,000, or both (norml.org).

In the District of Columbia, any person operating a vehicle while under the influence of any drug is guilty of a DUI. For first offenses the punishment is a fine of \$300 and possible imprisonment for up to 90 days. Second offense, in the 15 years period, is punishable by a fine between \$1,000 to \$5,000; imprisonment of 5 days to one year; the court may impose a sentence of at least 30 days of community service; and one-year license suspension. Third and subsequent offense in a 15 years period, is punishable by a fine between \$2,000 to \$10,000; imprisonment for up to a year; offender may be required to perform at least 60 days of community service; and two-year license suspension. (norml.org).

## Part II: Empirical analysis

### Data

The samples used for this research were obtained from the 2000–2018 National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), to identify the possible effects that marijuana legalization has on drug arrest in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. NIBRS includes detailed arrest reports; including arrests for drug possession offenses, arrests for drug sales offenses, and arrests for driving under the influence. These reports are voluntarily submitted by local law enforcement agencies to the FBI each year. The states were classified to better examine any changes in arrests made before and after marijuana was legalized. To obtain accurate results, each group has a specific set of states. “states where marijuana is legal for medical use”, contain the following states: Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, and West Virginia. These states have an operational status which means that medicinal marijuana retail is allowed. States that have a CBD-specific status are not included in this group. “States where marijuana is illegal” group, includes Alabama, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. These states have not legalized the use of medicinal and recreational marijuana.

The “States, where marijuana is legal for recreational use” group, includes Alaska, California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Nevada, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Only states that have passed legislation until 2018 are included in this group. Although legislation took effect in 2018 and recreational sales didn't start until

2019; I included Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, and Michigan in this group, given that these states have decriminalized the possession of small amounts of marijuana. The state of Illinois passed legislation in May 2009 and it became law on January 1, 2020; this states us not included in this group. Since the legalization of marijuana for recreational use is a new concept in the United States, there is very limited information available especially from those states that have legalized marijuana in recent years. The same process was followed for data obtained on arrest for drug sales offenses.

The data obtained from arrests were divided into three groups that were the main focus of this study; total arrest; marijuana arrests and total arrest minus marijuana. This last group includes the summation for arrests of opium or cocaine or its derivatives; Other - Non-narcotic dangerous drug; and synthetic narcotics minus marijuana arrest. Data was also collected for driving under the influence arrest. Unfortunately, data for DUI arrests was very limited and I could not find data specifically distributed into groups for arrests for marijuana, opium, and other drugs. However, the information found was classified in the same method that was used for the two previous tables.

## **Method**

The descriptive statistical method was used in this study to analyze the data obtained for arrests for possession and sales for marijuana and to analyze whether legalization has an effect on incarcerations, either an increase or decrease in arrests. For drug possession, the following independent variables were compared: all states, states where marijuana is legal for medical use, states where marijuana is illegal, and states where marijuana is legal for recreational use. The same analysis was done for the dependent variables drug possession minus marijuana and marijuana. These variables were compared in order to find changes that could have occurred during the years 2000 and 2018

(see Appendix B). Specifically, increases in arrests for possession of marijuana in the states that legalized the recreational and medicinal use of marijuana, and to observe whether legalization is a factor that increases marijuana arrests. The same approach was used in the information obtained for arrest for drug sales offenses (see Appendix C). The following variables were used in the arrests under the influence table; all states, states where medicinal marijuana is legal, states where marijuana is illegal, and states where marijuana is legal.

Correlation was used to find a relationship between the severity of sentencing for marijuana among the states that have legalized marijuana for recreational and medicinal use, and the states where marijuana is illegal between the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The maximum and minimum penalties for incarceration by possession and sales of marijuana were used as one set of variables and the number of incarceration per 100,000 people was the second variable (See Appendix G). Florida was not included in the correlation analysis because it did not report no arrest between the years 2000 and 2018.

## **Results**

These are the results found in the research and graphs were used to represent the results obtained.

### **Arrest for Drug Possession Offenses.**

When comparing arrests for drug possession, it was observed that there is a trend for each group of states where marijuana has been legalized for medicinal and recreational purposes; the number of arrests for possession decreased before legalization took effect in 2012. The same trend was observed in the arrests made only for marijuana. However, this trend was not observed in the group of states that have not decriminalized marijuana.



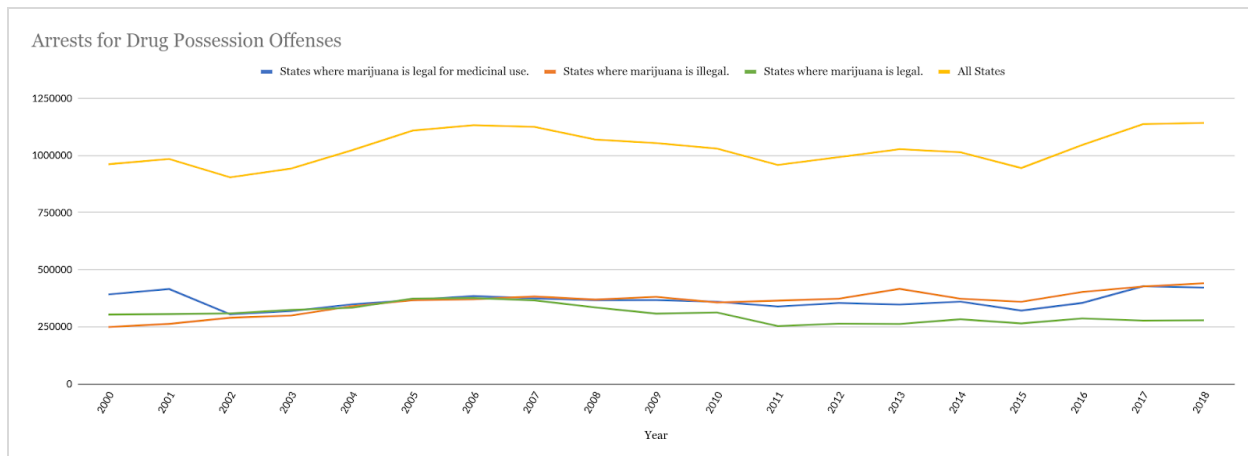


Figure 1

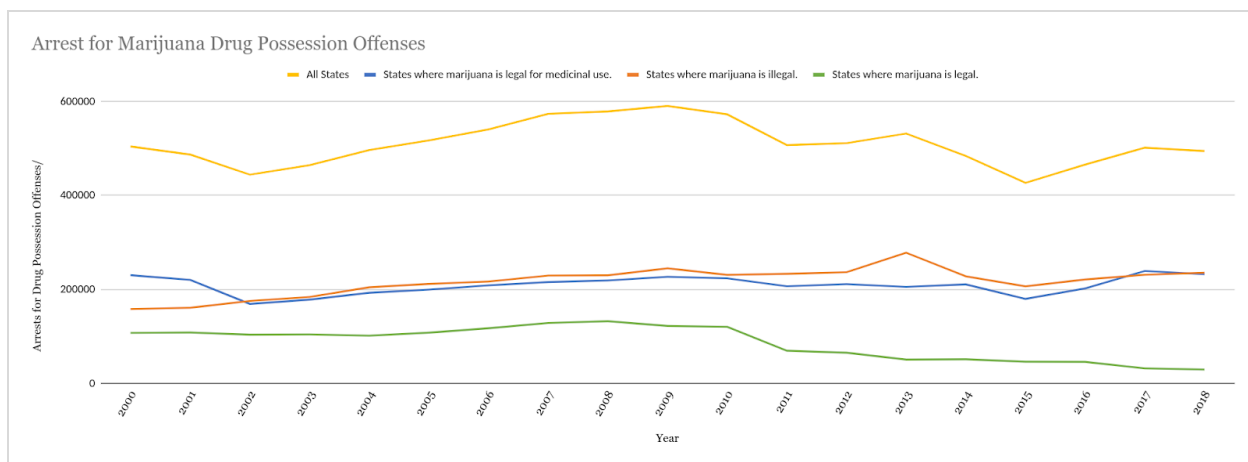


Figure 2

The results also suggested that drug arrests for possession of other illicit drugs minus marijuana were higher in the states that have legalized marijuana for recreational use (see figure 3). The index measurement was used to have a closer look at the changes in total arrests minus marijuana in all the states that have legalized marijuana, with the purpose to compare the states that have not legalized marijuana between 2010 and 2018 (see appendix E). An index was also calculated for drug possession arrest. (see appendix F). It was observed that the number of arrests for drug possession that excluded marijuana, increased periodically in Colorado and Oregon after legalization (see figure 4). On the

other hand, the index for drug possession arrest shows that there was a decrease in arrest for drug possession after legalization (figure 5). One of the suggested hypotheses is that these states after marijuana legalization, decided to focus more on the arrests for other illicit drugs and control its arrest; but this is a subject that needs more research in the future. As well as the decriminalization policies in California could have affected the results proportionally because this state has a greater population density.

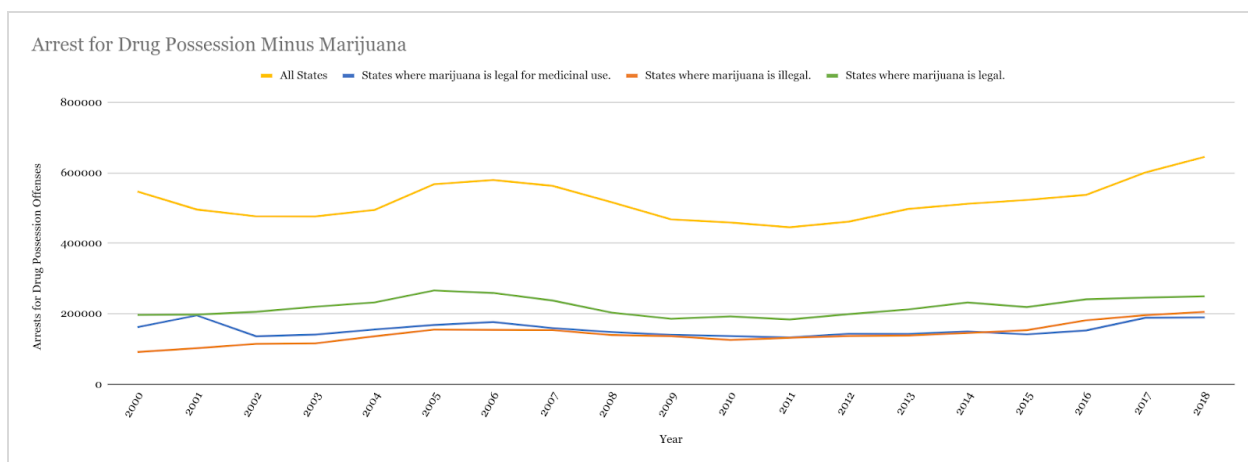


Figure 3.

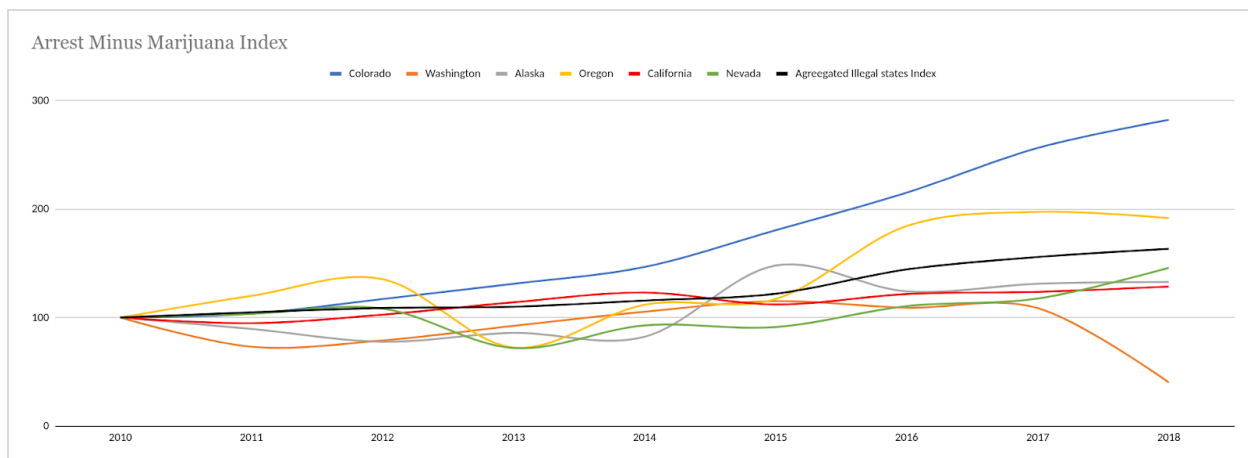


Figure 4.

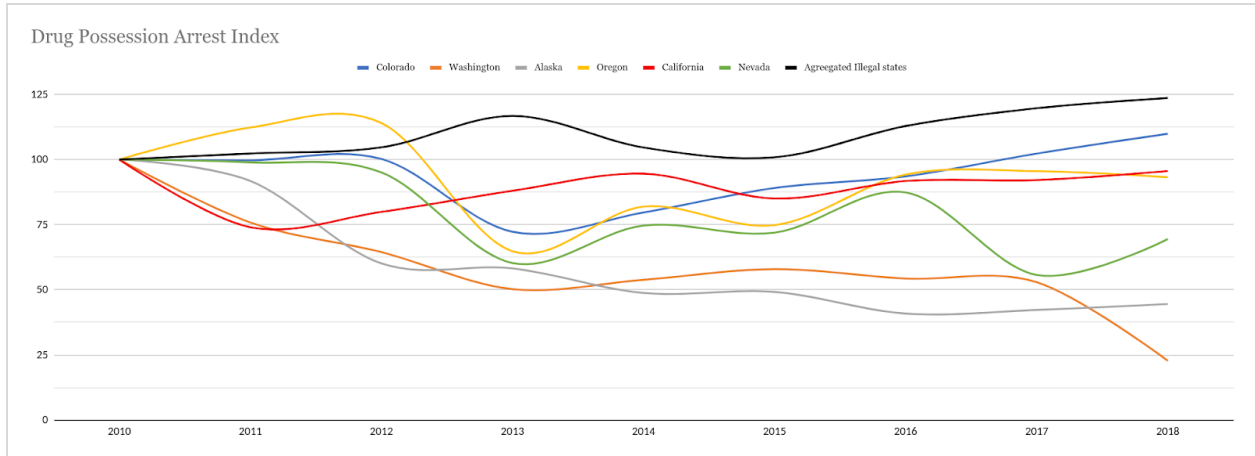


Figure 5.

