#### UIC

University of Illinois at Chica go Health Research and Policy Centers (M/C 275) 850 West Jackson Boulevard Suite 400 Chicago, IL 60607-3025

impacteen@uic.edu www.uic.edu/orgs/impacteen

#### Frank J. Chaloupka, PhD

Director Tel (w) 312.413.2287 Tel (h) 630.801.0829 Fax (1) 630.801.8870 Fax (2) 312.355.2801 fjc@uic.edu

#### Brian R. Flay, DPhil

Co-Director Tel 312.996.2806 Fax 312.996.2703 bflay@uic.edu

#### Sandy Slater, MS

Deputy Director Tel 312.413.0475 Fax 312.355.2801 sslater@uic.edu

#### **Partners**

State Alcohol Research Alexander C. Wagenaar, PhD University of Minnesota wagenaar@epi.umn.edu

State Tobacco Research Gary Giovino, PhD, MS Roswell Park Cancer Institute gary.giovino@roswellpark.org

State Illicit Drug Research Duane McBride, PhD Andrews University mcbride@andrews.edu



A Policy Research Partnership to Reduce Youth Substance Use

## Illicit Drug Policies: Selected Laws from 50 States

Revisions were made to the following state pages in this document on October 31, 2002 unless otherwise noted.

Arizona drug sale penalties Page 34

California drug possession penalties Page 39

Colorado drug possession penalties Page 41

Delaware drug possession penalties Page 45\*

District of Columbia drug sale penalties Page 46

Georgia drug sale penalties Page 50

Illinois drug sale penalties Page 56

Iowa drug possession penalties Page 61\*\*

Kansas drug sale penalties Page 62

Kansas drug possession penalties Page 63

Louisiana drug possession penalties Page 67

Nevada drug sale penalties Page 86

Nevada drug possession penalties Page 87

North Carolina drug sale penalties Page 96

North Carolina drug possession penalties Page 97

North Dakota drug sale penalties Page 98

Ohio drug sale penalties Page 100

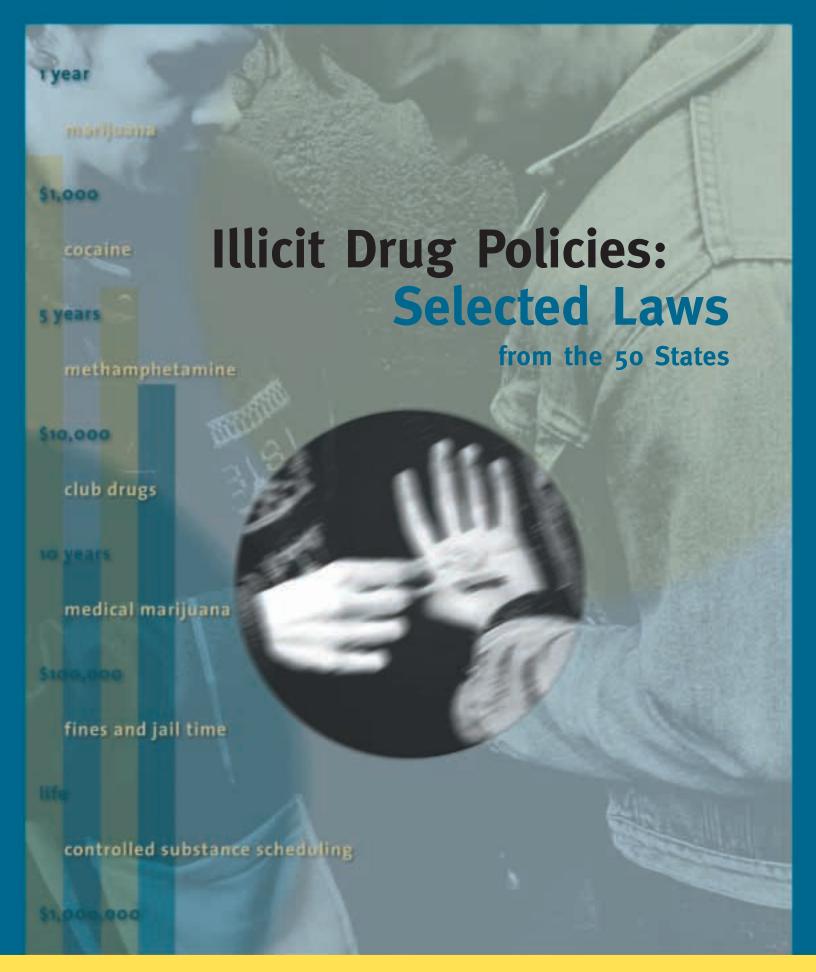
Ohio drug possession penalties Page 101

Oklahoma drug possession penalties Page 103

South Carolina drug possession penalties Page 111

<sup>\*</sup>revised February 22, 2002

<sup>\*\*</sup> revised February 28, 2003





The ImpacTeen Illicit Drug Team

Contributors

#### JAMIE F. CHRIQUI, M.H.S., PH.D.

Legislative Database Director, The MayaTech Corporation

#### ROSALIE LICCARDO PACULA, PH.D.

Co-Principal Investigator, RAND

#### DUANE C. McBRIDE, PH.D.

Principal Investigator, Andrews University

#### DEBORAH A. REICHMANN, J.D., M.P.H.

Legislative Database Coordinator, The MayaTech Corporation

#### CURTIS J. VANDERWAAL, M.S.W., PH.D.

Project Director, Andrews University

#### YVONNE TERRY-McELRATH, M.S.A.

ImpacTeen Liaison, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan

For questions about the content of this report, contact:

#### JAMIE F. CHRIQUI

The MayaTech Corporation 8737 Colesville Rd., Ste. 700 Silver Spring, MD 20910–3921 USA

For questions regarding the ImpacTeen Illicit Drug Team or for copies of this report, contact:

#### DUANE C. McBRIDE

Director, Institute for Prevention of Addictions, Andrews University, Berrien Springs, MI 49104–0211 USA

#### **Suggested Citation**

ImpacTeen Illicit Drug Team.
Illicit drug policies: Selected laws from the 50 states.
Berrien Springs, MI: Andrews University, 2002.

Permission is granted to photocopy and distribute this document in whole or in part, for any non-profit purpose provided the source is clearly identified.



from the 50 States

club drugs

1 year

\$1,000

s years

\$10,000

medical marijuans

fines and jail time

controlled substance schedulmi

Prepared by

Andrews University
The MayaTech Corporation

February 2002 Supported by



## **C**ONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	V
Executive Summary	vii
Section 1: Introduction	1
Rationale for Topical Selection	4
Data Sources and Limitations	5
Endnotes	6
Section 2: Policy Areas Covered	7
Controlled Substances Scheduling	7
Penalty Provisions	8
Medical Marijuana	11
Endnotes	14
Section 3: National Overview of Selected State Illicit Drug Laws	15
Controlled Substances Scheduling	15
Medical Marijuana	16
Penalty Provisions	19
Quantity Triggers	19
Sale and/or Possession of Standard Retail Amounts	21
Subsequent Offenses	24
Crack vs. Powder Cocaine Discrepancies	24
Club Drugs	25
Endnotes	26

SECTION 4: S	State Data Pages	27
How to In	terpret the State Highlights	28
Selected S	tate Illicit Drug Laws as of January 1, 2000	30
Section 5: 0	Conclusions	133
Future Dir	rections	135
Section 6: I	References	137
APPENDIX		141
	nart: Maximum Statutory 1st Offense Fine or Imprisonment for Sale or of the Standard Retail Amount	
FIGURES AND	Tables	
Figure A:	Comparison of State and Federal Scheduling of Selected "Club Drugs"	17
Figure B:	States with Medical Marijuana Laws by Type of Provision	18
Figure C:	Number of States with Specific Types of Medical Marijuana Provisions	18
Figure D:	Distribution of Quantity Triggers Specified in State Legislative Penalty Schemes for Violating Sale Provisions by Substance	20
Figure E:	Distribution of Quantity Triggers Specified in State Legislative Penalty Schemes for Violating Possession Provisions by Substance	20
Table 1:	Maximum Imprisonment Time for Standard Retail Amount by Type of Offense and Substance (in Years)	21
Table 2:	Maximum Fine for Standard Retail Amount by Type of Offense and Substance (in Dollars)	23
Figure F:	Separate Penalties for Sale and Possession of Crack vs. Powder Cocaine	25

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

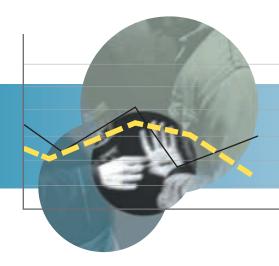
The ImpacTeen Illicit Drug Team, a collaborative research group with investigators from Andrews University, The MayaTech Corporation, and RAND, developed this report. All legal data presented in this document were collected through original research conducted by The MayaTech Corporation in close coordination with the research team.