### Arrest for Drug Sales Offenses

In this group, it was also observed a trend of the reduction of arrest for drug sales offenses before legalization, especially in states that have legalized marijuana for recreational use (Figure 6,7,8). It was also observed that those states that legalize marijuana for recreational use saw a bigger reduction in the arrest for drug sales offenses.

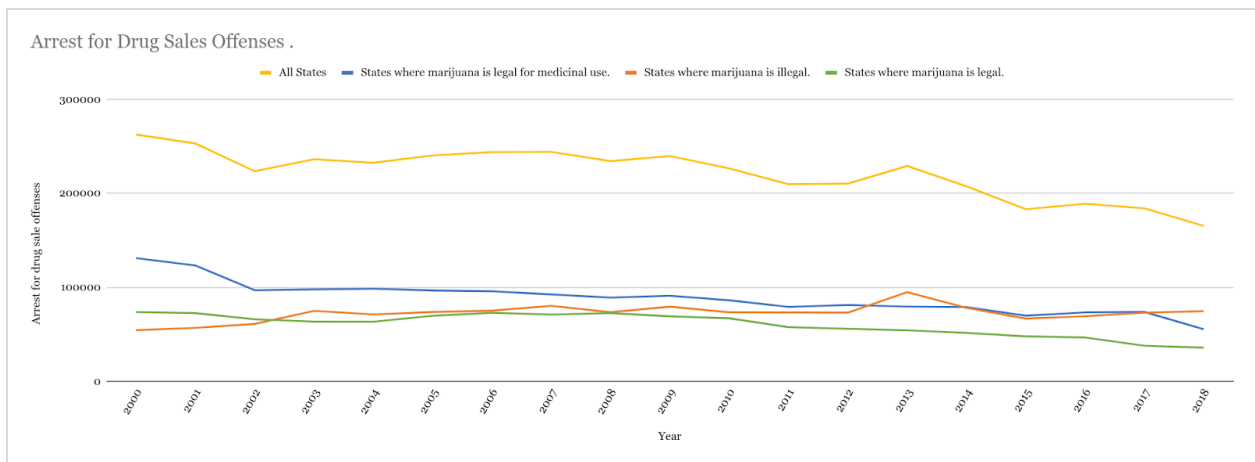


Figure 6.

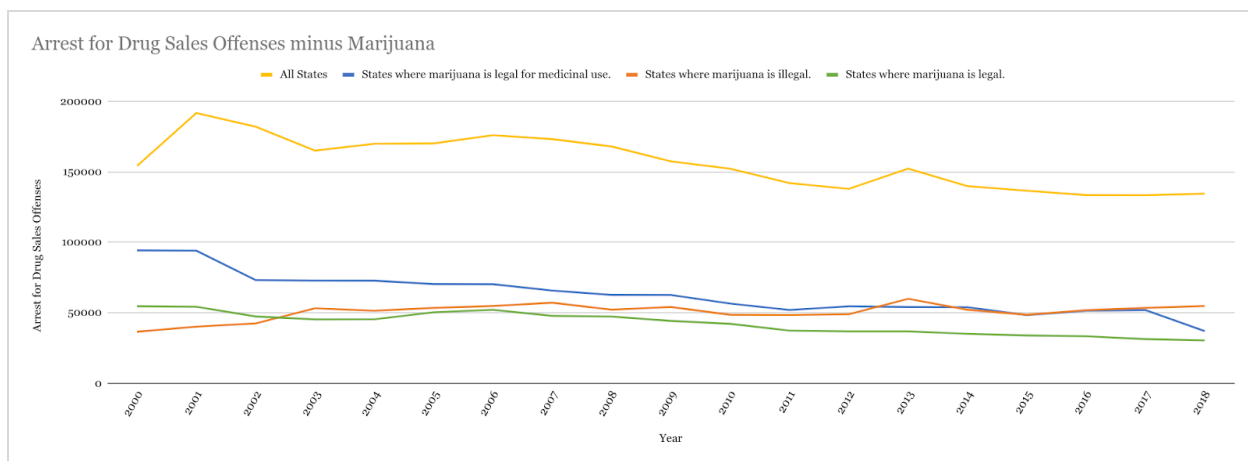


Figure 7

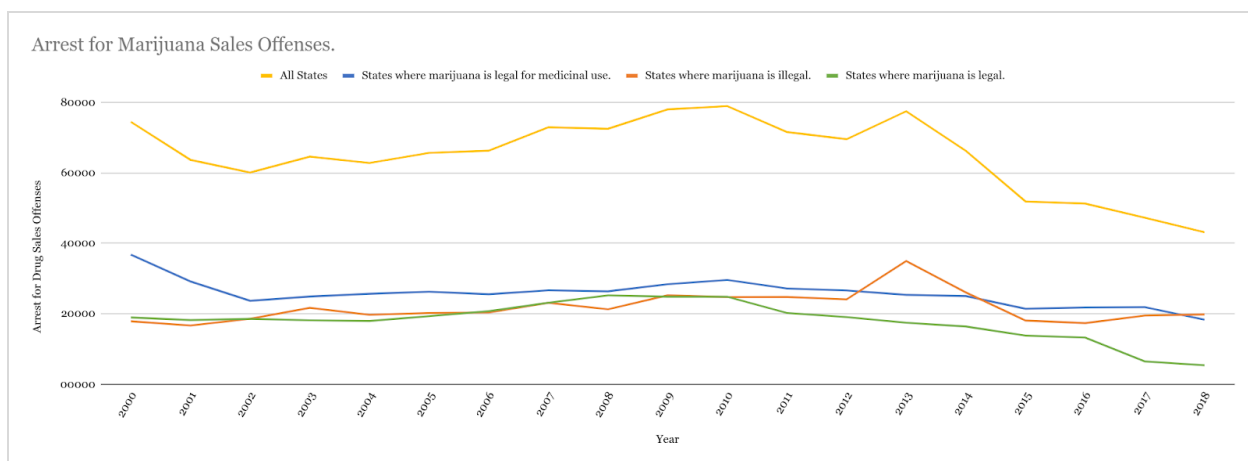


Figure 8.

Since a trend for reduction of drug possession and sales was observed, that started before legalization in 2012, specifically around the year 2010 and a few years before in other measures. I decided to compare each group of states by three different time periods to get a better estimate of when the trend began. Earlier years before legalization of recreational marijuana took effect from the years 2000 to 2006; 5 years before recreational legalization took effect from the

years 2007 to 2011; and after legalization took effect from 2012 to 2018. Since medicinal marijuana laws decriminalized the possession of marijuana prior to legalization, it is believed that MMJ laws could have created the first wave of reduction in arrest for this trend, and a second wave could have started after recreational marijuana legalization. Marijuana laws and regulations can also be considered as a factor for reducing drug offenses arrest in those states.

The results suggested that the groups of states that have not legalized marijuana recorded less arrest for drug possession, drug possession minus marijuana, and marijuana 5 years prior to legalization began; and the arrest plunged after legalization took effect for the first time in the United States. (figure 9, 10).

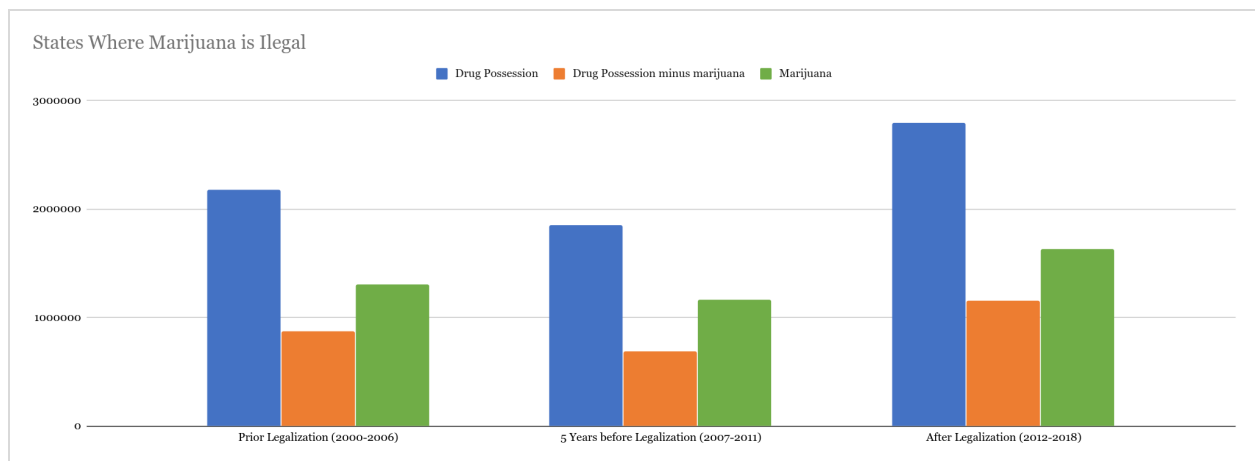


Figure 9. Arrest for Drug Possession Offenses

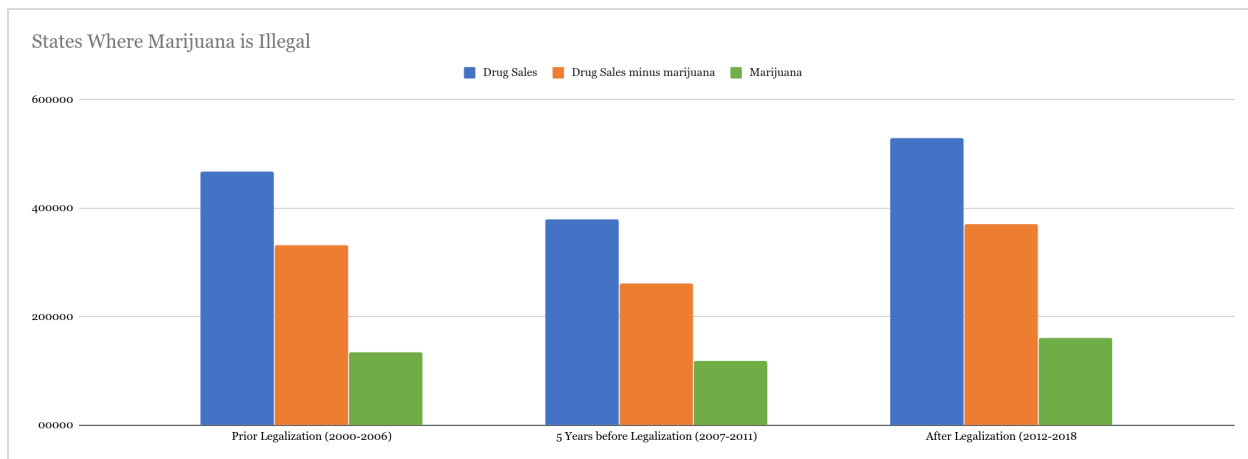


Figure 10. Arrest for Drug Sale Offenses.

The group of states that legalized marijuana for medicinal use also recorded fewer arrests for drug possession, drug possession minus marijuana, and marijuana 5 years before the legalization of recreational marijuana took effect; and increased after recreational legalization began from 2012 and 2018 (figure 11). For drug sale offenses measure (figure 12), it was observed a reduction on arrest for sale possession 5 years prior to legalization, and the trend remained after legalization took effect.

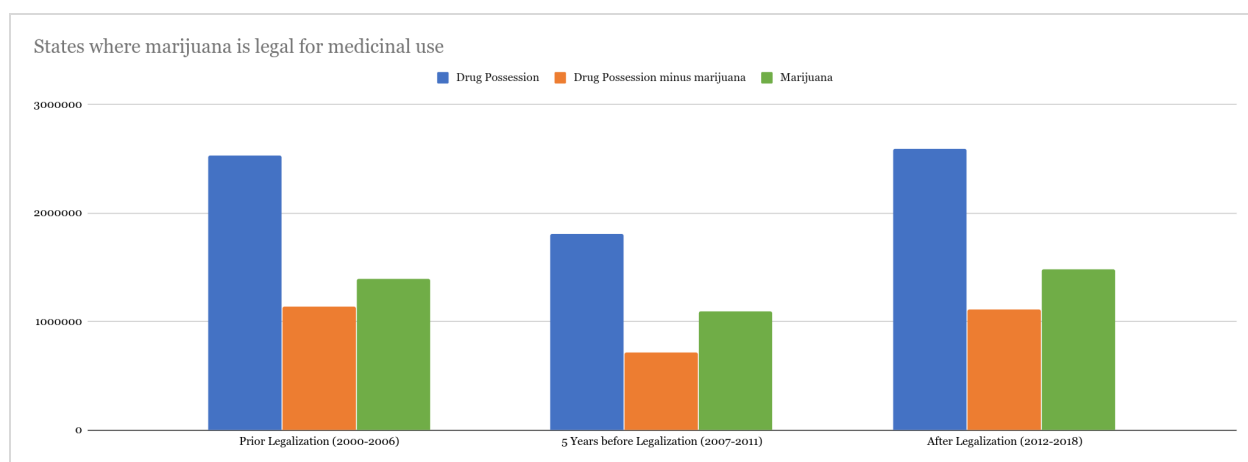


Figure 11. Arrest for Drug possession offenses.

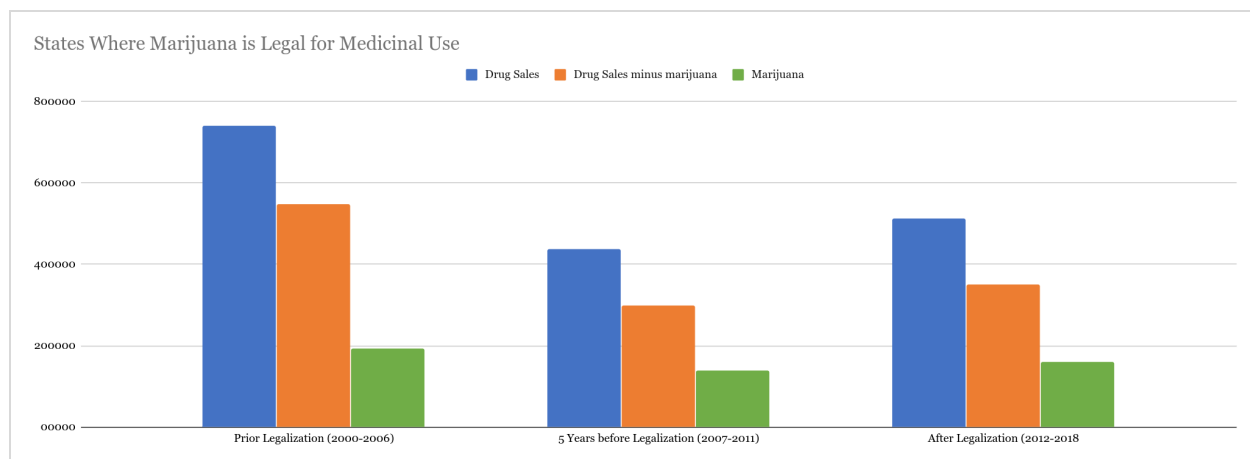


Figure 12. Arrest for Drug Sale Offenses.

For the group of states that legalized marijuana a different approach was taken to get a more accurate result. New data on arrest for drug possession and sale offenses was collected from the years 1985 to 1999 for the states that legalize marijuana only. Four periods of time were created to observe the data: early years when marijuana was not decriminalized from 1985 to 1990; 5 years before any legalization occurred from 1991 to 1995; years when only medicinal use was legal from 1996 to 2011; and after legalization took effect from the years 2012 to 2018 (See appendix H, I).

It was observed that arrests for drug possession and sale offenses remained low from 1986 to 1995, for all three variables (drug possession, drug possession minus marijuana, and marijuana arrest). Arrest plunged while medicinal marijuana legalization began from 1996 to 2011, and dropped after legalization took effect from 2012 to 2018. The causes for the reduction of arrest are yet to be understood, as yet many aspects can influence arrest, such as the way police patrol drug hot-spots in those states.

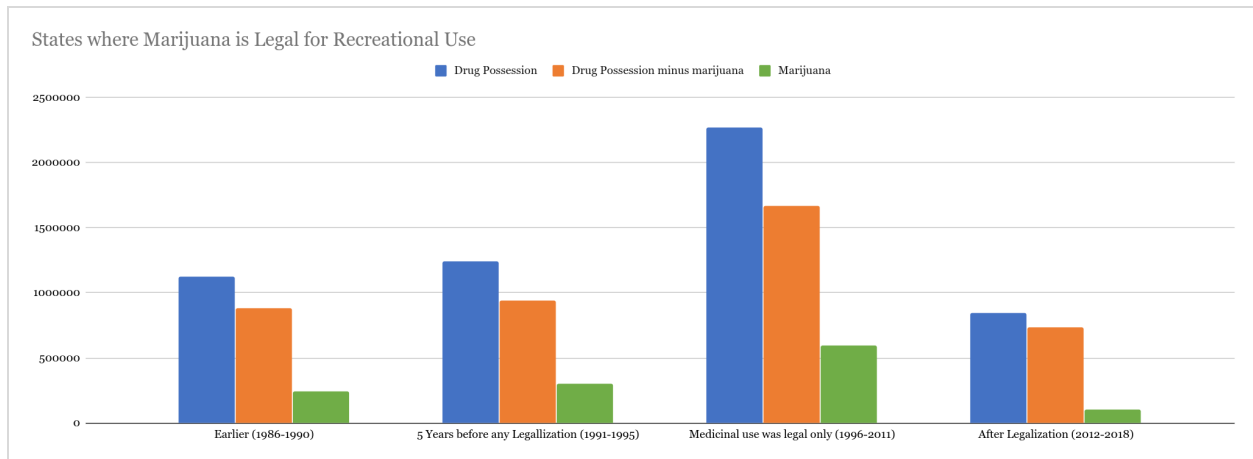


Figure 13. Arrest for Drug Possession Offenses.

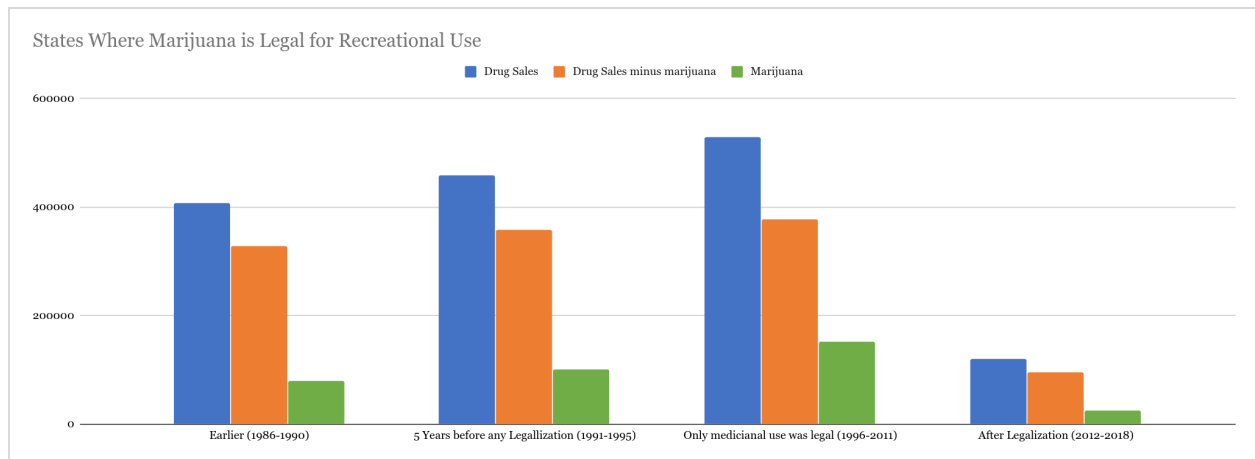


Figure 14. Arrest for Drug Sale Offenses.

### Driver Under the Influence

There was also a decrease in arrests for driving under the influence in the states that have legalized marijuana for recreational use, but this result might not be accurate because only one variable was observed in this analysis (figure 15).



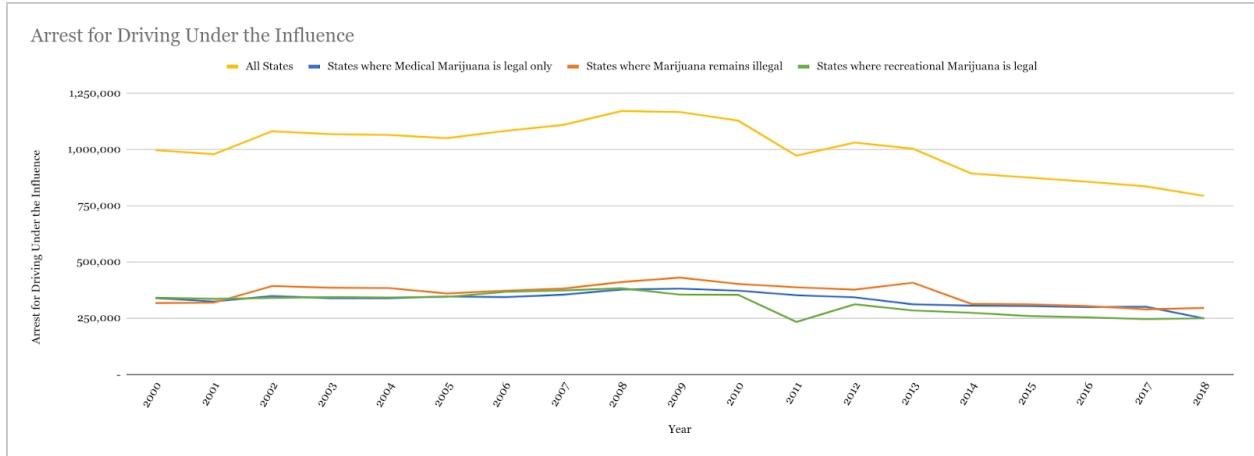


Figure 15.

### Correlations

There were no correlations found between the severity of marijuana sentences and arrest for possession and sales. Student T-test was used to compare the means between the states that have legalized marijuana and those states that have not legalized marijuana. The results indicate that there is a difference in terms of arrest between the two groups: states that have legalized marijuana and states where marijuana remains illegal.

	Possession		Sale/Distribution	
	Incarceration		Incarceration	
	Correlation min years and number of arrest per 100,000	Correlation max years and number of arrest per 100,000	Correlation min years and number of arrest per 100,001	Correlation max years and number of arrest per 100,002
All states	-0.0649134584	0.0558171	0.04135354351	0.048120255
States that have not legalized marijuana for recreational use	-0.09763091404	0.02297134977	0.07465111523	0.00995243131

Table 1.

T-test Results		
States where medicinal marijuana is illegal and states where marijuana is legal	States where medical marijuana is legal and states where marijuana is illegal.	States where marijuana medicinal marijuana is legal and states where marijuana is legal
0.005576397633	0.05941302295	0.0428423286

Table 2.

## Conclusion

In my research, I wanted to explore the effects that legalization of marijuana has on drug arrest for possession and sale as well as DUI offenses. After analyzing the data from NIBRS, the results obtained suggest that arrests decreased prior legalization, specifically around the year 2007. The states that legalized marijuana reported fewer arrests made for drug possession and sale offense compared to the states that have not decriminalized marijuana. The results also suggest that marijuana arrests decreased after legalization of marijuana, because of the decriminalization policies for marijuana possession of small amounts. Another factor can be the allocation of resources in the states that legalized marijuana might have shifted towards targeting arrest to other crimes. One of the main limitations of this research was the lack of data available in regard to DUI arrests. The data obtained was generalized for DUI arrest only. Second, legalization in some states took effect in the year 2018 and recreational retailing did not start until 2019. The data obtained was not sufficiently accurate and might have altered the final results of this research. Still, the causes that increase or decrease drug arrest especially marijuana arrest is a subject that needs further investigation in the future.

# Appendix

## Appendix A

### Penalties for Possession and sales of Marijuana in the United States.

States	Possession			Sale or Distribution			Drugged Driving		Legalization	Medical Marijuana	
	Penalty	Incarceration	Fine	Penalty	Incarceration	Fine	Min. Penalty	Max. penalty		State-License Dispensaries Allowed	Medical Marijuana Status
Alabama	Misdemeanor (for personal use).	1 year	\$6,000	Any amount - Felony	2 to 20 years	\$30,000	First offense - one-year imprisonment or by fine of not less than \$600 nor more than \$2,100, or both	Fourth or subsequent offense Class C felony - fine of \$4,100 nor more than \$10,100; imprisonment of not less than 1 year, but not to exceed 10 years.	No	No	CBD Specific since 2014
	Felony (not for personal use)	1 year to 10 years	\$15,000	By a person over 18 to a minor	10 years to life	\$60,000					
Alaska	Misdemeanor 1-4oz	1 year	10,000	Misdemeanor - Less than 1oz.	1 year	\$10,000	First offense - fine of up to \$1,500; incarceration for not less than 72 consecutive hours; 90-day license suspension; mandatory ignition interlock device.	Fifth offense (w/i 10 years felony) - minimum \$10,000 fine; incarceration for a minimum of 1 year; lifetime license revocation.	Yes February 2015	No	Operational - Law signed 1998
	Felony 4oz or more	5 years	\$50,000	Felony - 1oz or more	5 years	\$50,000					
Arizona	Felony - Less than 2 lbs	4 months - 2 years	\$150,000	Felony - Less than 2 lbs	1 - 3.75 years	\$150,000	First offense - jail for 10 to 180 days; alcohol and/or drug treatment; fine of approximately \$1,800 (plus jail costs); license suspension for 90 days; probation for up to five years; community service;	Third offense (w/i 7 years, or w/suspended license) Class Four Aggravated Felony - a minimum of 4 months in prison; up to \$150,000 in fines (+80% surcharge); license revocation for three years; probation for up to 5 years	No	Yes	Operational - Law signed 2011
	Felony - 2 - less than 4 lbs	4 months - 2.5 years	\$150,000	Felony - 2 - 4 lbs	2 - 8.75 years	\$150,000					
	Felony - 4 lbs or more	1 - 3.75 years	\$150,000	Felony More than 4 lbs	3 - 12.5 years	\$150,000					
Arkansas	Misdemeanor - Less than 4 oz (first offense)	1 year or less	\$2,500	Misdemeanor - 1/4 g or less	1 year or less	\$2,500	First offense - jail time of 24 hours up to a maximum of 1-year; fine of \$150 with a maximum fine of \$1,000; license suspension for 120 days.	Fifth or subsequent offense (w/i 5 years) felony - imprisonment for at least two years but no more than ten years (possible community service in lieu of imprisonment); fine of \$900 to \$5,000.	No	Yes	Operational - Law signed 2016
	Felony - 1 to 100 oz	6 to 30 years	\$2,500 to \$15,000	Felony - 1 to 100 oz	6 to 30 years	\$2,500 to \$15,000					
California	Up to 1 oz - No penalty	None	\$0	Misdemeanor - Any amount	6 months	\$500	First offense - a period of 96 hours to 6 months in jail; fine of \$390 to \$1000; license suspension of 6 months; offender must complete a DUI program	Fourth and subsequent offense (w/i 10 years) - imprisonment for a period of 180 days to 1 year; fine of \$390 to \$1000; license suspension 4 years; ignition interlock device required; offender must complete DUI program.	Yes November 2016	Yes	Operational - Law signed 1996.
	Misdemeanor - 2 8.5 grams or less	10 days	\$500	Felony - Over 18 years to an individual 14-17 years	3-5 years	N/A					
	Misdemeanor - 2 8.5 grams or more	6 months	\$500	Felony - Over 18 years to an individual under 14 years	3-7 years	N/A					
Colorado	1 oz or less - No penalty 2 oz or less	None	\$0-\$100	Misdemeanor - 4 oz or less	6 - 18 months	\$5,000	First offense (DUI, DUI per se, or habitual user) - 5 days in the county jail but no more than one year; fine of at least \$600 dollars, but no more than \$1,000; at least 48 hours but no more than 96 hours of useful service; period of probation that shall not exceed two years.	Third and subsequent offense - imprisonment in the county jail for a mandatory minimum of 60 consecutive days but no more than 1 year; mandatory participation in a court-ordered alcohol and drug driving safety education or treatment program; fine of at least \$600 but no more than \$1,500; at least 48 hours but	Yes December 2012	Yes	Operational - Law signed 2001
	Misdemeanor - More than 2 - 6 oz	0 - 12 months	\$700-\$5,000	Felony - More than 4 oz - 50lbs	6 months - 16 years	\$100,000 - \$500,000					
	Felony - More than 12 oz	1 - 2 years	\$100,000	Felony - More than 50 lbs	8 - 32 years	\$1,000,000					

								no more than 120 hours of public service; a period of probation of at least 2 years.			
Connecticut	Civil Penalty-Less than 1/2 oz (first offense)	N/A	\$150	Felony-Less than 1 kg (first offense)	7 years	\$25,000	First offense – fine of not less than five hundred dollars or more than one thousand dollars; imprisonment for not more than six months; forty-eight consecutive hours mandatory minimum sentence or one hundred hours of community service; operating privilege suspended for one year.	Third and subsequent offense (w/i 10 years) fine of not less than two thousand dollars or more than eight thousand dollars; imprisonment of not more than three years (one year of which may not be suspended or reduced); one hundred hours of community service; operating privilege permanently revoked.	No	Yes	Operational Law Signed: 2012
	Civil Penalty-Less than 1/2 oz (subsequent offense)	N/A	\$500	Felony-Less than 1 kg (subsequent offense)	15 years	\$100,000					
	Misdemeanor-More than 1/2 oz	1 year	\$2,000	Felony-1 kg or more (first offense)-(subsequent offense)	5 - 20 years/10 - 25 years	\$ 25,000 / \$100,000					
Delaware	Civil penalty-Up to 1 oz	None	\$100	Felony-Less than 1500 grams	8 years	Maximum fines are at the discretion of the court for felony charges at sentencing.	First offense – prison sentence of between sixty (60) days and three (3) months; fine of between \$250 and \$1,500 + surcharges; driver's license revoked for twelve (12) months.Del	Seventh offense class C felony - fine of not less than \$10,000 nor more than \$15,000; imprisonment for not less than 10 years nor greater than 15 years; driver's license revoked for sixty (60) months.	No	Yes	Operational Law Signed: 2011
	Misdemeanor-1 oz - less than 175 grams	3 months	\$575	Felony-1500 – less than 4,000 grams	15 years						
	Felony-1500 grams-5000 grams or more	3 - 25 years	Maximum fines are at the discretion of the court.	Felony-4,000 grams or more	2 - 25 years						
Florida	Misdemeanor-20 grams or less	1 year	\$1,000	Misdemeanor-20 grams or less without remuneration	1 year	\$1,000	First offense – fine of \$500 to \$1,000; jail for up to 6 months; license suspension of 180 days to 1 year; 50 hours community service (or possible buyout at \$10/hour); 10 day vehicle impoundment/immobilization	Third offense – Fine of \$2,000 to \$5,000; jail up to 12 months; mandatory ignition interlock; license suspension of 1 year; mandatory 1 year probation; psychosocial evaluation required; 50 hours community service (or possible buyout at \$10/hour); and 90 day vehicle impoundment/immobilization.	No	Yes	CBD Specific Law Signed: 2014 Operational Law Signed: 2016
	Felony- 20 grams to 10,000 lbs or more	5 to 30 years	\$5000 - \$500,000	Felony- 25lbs or 300 - 2,000 plants)	3 - 15 years	\$25,000					
	25 plants to 10,000 plants	5 to 30 years	\$5000 - \$50,000	Felony-10,000 lbs or more	15 - 30 years	\$200,000					
	Felony Within 1000 feet of a school, college, park, or other specified areas	15 years	\$10,000	Felony-Within 1000 feet of a school, college, park, or other specified areas	15 years	\$10,000					
Georgia	Misdemeanor-1 oz or less	1 year	\$1,000	Felony-10 lbs or less	1* - 10 years	\$5,000	First offense – fine of \$300-\$1,000 (plus fees and assessments which can add 20% to 25%); incarceration of 10 days to 12 months (mandatory minimum of 24 hours); mandatory minimum of 40 hours of community service; probation for 12 months; mandatory participation in a 20-hour risk reduction program (\$175 + assessment fee of \$75 to be paid by offender).	Forth and subsequent offenses (since July, 2008) felony - fine ranging from \$1000 to \$5000, incarceration of not less than one year nor more than five years (mandatory ninety days); offender's vehicle subject to seizure; at least sixty days of community service; other requirements of a third offense are also applicable.	No	No	CBD Specific Law Signed: 2015
	Felony-More than 1 oz	1 - 10 years	\$5,000 - \$250,000	Felony- 10 - 10,00 lbs	5* - 30 years	\$100,000 - \$250,000					
	Felony-10 lbs to 10,000 lbs	1 - 30 years	\$1,000,000	Felony - More than 10,000 lbs	15* - 30 years	\$1,000,000					
Hawaii	Violation - Up to 3 grams	None	\$130	Misdemeanor - Less than 1 oz	1 year	\$2,000	First offense – license suspension of 1 year; 48	Fourth and subsequent offense Class "C" Felony -	No	Yes	Operational

	Misdemeanor-3 grams to 1 lb	30 days to 1 year	\$1,000 - \$2,000	Felony- 1 oz to less than 5 lbs	10 years	\$10,000 - \$50,000	hours to 5 days in jail, fine of between \$150 to \$1,000 (possible 72 hours of community service in lieu of fine or jail); 14 hour minimum substance abuse program; license will be suspended for 1 year.	possible 5 years in prison; probation for 5 years with a mandatory revocation of license for no less than 1 year; minimum of 10 days in jail; required substance abuse counseling; mandatory driver education program.			Law Signed: 2000
	Felony - 1 lb or more	5 years	\$10,000	Felony- Within 750 feet of school grounds or a park.	5 years	\$10,000					
Idaho	Misdemeanor- 3 oz or less	1 year	\$1,000	Felony- 1 to 5 lbs or 25 - 50 plants	1 year	\$50,000	First offense (within 5-years) - incarceration for a maximum of 6-months; maximum fine of \$1,000; license suspension for at least 90 days and up to 180 days.	Third offense (within 10 years) felony - incarceration for a mandatory minimum 30 days and up to 5-years; maximum fine of \$5,000; license suspension for a minimum of 1-year up to 5-years (suspension period will begin upon release from jail); offender is not eligible for a restricted permit; the state may order offender to install an ignition interlock on vehicle.	No	No	No
	Felony-3 oz - less than 1 lb	5 years	\$10,000	Felony-5 to 25 lbs or 50 - 100 plants	3 years	\$50,000					
	Felony- With intent to distribute 1 to 25lbs	1 to 5 years	\$50,000	Felony-25 lbs or more or 100 plants or more	5 years	\$50,000					
Illinois	Misdemeanor- More than 30 - 100 g (first offense)	1 year	\$2,500	Misdemeanor- less than 2.5 - 10 g	6 months to 1 year	\$1,500 to \$2,500	First Offense - one (1) year loss of drivers license; possible imprisonment of one year; maximum fine of \$2,500; DUI victim impact panel required.	Third and Subsequent Offense Class 4 felony - 6 year loss of driving privileges; possible imprisonment for up to 3 years; fine of up to \$10,000; mandatory alcohol/drug treatment.	Yes January 2020	Yes	Operational Law Signed: 2013
	Felony-More than 30 - 100 g (subsequent offense)	1 - 3 years	\$25,000	Felony-More than 10 - 5000 g	1-15 years	\$25,000 to \$150,000					
	Felony-More than 100 - 5000 g	4 - 15 years	\$25,000	Felony-More than 5000 g	6 - 30 years	\$200,000					
Indiana	Misdemeanor-A ny amount	180 days	\$1,000	Misdemeanor- Less than 30 g	1 year	\$5,000	First offense Misdemeanor- jail for a minimum of 5 days up to 60 days; up to 180 hours of community service; fine of up to \$500; license suspension up to 2 years; court fees of at least \$300; probation up to 2 years.	Third offense Class "D" Felony - jail for a minimum of 10 days up to 3 years; fine of up to \$10,000; license suspension for a minimum of 1 year; probation of up to 2 years.	No	No	CBD Specific Law Signed: 2017
	Misdemeanor-L ess than 30 g and prior drug offense	1 year	\$5,000	Felony-30 g - less than 10 lbs	6 months - 2 1/2 years	\$10,000					
	Felony-30 g or more and prior drug offense	6 months - 2 1/2 years	\$10,000	Felony- 10 lbs or more/To a minor	1 - 6 years	\$10,000					
Iowa	Misdemeanor-A ny amount (first offense)	6 months	\$1,000	Felony-50 kg or less	5 years	\$7,500	First offense serious misdemeanor - minimum period of imprisonment of 48 hours, but not to exceed 1 year (sentence may accommodate the defendant's work schedule); fine of up to \$1,250; for a minimum period of 180 days up to a maximum revocation of 1 year.	Third and subsequent offense class "D" felony - term of imprisonment not to exceed 5 years, with a mandatory minimum term of 30 days; minimum fine of \$3,175 and a maximum fine of \$9,375 (surcharges and fees shall be assessed); license revocation for a period of 6 years; offender will be assigned to substance abuse evaluation and treatment.	No	Yes. HF 524 allows for the establishment of up to five state-licensed medical cannabis manufacturers.	CBD Specific Law Signed: 2014
	Misdemeanor-A ny amount (second offense)	1 year	\$1,875	Felony - more than 50 - 1000 kg	10 to 15 years	\$50,000 to \$100,000					
	Misdemeanor-A ny amount (third offense)	2 years	\$6,250	Felony-More than 1000 kg/Involving a minor	50 years/ 5* - 25 years	\$1,000,000 / \$100,000					
Kansas	CBD products with 0% THC	None	\$0	Felony- Less than 25 g	14 months probation - 51 months	\$300,000	First offense - not less than 48 consecutive hours nor more than 6 months' imprisonment, or 100 hours of community service; fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000; at least 48 consecutive hours of imprisonment or 100 hours of public service will be required as a condition of	Forth and subsequent offense felony - not less than 90 days nor more than 1 year's imprisonment; fine of \$2,500; offender shall not be eligible for release on probation, suspension or parole until the person has served at least 90 days imprisonment; 72 consecutive hours	No	No	CBD Specific Law Signed: 2019
	Misdemeanor-A ny amount	6 months	\$1,000	Felony-25 to less than 450 g/	46 - 83 months	\$300,000					
	Felony-450 g or more (With Intent to Distribute)	10 months probation - 42 months	\$100,000	Felony-450 g - less than 30 kg	92 - 144 months	\$500,000					
				Felony-30 kg or more	138 - 204 months	\$500,000					

							probation or suspension of sentence.	imprisonment is required before offender can be released into the work release program.			
Kentucky	Misdemeanor-Less than 8 oz	45 days	\$250	Misdemeanor-Less than 8 oz (first offense)	1 year	\$500	First offense - fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$500, or be imprisoned for not less 48 hours nor more than 30 days, or both; defendant may apply to the judge for permission to enter a community labor program for not less than 48 hours nor more than 30 days in lieu of fine or imprisonment, or both.	Fourth or subsequent offense (w/i 5 years) Class D felony - If any of the aggravating circumstances are present, the mandatory minimum term of imprisonment shall be 240 days, which term shall not be suspended, probated, conditionally discharged, or subject to any other form of release.	No	No	N/A
				Felony- 8 oz to 5 lbs (first/subsequent offense)	1 to 10 years	\$10,000					
				Felony- 5 lbs or more (first/subsequent offense)	5 to 20 years	\$10,000					
Louisiana	Not Classified-14 g or less to less than 2.5 lbs (first offense)	15 day to 6 months	\$300-\$500	Not Classified-Any amount (first offense)	5* - 30 years	\$50,000	First offense misdemeanor - fine of \$300-\$1,000 (plus fees); jail for a period of 10 days to 6 months (all jail time can be suspended); 32 hours of community service; substance abuse programs; license suspension for 90 days	Fourth offense felony - mandatory \$5,000 fine; jail for 10 to 30 years (all but 2 years of jail time can be suspended); possible vehicle seizure and sale of the vehicle being operated at the time of arrest with the proceeds forfeited to the state; license suspension 2 years; mandatory psychological testing	No	Yes	Operational Law Signed: 2016
	Not Classified-2.5 - less than 60 lbs	2* - 10 years	\$30,000	Not Classified-Any amount (subsequent offense)	10* - 60 years	\$100,000					
	Felony-60 /less than 10,000 lbs	5* - 40 years	\$100,000-\$400,000	Not Classified-To a minor (first offense)	5* - 45 years	\$100,000					
	Felony-10,000 lbs or more	25* - 40 years	\$1,000,000	Not Classified-To a minor (subsequent offense)	10* - 90 years	\$200,000					
Maine	Crime-More than 2.5 - 8 oz	6 months	\$1,000	Crime-1 lb or less/less than 20 lbs	1 to 5 years	\$2,000 - \$5,000	First offense - mandatory minimum penalty of 90 days license suspension, \$500 fine, up to 364 days in jail, up to a \$2,000 fine, one year of probation.	Fourth or subsequent offense - minimum six months in jail up to 5 years, \$2,100 to \$5,000 fine; six-year license suspension; possible court ordered drug or alcohol treatment; two years of probation.	Yes May 2018	Yes	Operational Law Signed: 1999
	Crime-More than 8 oz - 1 lb	1 year	\$2,000	Crime-Aggravated sale or distribution of more than 1 - less than 20 lbs	10 years, with 2 years MMS*	\$20,000					
	Crime-More than 1 - 20 lbs	5 years	\$5,000	Crime-20 lbs or more	10 years	\$20,000					
	Crime-More than 20 lbs	10 years	\$20,000	Crime-Aggravated sale or distribution of 20 lbs or more	30 years, with 4 years MMS*	\$50,000					
Maryland	Civil Offense-Less than 10 g	None	\$100	Felony-Less than 50 lbs/50 lbs or more**	5 years*	\$15,000	First offense (w/i last 5 years) misdemeanor - jail sentence of 2 months up to 1-year (possible fine in lieu of incarceration); fine of \$500 up to a \$1,000; license suspension period of up to 45 days; offender is required to successfully complete a drug/alcohol education program; up to 2-years in jail and a \$2,000 fine for a DUI conviction if there is a minor in vehicle.	Third offense (w/i 5 years) - up to 3-years in jail (possible fine in lieu jail); up to a \$3,000 fine; license suspension of up to 18 months; offender is required to successfully complete drug/alcohol education program; if there was a minor in the vehicle at the time up to 4-years in jail, and up to a \$4,000 fine	No	Yes	Operational Law Signed: 2014
	Misdemeanor-10g - less than 50 lbs	1 year	\$1,000	Felony-More than 50 lbs (drug kingpin)	20* - 40 years	\$1,000,000					
	Felony-50 lbs or more	5 years*	\$100,000	Felony-n a school vehicle, or within 1000 feet of a school	20 years	\$20,000					
Massachusetts	No Penalty-Up to 1 oz/Up to 10 oz in the home	None	\$0	Not Classified-Less than 50 lbs (first offense)/(subsequent offense)	0 - 2.5years	\$ 5,000 /\$ 10,000	First offense - not more than 30 months of house arrest; fine of \$500-\$5,000; license suspension for 1 year. NOTE: Alternative	Fourth offense felony - incarceration for not less than 2 years (1 year Minimum Mandatory), but not more than 5 years; fine	Yes November 2018	Yes	Operational Law Signed: 2013

	Misdemeanor- More than 1 oz (first offense)	6 months	\$500	Felony- 50 - less than 100 lbs/	1* - 15 years	\$10,000	disposition available - probation with mandated participation in abuse counseling, license suspension for 45-90 days.	of \$1,500-\$25,000; license suspension for 10 years.			
	Misdemeanor- More than 1 oz (subsequent offense)	2 years	\$2,000	Felony-2000 - less than 10,000 lbs	3.5* - 15 years	\$50,000	Second offense - incarceration for not less than 60 days (30 day mandatory minimum), but not more than 30 months; fine of \$600-\$10,000; license suspension for 2 years.	Fifth offense felony - incarceration for not less than 30 months, 24 months mandatory minimum, but not more than 5 years; fine of \$2,000-\$50,000; loss of license for life.			
				Felony- 10,000 lbs or more	8* - 15 years	\$200,000					
Michigan	No Penalty-Up to 2.5 oz	None	\$0	No Penalty-Distribution of less than 2.5 oz without remuneration	None	\$0	First offense - One or more of the following - community service for not more than 360 hours; imprisonment for not more than 93 days; fine of not more than \$300. Mich. Comp. Laws Ann.	Third and subsequent offense (w/17 years) felony - fine of not less than \$500 or more than \$5,000; either of the following - imprisonment for not less than 1 year or more than 5 years; probation with imprisonment for not less than 30 days or more than 1 year with community service for at least 60 days, but less than 180 days.	Yes- Law took effect on December 6, 2018. Licensed storefronts began engaging in adult-use retail marijuana sales on December 1, 2019.	Yes	Operational Law Signed: 2008
	No Penalty-Up to 10 oz in the home	None	\$0	Civil Infraction-Distribution of less than 5 oz without remuneration	None	\$500					
	Civil Infraction-More than 2.5 oz up to 5 oz (first offense)	None	\$500	Felony-Sale of less than 5 kg/Sale of 5 kg - 45 kg	4 years/7 years	\$20,000/\$500,000					
	Misdemeanor-More than 5 oz (first offense)	None	\$500	Felony-45 kg or more	15 years	\$10,000,000					
Minnesota	Misdemeanor-4.2.5 g or less*	N/A	\$200	Misdemeanor-4.2.5 g or less* without remuneration	N/A	\$200	First Offense misdemeanor Up to 90 days imprisonment; not more than a \$1000 fine; up to 180 days of license suspension (180 days is a mandatory minimum if defendant refused a chemical test).	Fifth and Subsequent Offense - minimum of 1 year incarceration, at least 60 days which must be served consecutively in a local correctional facility; mandatory participation in an intensive supervision probation program for repeat DWI offenders, and consecutively serve at least 6 days in a local correctional facility; program of staggered sentencing, with a minimum of 1 year of incarceration; at least 60 days that must be served consecutively in a local correctional facility; mandatory participation in an intensive supervision probation program for repeat DWI offenders, and consecutively serve at least 6 days in a local correctional facility; indefinite license revocation.	No	Yes	Operational Law Signed: 2014
	Felony-More than 4.2.5 g - less than 10 kg	5 years	\$10,000	Felony-More than 4.2.5 g - less than 5 kg	5 years	\$10,000					
	Felony-10 - less than 50 kg	20 years	\$250,000	Felony-5 - less than 25 kg/25 - less than 50 kg	20 years/25 years	\$250,000/\$500,000	Second Offense - minimum of 30 days of incarceration, at least 48 hours must be served in a local correctional facility; OR, 8 hours of community work service for each day less than 30 days that the person is ordered to serve in a local correctional facility; up to 1 year of license suspension.				
	Felony-50 - less than 100 kg	25 years	\$500,000	Felony-50 kg or more	30 years	\$1,000,000					
	Felony-100 kg or more	30 years	\$1,000,000	Felony-50 kg or more	30 years	\$1,000,000					



Mississippi	30 g or less (first offense)	N/A	\$250	Felony-Up to 30 g	3 years	\$3,000	First offense - fine of not less than \$250, nor more than \$1,000, OR imprisonment for not more than 48 hours, or both (the court may substitute attendance at a victim impact panel instead of 48 hours in jail); suspension of driving privileges for at least 90 days (privileges may be reinstated due to hardship, but not until 30 days have elapsed from effective date of suspension).	Third offense (within 5 years) felony - fine of not less than \$2,000, nor more than \$5,000; imprisonment for not less than 1 year nor more than 5 years; offenders vehicle will be seized; license suspension for 5 years.	No	No	CBD Specific Law Signed: 2014
	Misdemeanor-30 g or less (second offense)/30 g or less (third offense)	5 days* - 6 months	\$250 - \$1,000	Felony-30 - 250 g	5 years	\$5,000					
	Felony-30 to 1 kg	1 - 16 years	\$1,000 - \$250,000	Felony-250 - 500 g	3 - 10 years	\$15,000					
	Felony-1 to 5 kg or more	6 - 30 years	\$500,000 - \$1,000,000	Felony-5 g or more	5 - 20 years	\$20,000					
Missouri	Misdemeanor-Up to 10g (first offense)	None	\$500	Felony-35 g or less	4 years	\$10,000	First Offense Class B misdemeanor - imprisonment term not to exceed 6 months; offender required to participate in and successfully complete a substance abuse traffic offender program; 30 days mandatory license suspension.	Fifth Offense Class B felony - imprisonment term not less than 5 years, and not to exceed 15 years; license revocation for at least three years.	No	No	CBD Specific Law Signed: 2014, Not Yet Operational Law Signed: 2018
	Misdemeanor-Up to 10g (second offense)	1 year	\$2,000	Felony-More than 35 g - 30 kg	3 - 10 years	\$10,000					
	Misdemeanor-More than 10g - 35 g	1 year	\$2,000	Felony-To a minor	3 - 15 years	Twice profit					
	Felony-More than 35 g - 30 kg	7 years	\$10,000	Felony-Distribution near school, recreational park or public housing	10 - 30 years, or life	Twice profit					
Montana	Misdemeanor-60g or less(first offense)	6 months	\$500	Felony-Any amount with or without compensation	1 year* - life	\$50,000	First offense - imprisonment for not less than 24 hours, nor more than 6 months; fine of not less than \$300, nor more than \$1,000; first 24 hours of imprisonment must be served	Third offense - imprisoned not less than 30 days, nor more than 1 year; fine of not less than \$1000, nor more than \$5,000; first 48 hours of imprisonment must be served and served consecutively.	No	Yes	Operational Law Signed: 2004
	Misdemeanor-60g or less(second offense)	3 years	\$1,000	Felony-From an adult to a minor	2 years*	\$50,000					
	Felony-More than 60g	5 years	\$50,000	Felony-Within 1000 feet of school grounds	3 years* - life	\$50,000					
	Felony-With intent to distribute Any amount	20 years	\$50,000								
Nebraska	Infraction-1 oz or less (first offense)	N/A	\$300	Felony-Any amount	1* - 20 years	\$25,000	First offense class W misdemeanor - mandatory minimum of 7 days imprisonment and \$400 fine.; maximum of 60 days imprisonment and \$500 fine; possible license revocation or vehicle impoundment for 6 months.	Fifth offense class III felony - min. of 1 year imprisonment; max. of 20 years imprisonment, or \$25,000 fine, or both; operators license to be revoked for 15 years; if probation is granted, revocation order requires person not to drive for 45 days, after which person may apply for an ignition interlock permit for the remainder of the revocation period; probation requires payment of \$1000 fine and imprisonment for 90 days.	No	No	No
	Misdemeanor-1 oz or less (second offense)/(third offense)	5 days / 7 days	\$500	Felony-To a minor within 1000 feet of a school or between 100-1000 feet of other designated areas (first offense)	1* - 50 years	N/A					
	Misdemeanor-More than 1 oz - 1lb	3 months	\$500	Felony-Subsequent offense	3 years* - life	N/A					
	Felony-More than 1 lb	5 years	\$10,000								
Nevada	No Penalty-Up to 1 oz	None	\$0	Felony-More than 1 oz - less than 100 lbs (first offense)	1* - 4 years	\$5,000	First offense misdemeanor - offender must complete a course on the abuse of alcohol and controlled substances; imprisonment of not less than 2 days, nor more than 6 months; OR perform not less than 48	Third and subsequent offense (within 7 years) class B Felony - imprisonment for minimum of 1 year; maximum imprisonment of not more than 6 years; fine of not less	Yes January 2017	Yes	Operational Law Signed: 2001
	Misdemeanor-More than 1 oz - 1lb	N/A	\$600	Felony-More than 1 oz - less than 100 lbs (second)	1* - 5 years / 3* - 15 years	\$10,000 / \$20,000					

				offense)/(subsequent offense)			hours of community service, or not more than 96 hours; fine not less than \$400, nor more than \$1000.	than \$2,000, nor more than \$5,000.			
	Misdemeanor-Possession or use in public	N/A	\$600	Felony-100 - less than 10,000 lbs	1 - 10 years	\$ 25,000 / \$ 50,000					
				Felony-10,000 lbs or more	5* - life	\$200,000					
New Hampshire	Civil violation-Up to 3/4 oz (first or second offense)	None	\$100	Felony-Less than 1 oz (first offense)	3 years	\$25,000	First offense class B misdemeanor - fine of not less than 500; The person's driver's license or privilege to drive shall be revoked for not less than 9 months and, at the discretion of the court, for a period not to exceed 2 years; offender is required to complete an impaired driver intervention program prior to the restoration of the offender's driver's license.	Fourth and subsequent offense felony - any person convicted under this paragraph shall be subject to all the penalties of associated with a second and third DUI, except that the person shall be guilty of a felony, and the person's driver's license or privilege to drive shall be revoked indefinitely and the person shall not petition for eligibility to reapply for a driver's license for at least 7 years.	No	Yes	Operational Law Signed: 2013
	Misdemeanor-Over 3/4 oz	1 year	\$350	Felony-1 oz - less than 5 lbs (first offense)	7 years	\$100,000					
				Felony-5 lbs or more (first offense)	20 years	\$300,000					
New Jersey	Disorderly Person-50 g or less	6 months	\$1,000	Crime-Less than 1 oz	1.5 years	\$25,000	First offense - fine of not less than \$ 300 nor more than \$ 500; a period of detainment of not less than 12 hours nor more than 48 hours spent during two consecutive days of not less than six hours each day; a term of imprisonment of not more than 30 days; offender forfeits his right to operate a motor vehicle over the highways of this State for a period of not less than 7 months nor more than 1 year.	Third or subsequent offense - fine of \$ 1,000.00; imprisonment for a term of not less than 180 days in a county jail or workhouse, except that the court may lower such term for each day, not exceeding 90 days, served participating in a drug or alcohol inpatient rehabilitation program approved by the Intoxicated Driver Resource Center; offender thereafter forfeits his right to operate a motor vehicle over the highways of this State for 10 years; offender required to install an ignition interlock device.	No	Yes	Operational Law Signed: 2010
				Crime-1 oz - less than 5 lbs	3* - 5 years	\$25,000					
				Crime-5 - less than 25 lbs	5* - 10 years	\$150,000					
	Crime-More than 50 g	1.5 years	\$25,000	Crime-25 lbs or more	3* - 5 years	\$300,000					
New Mexico	Misdemeanor-More than 1/2 oz and up to 1 oz (first offense)	15 days	\$100	Felony-100 lbs or less	1.5 years	\$5,000	First offense - imprisonment for not more than 90 days or by a fine of not more than \$ 500, or both; offender shall be sentenced to not less than 24 hours of community service; the offender may be required to pay a fine of \$ 300; offender shall be ordered by the court to participate in and complete a screening program described in Subsection K of this section and to attend a driver rehabilitation program for alcohol or drugs, also known as a "DWI school", approved by the bureau and also may be required to participate in other rehabilitative services as the court shall determine to be necessary.	Seventh or subsequent offense third degree felony - imprisonment for three years, two years of which shall not be suspended, deferred or taken under advisement.	No	Yes	Operational Law Signed: 2007
	Misdemeanor-More than 1/2 oz and up to 1 oz (second offense)	1 year	\$1,000	Felony-100 lbs or less (first offense)	3 years	\$5,000					
	Misdemeanor-More than 1 oz and up to 8 oz	1 year	\$1,000	Felony-100 lbs or more (first offense)	3 years	\$5,000					
	Felony-8 oz or more	1.5 years	\$5,000	Felony-100 lbs or more (second offense)	9 years	\$10,000					
New York	Violation-28g to 2oz	N/A	\$50 to \$200	Misdemeanor-2 g or less without profit	3 months	\$500	First offense misdemeanor - fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars,	Third and subsequent offense (w/i 10 years) class D felony - fine of not less than two thousand dollars nor	No	Yes	Operational

				or 1 marihuana cigarette			or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment; six month license revocation.	more than ten thousand dollars, imprisonment for a minimum of 7 days up to 10 years or by both; the state shall order such person to install and maintain an ignition interlock device in any motor vehicle owned or operated by offender; minimum license suspension for one year.			Law Signed: 2014
	Misdemeanor-More than 2 - 8 oz	1 year	\$1,000	Misdemeanor-25 g or less	1 year	\$1,000					
	Felony-More than 8 oz - 1 lb	4 years	\$5,000	Felony-More than 25 g - 4 oz	4 years	\$5,000					
	Felony-More than 1 - 10 lbs	7 years	\$5,000	Felony-More than 4 oz - 1 lb	7 years	\$5,000					
	Felony-More than 10 lbs	15 years	\$15,000	Felony-More than 1 lb	15 years	\$15,000					
North Carolina	Misdemeanor-0.5 oz or less	N/A	\$200	Felony-10 lbs or less	4 - 8 months	\$1,000	Level One Punishment -fine of up to \$ 4,000; a term of imprisonment that includes a minimum term of not less than 30 days and a maximum term of not more than 24 months (the term of imprisonment may be suspended only if a condition of special probation is imposed to require the defendant to serve a term of imprisonment of at least 30 days); defendant may be required to complete a substance abuse assessment.	Level Five Punishment -fine of up to two hundred dollars (\$ 200.00); a term of imprisonment that includes a minimum term of not less than 24 hours and a maximum term of not more than 60 days (the term of imprisonment may be reduced to 24 hours or imprisonment and 24 hours of community service).	No	No	CBD Specific Law Signed: 2014
	Misdemeanor-0.5 - 1.5 oz	1 - 45 days	\$1,000	Felony-10 lbs less than 2000 lbs	35* - 51 months	\$25,000					
				Felony-2000 - less than 10,000 lbs	70* - 93 months	\$50,000					
	Felony-More than 1.5 oz - 10 lbs	3 - 8 months	\$1,000	Felony-10,000 lbs or more	175* - 222 months	\$200,000					
North Dakota	Criminal Infraction-Less than 1/2 oz	None	\$1,000	Felony-Any amount	3 - 10 years	\$20,000	First offense class B misdemeanor - minimum fine of \$250; offender required to undergo addiction evaluation.	Fifth and Subsequent offense (within 7 year period) class C Felony - minimum 180 days imprisonment (48 hours of which must be served consecutively); minimum fine of \$1,000 offender required to undergo addiction evaluation.	No	Yes. The state's first license dispensary opened on March 1, 2019 in Fargo.	Operational Law Signed: 2016
	Misdemeanor-More than 1/2 oz - 500 g	30 days	\$1,500	Felony-Using a minor	10 years	\$20,000					
	Misdemeanor-More than 500 g	1 year	\$3,000	Felony-Any amount within 1000 feet of a school	20 years	\$20,000					
Ohio	Misdemeanor-Less than 100 g	N/A	\$150	Misdemeanor-A gift of 20 g or less (first offense)/(second offense)	N/A - 60 days	\$150 - \$ 500	First offense 1st degree misdemeanor - mandatory minimum of 3 days consecutive imprisonment; maximum of 6 months imprisonment; OR required attendance in a driver's intervention program for 3 days; fine not less than \$375, not more than \$1075; 6 months to 3 year suspension.	Sixth Offense (or more) 3rd degree felony - mandatory minimum of 120 days consecutive imprisonment; imprisonment for 1 to 5 years; fine of not less than \$1350, not more than \$10,500; license suspension; mandatory participation in an alcohol and drug addiction program; potential criminal forfeiture of vehicle.	No	Yes	Operational Law Signed: 2016
	Misdemeanor-100 - 200 g	30 days	\$250	Felony-Less than 200 g	1 year	\$2,500					
	Felony-200 to 20,000 g	1 - 5 years	\$ 2,500 - \$ 10,000	Felony-200 - 20,000 g	18 months-5 years	2500-\$ 10,000					
	Felony 20,000 - 40,000 g	5* - 8 years	\$15,000	Felony-20,000 - 40,000 g	5* - 8 years	\$15,000					
	Felony-More than 40,000 g	8 years*	\$20,000	Felony-More than 40,000 g	8 years*	\$20,000					
Oklahoma	Misdemeanor-Any amount (first offense)	1 year	\$1,000	Felony-Less than 25 lbs	2 years - life	\$20,000	First offense misdemeanor - Offender required to participate in a drug/alcohol assessment; imprisonment in jail for not less than ten (10) days nor more than one (1) year; fine of not more than One Thousand Dollars (\$ 1,000.00).	Third or subsequent felony DUI conviction - not less than one 1 of supervision and periodic testing at the defendant's expense; 480 hours of community service; use of an ignition interlock device for a minimum 30 days; ORoffender will be placed in the custody of the Department of Corrections for not less than 1 year and	No	Yes	CBD Specific Law Signed: 2015 Operational Law Signed: 2018
	Misdemeanor-Any amount (subsequent offense)*	2 year	\$1,000	Felony-25 - 1000 lbs	4 years - life	\$100,000					

								not to exceed 20 years fine of not more than \$ 5,000.			
Oregon	Violation-Public, More than 1 – 2 oz	N/A	\$650	No Penalty-1 oz or less homegrown without compensation	None	\$0	First Offense class A misdemeanor – mandatory minimum of 48 hours in jail; not more than 1 year in jail; offender may be required to perform up to 160 hours of community service; minimum fine of \$1000, but not to exceed \$6,250; minimum 30 day license suspension.	Fourth Offense (within 10 years) Class C Felony - minimum fine of \$2,000, but not to exceed \$125,000; up to 5 years imprisonment; minimum 1 year license suspension.	Yes July 2015	Yes	Operational  Law Signed: 1998
	Misdemeanor-Public, More than 2 – 4 oz	6 months	\$2,500	Violation-More than 1 oz - 16 oz without compensation	None	\$2,000					
	Misdemeanor-Public, More than 4 oz	1 year	\$6,250	Misdemeanor-16 oz or more with compensation	1 year	\$6,250					
	Misdemeanor-At home, More than 1 – 2 lbs	6 months	\$2,500	Felony-To a minor	5 years	\$125,000					
	Misdemeanor-At home, More than 2 lbs	1 year	\$6,250	Felony-Within 1000 feet of school grounds	20 years	\$375,000					
Pennsylvania	Misdemeanor-30g or less	30 days	\$500	Misdemeanor-30g or less for no remuneration	30 days	\$500	First offense misdemeanor - imprisonment for a min of 72 consecutive hrs, max imprisonment of 6 months; fine of not less than \$1000, not more than \$5000; offender required to attend alcohol highway safety school; license suspension of at least 18 months; offender may be required to complete 150 hours of community service.	Third and subsequent offense 2nd degree misdemeanor - minimum imprisonment for 1 year; fine of not less than \$2,500; license suspension of at least 18 months; offender may be required to complete 150 hours of community service; offender may be required to attend a victim impact panel.	No	Yes	Operational  Law Signed: 2016
	Misdemeanor-More than 30g	1 year	\$5,000	Felony-More than 30g	2.5 - 5 years	\$15,000					
Rhode Island	Civil Violation-Less than 1 oz	None	\$150	Felony-Less than 1 kg	30 years	\$100,000	First offense with controlled substance present in blood - fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$300; required to perform 10 to 60 hours of public community restitution; possible imprisonment for up to 1 year; offender may be required to attend a special course on driving while intoxicated or under the influence of a controlled substance; driver's license shall be suspended for 30 days up to 180 days.	Third or subsequent offense while under the influence of a controlled substance (w/i 5 years) - mandatory imprisonment of not less than 3 years nor more than 5 yrs; mandatory fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000; mandatory license suspension for a period of 3 yrs from the date of completion of the sentence imposed; the sentencing judge may have vehicle owned and operated by the violator seized and sold, with all funds obtained by the sale to be transferred to the general fund.	No	Yes	Operational  Law Signed: 2006
				Felony-1 - 5 kg	10* - 50 years	\$500,000					
				Felony-More than 5 kg	20 years* - life	\$10,000					
South Carolina				Felony-To a minor at least three years younger	2 - 5 years	\$100,000	First offense - fine of \$400 or imprisonment for a period of not less than 48 hours, nor more than 30 days; Or minimum of 48 hours of public service; offender required to complete an Alcohol and Drug Safety Action Program.	Fourth and subsequent offense – imprisonment for not less than 1 year nor more than 5 years; offender required to complete an Alcohol and Drug Safety Action Program.	No	No	CBD Specific  Law Signed: 2014
	Misdemeanor-1 oz or less (first offense)	30 days	\$200	Felony-Less than 10 lbs	5 years	\$5,000					
				Felony-10 - 100 lbs (first offense)	1* - 10 years	\$10,000					
				Felony-10 - 100 lbs (second offense)/(third offense)	5* - 20 years/25 years*	\$25,000					
	Misdemeanor-1 oz or less (subsequent offense)	1 year	\$2,000	Felony-100 - 10,000 lbs	25 years*	\$25,000					
			Felony-More than 10,000 lbs	25 years*	\$200,000						
South Dakota	Misdemeanor-2 oz or less	1 year	\$2,000	Misdemeanor-Less than 1/2 oz	15 days* - 1 year	\$2,000	First offense Class 1 misdemeanor –one year imprisonment; fine:	Fifth and subsequent offense Class 4 felony - ten years imprisonment; fine of	No	No	No

	Felony-2 oz - 1/2 lb	1 year	\$4,000	Felony-1/2 - 1 oz	2 years	\$4,000	\$2,000; driving privileges revoked not less than 30 days; nor more than 1 year.	\$20,000; license revoked not less than 3 years; completion of chemical dependency counseling program required.			
	Felony-1/2 - 1 lb	5 years	\$10,000	Felony-1 oz - 1/2 lb	5 years	\$10,000					
	Felony-1 - 10 lbs	10 years	\$20,000	Felony-1/2 - 1 lb	10 years	\$20,000					
	Felony-More than 10 lbs	15 years	\$30,000	Felony-More than 1 lb	15 years	\$30,000					
Tennessee	Misdemeanor-1/2 oz or less (first offense)	1 year	\$250	Felony-1/2 oz - 10 lbs	1 - 6 years	\$5,000	First offense - fine of not less than \$350, nor more than \$1,500; driver's license suspended for 1 year. Tenn.	Fourth and subsequent offense Class E Felony - fine of not less than \$3,000, nor more than \$15,000; imprisonment for a term of not less than 150 consecutive days; driver's license suspended not less than 5 years.	No	No	CBD Specific  Law Signed: 2014
	Misdemeanor-1/2 oz or less (subsequent offense)	1 year	\$500	Felony-10 - 70 lbs	2 - 12 years	\$50,000					
				Felony-70 - 300 lbs	8 - 30 years	\$10,000					
				Felony-More than 300 lbs	15 - 60 years	\$200,000					
Texas	Misdemeanor-2 oz or less	180 days	\$2,000	Misdemeanor-7 g or less for no remuneration	180 days	\$2,000	First offense Class B Misdemeanor - fine of up to \$2,000; jail for 72 hours and up to 180 days; community service for 24 hours up to 100 hours; license suspension of up to one year; surcharge of \$1,000 or \$2,000 per year for three years.	Third and subsequent offense Third Degree Felony - fine of up to \$10,000; jail for two to ten years; community service for 160 hours to 600 hours; license suspension for 180 days to two years; surcharge of \$1,500 or \$2,000 per year for three years.	No	Yes, up to three licensed facilities	CBD Specific  Law Signed: 2015
	Misdemeanor-2 - 4 oz	1 year	\$4,000	Misdemeanor-7 g or less	1 year	\$4,000					
	Felony-4 oz to 5 lbs	180 days* - 2 years	\$10,000	Felony-7 g to 5 lbs	180 days* - 2 years	\$10,000					
	Felony-5 - 50 lbs	2* - 10 years	\$10,000	Felony-5 - 50 lbs	2* - 20 years	\$10,000					
	Felony-50 - 2000 lbs	2* - 20 years	\$10,000	Felony-50 - 2000 lbs	5* - 99 years	\$10,000					
	Felony-More than 2000 lbs	5* - 99 years	\$50,000	Felony-More than 2000 lbs	10* - 99 years	\$100,000					
Utah	Misdemeanor-Less than 1 oz	6 months	\$1,000	Felony-Any amount	5 years	\$5,000	First offense class B misdemeanor - at least 48 consecutive hours in jail, 48 hours of community service, or electronically monitored home confinement, - Participation in an educational course; Fine: at least \$700; The court may also impose probation or substance abuse treatment.	Third or subsequent offense (within 10 years) third degree felony - up to 5 years in prison; fine of \$1,500-\$2,500.	No	Yes. Under replacement legislation enacted in September 2019, regulators may license up to 14 private entities to dispense medical cannabis products.	CBD Specific Law Signed: 2014 Operational Law Signed: 2018
	Misdemeanor-1 oz - 1 lb	1 year	\$2,500								
	Felony-1 - 100 lbs	5 years	\$5,000								
	Felony-More than 100 lbs	1 - 15 years	\$10,000								
Vermont	Misdemeanor-1 - 2 oz (first offense)	6 months	\$500	Misdemeanor-Less than 1/2 oz	2 years	\$10,000	First offense - fine of not more than \$750, or imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both; mandatory \$160 for related DUI surcharges; license/driving privileges suspended for a period of 90 days.	Third and subsequent offense - fine of not more than \$2,500, or imprisonment of not more than 5 years, or both; at least 400 hours of community service, or 100 consecutive hours of the sentence of imprisonment; mandatory \$160 for related DUI surcharges; license/driving privileges suspended for life.	Yes July 2018	Yes	Operational  Law Signed: 2004
	Misdemeanor-1 - 2 oz (subsequent offense)	2 years	\$2,000	Felony-1/2 oz - 1 lb	5 years	\$100,000					
	Felony-2 oz - 1 lb	3 years	\$10,000	Felony-1 - 50 lbs	15 years	\$500,000					
	Felony-1 - 10 lbs	5 years	\$100,000	Felony-More than 50 lbs	30 years	\$1,000,000					
	Felony-10 lbs or more	15 years	\$500,000	Felony-To a minor	5 years	\$25,000					

Virginia	Misdemeanor-Less than 1/2 oz (first offense)	30 days	\$500	Felony-1/2 oz - 5 lbs	1* - 10 years	\$2,500	First offense class one misdemeanor - mandatory fine of \$250; offender is denied the right to drive for one year; as a condition of restoration of driving privileges the court may order the installation of an ignition interlock device on any vehicle driven by the offender.	Fourth and subsequent (w/i 10 years) felony - mandatory minimum term of imprisonment of one year; mandatory minimum fine of \$ 1,000; license suspension of up to three years; offender's vehicle is subject to seizure by state; offender's license is suspended indefinitely; as a condition of restoration of driving privileges the court may order the installation of an ignition interlock device on any vehicle driven by offender.	No	Yes, five facilities, "pharmaceutical processors," have been licensed by the state to cultivate, manufacture, and dispense, and are scheduled to open in the fall of 2019.	CBD Specific Law Signed: 2015
				Felony-5 lbs - 100 kg	5* - 30 years	\$1,000					
				Felony-More than 100 kg	20 years* - life	\$100,000					
	Misdemeanor-Less than 1/2 oz (subsequent offense)	1 year	\$2,500	Felony-To a minor who is at least 3 years younger	2* - 50 years	\$100,000					
			Felony-Within 1000 ft of a school or school bus stop	1* - 5 years	\$100,000						
Washington	Civil Penalty-1 oz or less (public consumption)	None	\$100	Felony-Any amount	5 years	\$10,000	First offense - imprisonment of not less than 1 day, nor more than 1 year (mandatory minimum: 24 consecutive hours imprisonment or 15 days electronic home monitoring); fine of not less than \$350, nor more than \$5,000; license suspended for 90 days; offender may be required to install ignition interlock device on vehicle.	Mandatory Fee - Any individual convicted, sentenced to a lesser charge, or given deferred prosecution under WA's DUID statute must pay a \$200 fee to compensate the State for the drug test, in addition to any fine imposed by the Court. This fee applies to each individual conviction but may be waived for poverty.	Yes December 2012	No, but retail providers may also engage in the sale of medical cannabis.	Operational Law Signed: 1998
	Misdemeanor-1 oz - 40 g	24 hours* - 90 days	\$1,000								
	Felony-More than 40 g	5 years	\$10,000	Felony-To a minor at least 3 years younger	10 years	\$10,000					
West Virginia	Misdemeanor-Any amount	90 days - 6 months	\$1,000	Felony-Any amount	1* - 5 years	\$15,000	First offense misdemeanor - imprisonment for up to 6 months; fine of not less than \$100, nor more than \$5,000; 6 months (90 days mandatory) license revocation	Third and subsequent offense (w/i 10 years) felony - imprisonment of not less than 1 year nor more than 3 years; fine of not less than \$3,000, nor more than \$5,000; life (10 years mandatory) license revocation.	No	Not until 2019	Not Yet Operational Law Signed: 2016
				Felony-Trafficking marijuana into WV	1* - 5 years	\$15,000					
				Felony-To a minor or within 1000 ft of a school	2 years*	N/A					
Wisconsin	Misdemeanor-Any amount (first offense)	6 months	\$1,000	Felony-200 g or less	3.5 years	\$10,000	First offense Misdemeanor - fine of not less than \$150, nor more than \$300.	Seventh, Eighth, & Ninth offense Class G Felony - imprisonment for not less than 3 years; fine of no more than \$25,000, imprisonment for no more than 10 years.	No	No	CBD Specific Law Signed: 2014
				Felony-200 - 1000 g	6 years	\$10,000					
	Felony-Any amount (subsequent offense)	3.5 years	\$10,000	Felony-1000 - 2500 g	10 years	\$25,000	Second offense (within 10 years) Misdemeanor - fine of not less than \$350, nor more than \$1,100; imprisonment of not less than 5 days, nor more than 6 months; mandatory revocation of license for 12-18 months.	Tenth and subsequent offense Class F Felony - imprisonment for not less than 4 years; fine of no more than \$25,000, imprisonment for no more than 12 years and 6 months, or both.			
				Felony-2500 - 10,000 g	12.5 years	\$25,000					
				Felony-More than 10,000 g	15 years	\$50,000					
Wyoming	Misdemeanor-Persons under the influence	6 months	\$750	Felony-Any amount	10 years	\$10,000	First offense misdemeanor - punishable by imprisonment for not more than six (6) months; a fine of not more than seven	Fourth or subsequent offense (within ten (10) years) felony - fine of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00);	No	No	CBD Specific
	Misdemeanor-3 oz or less	12 months	\$1,000								

	Felony-More than 3 oz	5 years	\$10,000				hundred fifty dollars (\$750.00), or both; license revocation.	imprisonment for not more than two (2) years; or both; license revocation.			Law Signed: 2015
District of Columbia	2 oz or less-6 plants or less*	None	None	6 plants or less*	None	\$0	First offense - fine of \$300; possible imprisonment for not more than 90 days.	Third and subsequent offense(w/i 15 years) - fine of not less than \$2,000 and not more than \$10,000; imprisonment for not more than one year, but not less than a mandatory-minimum of 10 days; offender may be required to perform at least 60 days of community service; two year license suspension.	Yes February 2015	Yes, medical dispensaries may grow up to 500 plants on site at any one time.	Operational Law Signed: 2010
	Misdemeanor-Public use	Cite and release	\$0	1/2 lb or less(first offense)	6 months	\$1,000					
	Misdemeanor-More than 2 oz	6 months	\$1,000	Subsequent offense/Any amount	Not Classified	\$5000/\$50,000					

Source: The National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML).

## Appendix B

### Arrest for Drug Possession Offenses.

Arrests for Drug Possession Offenses												
	All States	All States	All States	States where marijuana is legal for medicinal use.	States where marijuana is legal for medicinal use.	States where marijuana is legal for medicinal use.	States where marijuana is illegal.	States where marijuana is illegal.	States where marijuana is illegal.	States where marijuana is legal.	States where marijuana is legal.	States where marijuana is legal.
Year	Drug Possession	Drug Possession Minus Marijuana	Marijuana	Drug Possession	Drug Possession minus Marijuana	Marijuana	Drug Possession	Drug Possession minus Marijuana	Marijuana	Drug Possession	Drug Possession minus Marijuana	Marijuana
2000	961873	546708	504091	391769	161777	229992	249237	91410	157827	303762	196709	107053
2001	984944	495932	486853	415317	195169	220148	262904	102228	160676	305727	197798	107929
2002	904485	476552	444068	305022	136172	168850	289646	114478	175168	308869	205587	103282
2003	942431	476262	464143	318646	140769	177877	299446	115846	183600	323949	220060	103889
2004	1023251	494830	496467	348044	155482	192562	340322	136124	204198	333398	232120	101278
2005	1109286	567636	517057	367450	168207	199243	366298	154844	211454	373651	266012	107639
2006	1132709	579558	540488	384731	176412	208319	370709	154265	216444	376067	258994	117073
2007	1125518	563149	573524	374584	159261	215323	382698	153547	229151	365884	237612	128272
2008	1069832	516569	578682	366626	147935	218691	369330	139597	229733	335011	203089	131922
2009	1054434	467962	590356	366840	140284	226556	380967	136405	244562	307701	185772	121929
2010	1030225	458976	572602	359990	136643	223347	356446	125747	230699	312677	192537	120140
2011	958828	445478	506998	338830	132504	206326	364731	131823	232908	253112	183906	69206
2012	992978	461547	511135	354113	143223	210890	373137	136841	236296	263876	198902	64974
2013	1027593	497670	531545	347593	142585	205008	416162	138252	277910	262547	212286	50261
2014	1014124	512227	483843	360211	149776	210435	372959	145467	227492	282938	231951	50987
2015	945260	522973	426533	320985	141508	179477	359533	153321	206212	264783	219011	45772
2016	1046078	537544	465427	354462	152605	201857	402347	181497	220850	286478	241143	45335
2017	1137376	601123	501542	427537	188623	238914	426676	195864	230812	277320	245781	31539
2018	1142793	645338	494321	421726	189577	232149	440615	205318	235297	278649	249520	29129

Source: Federal Bureau Of Investigation, Crime Data Explorer.



## Appendix C

### Arrest for Drug Sales Offenses

Arrests for Drug Sales Offenses												
	All States	All States	All States	States where marijuana is legal for medicinal use.	States where marijuana is legal for medicinal use.	States where marijuana is legal for medicinal use.	States where marijuana is illegal.	States where marijuana is illegal.	States where marijuana is illegal.	States where marijuana is legal.	States where marijuana is legal.	States where marijuana is legal.
Year	Drug Sales	Drug Sales minus Marijuana	Marijuana	Drug Sales	Drug Sales minus Marijuana	Marijuana	Drug Sales	Drug Sales minus Marijuana	Marijuana	Drug Sales	Drug Sales minus Marijuana	Marijuana
2000	262650	154216	74480	131041	94260	36781	54373	36514	17859	73566	54627	18939
2001	253057	191778	63691	123243	94081	29162	56797	40134	16663	72485	54276	18209
2002	223579	182073	60110	96880	73192	23688	60966	42396	18570	65917	47363	18554
2003	236331	165116	64609	97722	72832	24890	74861	53180	21681	63439	45292	18147
2004	232537	169931	62811	98463	72781	25682	71134	51421	19713	63324	45367	17957
2005	240432	170186	65665	96635	70381	26254	73688	53463	20225	69682	50362	19320
2006	243912	176023	66292	95801	70265	25536	75153	54788	20365	72810	52063	20747
2007	244139	173241	72952	92388	65733	26655	80234	57124	23110	70924	47785	23139
2008	234318	168026	72513	89022	62649	26373	73451	52186	21265	72531	47322	25209
2009	239768	157422	78029	90973	62590	28383	79323	54080	25243	69092	44237	24855
2010	226514	152219	78949	86164	56557	29607	73298	48555	24743	66985	42171	24814
2011	209710	142035	71597	79140	51978	27162	73156	48402	24754	57562	37320	20242
2012	210344	137925	69567	81151	54555	26596	73010	48922	24088	55859	36808	19051
2013	229218	152338	77486	79435	54070	25365	94862	59880	34982	54217	36761	17456
2014	207543	139900	66257	78923	53905	25018	78169	52132	26037	51445	35056	16389
2015	183109	136621	51868	69742	48331	21411	66651	48581	18070	47728	33915	13813
2016	188962	133499	51273	73262	51484	21778	69206	51862	17344	46515	33286	13229
2017	184100	133449	47256	73804	51928	21876	72942	53451	19491	37782	31312	06470

Source: Federal Bureau Of Investigation, Crime Data Explorer.

## Appendix D

### Arrest for Driving Under the Influence

Year	Arrest for Driving Under the Influence			
	All States	States where Medical Marijuana is legal only	States where Marijuana remains illegal	States where recreational Marijuana is legal
2000	997,066	339,146	316,947	340,973
2001	979,088	324,268	318,719	336,101
2002	1,080,663	348,217	392,600	339,846
2003	1,068,034	338,794	385,685	343,555
2004	1,064,286	338,753	383,743	341,790
2005	1,050,346	346,047	359,870	344,429
2006	1,082,489	343,447	372,298	366,744
2007	1,109,312	354,476	381,631	373,205
2008	1,170,893	377,354	410,762	382,777
2009	1,166,510	381,290	430,409	354,811
2010	1,128,380	372,445	402,233	353,702
2011	972,392	351,884	387,290	233,218
2012	1,030,572	342,412	376,628	311,532
2013	1,003,406	311,619	407,642	284,145
2014	893,348	305,450	313,775	274,123
2015	874,905	303,991	311,667	259,247
2016	856,733	299,372	303,856	253,505
2017	835,885	300,758	289,341	245,786
2018	793,534	248,701	295,305	249,528

Source: Federal Bureau Of Investigation, Crime Data Explorer.

## Appendix E

### Total Arrest minus Marijuana Index

Year	Colorado Arrest Minus Marijuana	Colorado Index	Washington Arrest Minus Marijuana	Washington Index	Alaska Arrest Minus Marijuana	Alaska Index	Oregon Arrest Minus Marijuana	Oregon Index	California Arrest Minus Marijuana	California Index	California Arrest Minus Marijuana	California Index	Nevada Index	Aggregated Illegal states	Aggregated Illegal states Index
2010	4133	100.00	8247	100.00	440	100.00	6239	100.00	152732	100.00	4924	100.00	125747	100.00	
2011	4281	103.58	6030	73.12	394	89.55	7482	119.92	144778	94.79	5096	103.49	131823	104.83	
2012	4837	117.03	6506	78.89	342	77.73	8449	135.42	156780	102.65	5333	108.31	136841	108.82	
2013	5417	131.07	7618	92.37	378	85.91	4513	72.34	174179	114.04	3541	71.91	138252	109.94	
2014	6059	146.60	8690	105.37	362	82.27	6979	111.86	187877	123.01	4569	92.79	145467	115.68	
2015	7456	180.40	9492	115.10	651	147.95	7305	117.09	171144	112.06	4493	91.25	153321	121.93	
2016	8888	215.05	8991	109.02	546	124.09	11501	184.34	185820	121.66	5444	110.56	181497	144.34	
2017	10590	256.23	8966	108.72	577	131.14	12311	197.32	188935	123.70	5787	117.53	195864	155.76	
2018	11660	282.12	3317	40.22	584	132.73	11957	191.65	196349	128.56	7181	145.84	205318	163.28	

Source: Federal Bureau Of Investigation, Crime Data Explorer.

## Appendix F

### Total Arrests Index

Year	Colorado	Colorado	Washington	Washington	Alaska	Alaska	Oregon	Oregon	California	California	Nevada	Nevada	Aggregated Illegal states	Aggregated Illegal states
	Total Arrest	Index	Total Arrest	Index	Total Arrest	Index	Total Arrest	Index	Total Arrest	Index	Total Arrest	Index	Total Arrest	Index
2010	14410	100.00	19324	100.00	1949	100.00	15805	100.00	209133	100.00	13213	100.00	356446.00	100.00
2011	14368	99.71	14658	75.85	1789	91.79	17746	112.28	154804	74.02	13070	98.92	364731.00	102.32
2012	14441	100.22	12461	64.48	1172	60.13	18022	114.03	167133	79.92	12564	95.09	373137.00	104.68
2013	10415	72.28	9714	50.27	1135	58.23	10243	64.81	184064	88.01	7966	60.29	416162.00	116.75
2014	11483	79.69	10408	53.86	951	48.79	12949	81.93	197803	94.58	9868	74.68	372959.00	104.63
2015	12839	89.10	11198	57.95	959	49.20	11828	74.84	177828	85.03	9507	71.95	359533.00	100.87
2016	13480	93.55	10497	54.32	797	40.89	14895	94.24	191919	91.77	11547	87.39	402347.00	112.88
2017	14741	102.30	10225	52.91	824	42.28	15099	95.53	192676	92.13	7359	55.70	426676.00	119.70
2018	15836	109.90	4406	22.80	868	44.54	14732	93.21	199931	95.60	9181	69.48	440615.00	123.61

Source: Federal Bureau Of Investigation, Crime Data Explorer.

## Appendix G

## Incarceration Penalties for Possession and Sales of Marijuana Correlation

States	Possession		Sale/Distribution		Population	Total number of Arrest for Drug possession	Number of arrest per 100,000
	Incarceration		Incarceration				
	Min. years	Max.years	Min. years	Max.years			
Alabama	1	10	2	99	4,887,681	9147	187.14
Alaska	1	5	1	5	735,139	868	118.07
Arizona	0.3	4	1	12.5	7,158,024	29826	416.68
Arkansas	1	30	1	30	3,009,733	16810	558.52
California	0.03	0.50	0.5	7	39,461,588	199931	506.65
Colorado	1	2	0.5	32	5,691,287	15836	278.25
Connecticut	1	1	7	25	3,571,520	6265	175.42
Delaware	0.25	25	8	25	965,479	2416	250.24
District of Columbia	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	701,547	3645	519.57
Georgia	1	30	1	30	10,511,131	40470	385.02
Hawaii	0.08	5	1	5	1,420,593	1691	119.03
Idaho	1	5	1	5	1,750,536	10916	623.58
Illinois	1	15	0.50	30	12,723,071	458	3.60
Indiana	0.50	2.50	0.50	6	6,695,497	21591	322.47
Iowa	0.50	2	5	25	3,148,618	5262	167.12
Kansas	0.50	3.50	1.20	17	2,911,359	2890	99.27
Kentucky	0.125	0.125	1	20	4,461,153	31353	702.80
Louisiana	0.041	40	5	90	4,659,690	28285	607.01
Maine	0.50	10	1	30	1,339,057	2536	189.39
Maryland	1	5	5	40	6,035,802	27106	449.09
Massachusetts	0.50	2	1	15	6,882,635	5265	76.50
Michigan	0	0	4	15	9,984,072	24948	249.88
Minnesota	5	30	5	30	5,606,249	16135	287.80
Mississippi	0.013	30	3	20	2,981,020	8042	269.77
Missouri	1	7	3	99	6,121,623	31832	519.99
Montana	0.50	20	1	99	1,060,665	2583	243.53
Nebraska	0.013	5	1	99	1,925,614	10513	545.96
Nevada	0	0	1	99	3,027,341	9181	303.27
New Hampshire	1	1	3	20	1,353,465	5631	416.04

New Jersey	0.50	2	1.50	5	8,886,025	47581	535.46
New Mexico	0.041	1.50	1.50	9	2,092,741	5035	240.59
New York	1	15	0.25	15	19,530,351	69092	353.77
North Carolina	0.125	0.667	0.33	18.50	10,381,615	32299	311.12
North Dakota	0.083	1	3	20	758,080	4794	632.39
Ohio	0.083	8	0.166	8	11,676,341	38574	330.36
Oklahoma	1	2	2	99	3,940,235	15575	395.28
Oregon	0.5	1	1	20	4,181,886	14732	352.28
Pennsylvania	0.083	1	0.083	5	12,800,922	46431	362.72
Rhode Island	1	1	0.083	50	1,058,287	1519	143.53
South Carolina	0.083	1	1	25	5,084,156	31646	622.44
South Dakota	1	15	0.0416	15	878,698	7540	858.09
Tennessee	1	1	1	60	6,771,631	42075	621.34
Texas	0.50	99	0.50	99	28,628,666	126932	443.37
Utah	0.50	15	5	5	3,153,550	18336	581.44
Vermont	0.50	15	2	30	624,358	692	110.83
Virginia	0.083	1	1	50	8,501,286	39672	466.66
Washington	0.25	5	5	10	7,523,869	4406	58.56
West Virginia	0.25	0.50	1	5	1,804,291	5751	318.74
Wisconsin	0.50	3.50	3.5 years	15	5,807,406	26549	457.16
Wyoming	0.50	5	10	10	577,601	4247	735.28

Sources: Federal Bureau Of Investigation, Crime Data Explorer.

The National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML).

National Population Totals and Components of Change: 2010-2019. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico. United States Census Bureau, 2019.

## Appendix H

### Arrest for Drug Possession Offenses for States that Legalized Recreational Marijuana.

States where marijuana is legal.			
Year	Drug Possession	Drug Possession minus marijuana	Marijuana
Earlier (1986-1990) 5 Years before any Legalization	1,125,051	882,522	242,529
(1991-1995) Medicinal use was legal only	1238693	939319	299374
(1996-2011) After Legalization	2,270,062	1,670,674	599,388
(2012-2018)	842,447	736,444	106,003

Source: Federal Bureau Of Investigation, Crime Data Explorer.

## Appendix I

### Arrest for Drug Sales Offenses for States that Legalized Recreational Marijuana.

Year	States where marijuana is legal.		
	Drug Sales	Drug Sales minus marijuana	Marijuana
Earlier (1986-1990)	407720	328097	79,623
5 Years before any Legalization (1991-1995)	458768	357884	100884
Only medicinal use was legal (1996-2011)	529570	377905	151665
After Legalization (2012-2018)	120041	94957	25084

Source: Federal Bureau Of Investigation, Crime Data Explorer.



## Bibliography

- Barcott, Bruce; 2017; Marijuana Goes Main Street; Special Time magazine Edition; Time Inc. Specials.
- “Bureau Of Cannabis”. *Scribbr*. [Get #weedwise](#). Accessed 21 April 2020.
- “Bureau Of Cannabis”. *Scribbr*. [Let's Talk Cannabis](#). Accessed 21 April 2020.
- Becker, Gary S., and Kevin M. Murphy. "Have we Lost the War on Drugs? After More than Four Decades of a Failed Experiment, the Human Cost has Become Too High. it is Time to Consider the Decriminalization of Drug use and the Drug Market." *Wall Street Journal (Online)*, Jan 05, 2013, ProQuest. Web. 23 Oct. 2019.
- Belenko, S., & Spohn, C. (2015). *Drugs, crime, and justice*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Brinkman, Jeffrey, and David Mok-Lamme. “Not in My Backyard? Not So Fast: The Effect of Marijuana Legalization on Neighborhood Crime.” *Regional Science and Urban Economics*, vol. 78, Sept. 2019.
- Budney, A. J., & Hughes, J. R. (2006). The cannabis withdrawal syndrome. *Current Opinion in Psychiatry*, 19, 233–238.
- Caulkins, Jonathan P., and Beau Kilmer. “Considering Marijuana Legalization Carefully: Insights for Other Jurisdictions from Analysis for Vermont.” *Addiction*, vol. 111, no. 12, Dec. 2016, pp. 2082–89, doi:10.1111/add.13289.
- Case, Patricia, and Diana Chapman Walsh. "The War on Drugs: Is it Time to Declare A Truce?" *Health Affairs* 12.1 (1993): 222. ProQuest. Web. 21 Oct. 2019.
- Davis, Carl, H. Misha, and Richard Phillips. "Taxing Cannabis." Washington, DC: Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy (2019).
- Federal Bureau of Investigation, Crime Data Explorer. *Scribbr*. [CDE :: Explorer](#). Accessed 14 of March 2020.
- Gettman, J. (1989). Decriminalizing marijuana: References. *The American Behavioral Scientist* (1986–1994), 32(3), 243.
- Goltz, Nachshon, Bogdanov, Ekaterina; January 2016, Lessons from Washington and Colorado: The Potential Financial Gains of Recreational Marijuana to Canada, *Canada–United States Law Journal*, 40, 1, 126–139.
- Gruia, George, 2017, Regulation of the Cultivation, Manufacture and Sale of Marijuana as a Solution to Decrease Violent Crimes and Increase Governmental Incomes, *Contemporary Readings in Law and Social Justice; Woodside*, 9, 2, 366–372.
- Harris, Katharine Neill, and William Martin. "The Case for Marijuana Decriminalization." *Baker Institute Report* 4 (2019).

- HICKENLOOPER, GOVERNOR JOHN W. "Experimenting with Pot: The State of Colorado's Legalization of Marijuana." *Milbank Quarterly*, vol. 92, no. 2, June 2014, pp. 243–249. EBSCOhost, doi:10.1111/1468-0009.12056
- Hunt, Priscillia, and Rosalie Liccardo Pacula. "Early Impacts of Marijuana Legalization: An Evaluation of Prices in Colorado and Washington." *Journal of Primary Prevention* 38.3 (2017): 221–48. ProQuest. Web. 23 Oct. 2019. 11
- Hyunjung, C., Decker, S. H., & Katz, C. M. (2018). Medical marijuana and crime: Substance use and criminal behaviors in a sample of arrestees. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 48(2), 182–204.
- Institute of Medicine. 1999. *Marijuana and Medicine: Assessing the Science \ Base*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. <https://doi.org/10.17226/6376>.
- Internal Revenue Services. *Scribbr. Excise Tax*. Accessed 12 of March 2020.
- Kreit, Alex; 2017; *Marijuana Legalization and Nosy Neighbor States*; Boston College; Law School. *Boston College Law Review*; Newton Centre; 58; 3; 1059–1084.
- Maier, Shana L., Mannes, Suzanne, Koppenhofer, Emily L.; Jun 2017, *The Implications of Decriminalization and Legalization on Crime in the United States*, *Contemporary Drug Problems*; London, 44, 2, 125–146.
- "Mandatory Minimums and Sentencing Reform." *Criminal Justice Policy Foundation*. *Scribbr*. <https://www.cjpf.org/mandatory-minimums>. February, 2020.
- "Marijuana Legalization And Taxes: Lessons For Other States From Colorado And Washington." *States News Service*, 12 May 2016. Gale Academic OneFile.
- Miron, J. A., & Zweibel, J. (1995). The economic case against drug prohibition. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 9, 175–192. Rosenberg, Alana, Allison K. Groves, and Kim M. Blankenship. "Comparing Black and White Drug Offenders." *Journal of Drug Issues* 47.1 (2017): 132–42.
- Monte, Andrew A et al. "The implications of marijuana legalization in Colorado." *JAMA* vol. 313,3 (2015): 241–2. doi:10.1001/jama.2014.17057
- Moore, Todd M., and Gregory L. Stuart. "A Review of the Literature on Marijuana and Interpersonal Violence." *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, vol. 10, no. 2, Elsevier Ltd, 2005, pp. 171–92, doi:10.1016/j.avb.2003.10.002.
- "National Conference of States Legislatures". *Scribbr*. <https://www.ncsl.org/research/health/state-medical-marijuana-laws.aspx>. Accessed 8 April 2020.

- “National Population Totals and Components of Change: 2010–2019”. Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico. United States Census Bureau, 2019. [ensus.gov/data/datasets/time-series/demo/popest/2010s-national-total.html#par\\_textimage\\_1810472256](https://www.census.gov/data/datasets/time-series/demo/popest/2010s-national-total.html#par_textimage_1810472256). Accessed 5 May 2020.
- Pacula, Rosalie Liccardo, and Rosanna Smart. “Medical Marijuana and Marijuana Legalization.” Annual review of clinical psychology vol. 13 (2017): 397–419. doi:10.1146/annurev-clinpsy-032816-045128
- “Pros & Cons Of Current Issues.Reliable. Nonpartisan. Empowering”. *Scribbr*. States with Legal Cannabidiol (CBD). Accessed 10 April 2020.
- Saleski, Courtney G; Kasten, Mark A; 2017; The Uncertain Future of Marijuana Enforcement In the New Administration; American Bar Association; 13; 3; 4.
- Scheindlin A., Shira Judge. "The Impact Of Race And Policing— Past, Present, And Future." National Black Law Journal 25.1 (2016): 1–22.
- Stanley, Charles. “MARIJUANA: LEGALIZATION AND SIN TAXES: Opinions of US Accountants.” Annual International Conference on Accounting & Finance, Jan. 2019, pp. 62–73. EBSCOhost, doi:10.5176/2251-1997\_AF19.252.
- Stringer, Richard J.; Maggard, Scott R.; Oct 2016; Reefer Madness to Marijuana Legalization: Media Exposure and American Attitudes Toward Marijuana (1975– 2012), Journal of Drug Issues; Thousand Oaks; 46; 4; 428–445.
- “The National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws.” *Scribbr*, State Laws. Accessed 9 April 2020.
- “The Facts on DC Marijuana Laws”. *Scribbr*, The Facts on DC Marijuana Laws. Accessed 26 April 2020.
- United States Department of Transportation (1988) “Zero Tolerance Policy on Illegal Drugs.” Transportation Facts. June 6.
- Vandrey, Ryan, et al. “Cannabis Withdrawal in Adolescent Treatment Seekers.” Drug and Alcohol Dependence, vol. 78, no. 2, Elsevier Ireland Ltd, 2005, pp. 205–10, doi:10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2004.11.001.
- Werb, D., Rowell, G., Guyatt, G., Kerr, T., Montaner, J., & Wood, E. (2011). Effect of the drug law enforcement on drug market violence: A systematic review. The International Journal of Drug Policy, 22, 87–94.
- “Wikipedia”. *Scribbr*, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medical\\_cannabis\\_in\\_the\\_United\\_States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Medical_cannabis_in_the_United_States). Accessed 10 April 2020.
- Zhang, Kay, et al. “A Review of the Impact of Marijuana’s Legalization on

Colorado's Industrial Warehouse Lease Rates: How High Is High?"  
Journal of Real Estate Literature, vol. 25, no. 1, 2017, pp. 3–29.  
EBSCOhost, doi:<http://aresjournals.org/loi/rees>.