The ImpacTeen Project is supported by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and administered by the University of Illinois at Chicago. We wish to express special thanks to Frank J. Chaloupka, Director of the ImpacTeen Project, and Sandy Slater, Deputy Director of the ImpacTeen Project, for their significant and supportive input throughout the development of this report. In addition, we would like to recognize other ImpacTeen partners including Alexander C. Wagenaar, University of Minnesota, and Gary Giovino, Roswell Park Cancer Institute.

The authors wish to acknowledge the contribution of several of our expert panel members who assisted us with the development of this document and/or served as reviewers, including Robert E. Anderson, National Association of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors; Richard R. Clayton, University of Kentucky; Martin Iguchi, RAND; Clyde B. McCoy, University of Miami; Richard A. Millstein, National Institute on Drug Abuse; and Peter H. Reuter, University of Maryland. The authors also wish to thank the following individuals for providing additional reviews of this document: Diane C. Barker, Barker BiCoastal Health Consultants; Joseph Foster, Berrien County Public Health Department; Michael T. French, University of Miami; Maggie P. Murphy, MPM Associates; and Ladd Stacey, Michigan State House of Representatives (retired). Additional thanks go to members of the ImpacTeen Illicit Drug Team, Melissa Gurka and Tashoy Matheson of Andrews University, and Ravenna Chase and Sheila Mitchell of The MayaTech Corporation.

The views expressed in this report are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the authors' institutions, The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation or the reviewers of this document.

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**



Illicit drug use is associated with a wide variety of negative health and social consequences, the total cost of which was estimated to be approximately \$110 billion in 1995 (Harwood et al., 1998). The Federal government has attempted to contain illicit drug use and its associated costs in a wide variety of ways, primarily relying on the use of criminal law to influence both the supply and demand for drugs. At the same time, each of the individual states and the District of Columbia has been experimenting with its own laws that influence the implementation of drug policies within these jurisdictions. Although these interstate variations are often overlooked, it is possible that they could have a substantial impact on the consequences and costs incurred by the individual states given that the vast majority of individuals arrested for a drug offense are processed in state courts, where state law applies (Ostrom and Kauder, 1999; CASA, 2001).

*Illicit Drug Policies: Selected Laws from the 50 States*, prepared by the ImpacTeen Illicit Drug Team, provides the first comprehensive reference guide to selected illicit drug laws in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. This report has three broad purposes:

- **1.** To provide those involved in drug policy development, research and enforcement with current information on specific state laws pertaining to drug scheduling and penalties for sale and possession of selected illicit drugs;
- **2.** To demonstrate differences in state and federal approaches to drug policy by highlighting variation in state and federal scheduling of selected illicit drugs and state recognition of medical marijuana; and

**3.** To document the variation that exists across states in penalty provisions.

The report focuses on statutory law enacted in the states. While such law does not comprise the entirety of state law related to illicit drug policy, it is the basis for further application and evolution of administrative laws, case law, and sentencing guidelines that are used by some courts in the imposition of criminal penalties for specific drug offenses. The three major areas of illicit drug statutory law examined in this report are the following:

#### FEDERAL AND STATE CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES SCHEDULING

Identifies key differences in the use and types of schedules as they pertain to marijuana, cocaine, methamphetamine, Rohypnol, GHB, ecstasy and ketamine.

#### STATE PENALTY PROVISIONS

Examines key aspects of penalty provisions (quantity triggers, maximum/minimum jail and fine penalties) for first and subsequent sale and possession offenses for marijuana, cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy.

#### MEDICAL MARIJUANA ALLOWANCES

Specifies whether the allowance is made through therapeutic research programs, a rescheduling of marijuana, physician prescription laws or medical necessity defenses.

## **Highlights**

#### FEDERAL AND STATE CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES SCHEDULING

State legislatures' approaches to controlled substances scheduling of marijuana, cocaine, methamphetamine, Rohypnol, GHB, ecstasy and ketamine for the most part reflect the system set up by the Controlled Substances Act (CSA); yet, variations from the CSA do exist in both the number of schedules and the actual classification of drugs according to the schedules; specifically, there is far less conformity in the statutory scheduling of club drugs, with some states having yet to even schedule certain club drugs such as ecstasy and ketamine.

#### STATE PENALTY PROVISIONS

Statutory penalties for violating sale and possession provisions for marijuana, cocaine, methamphetamine and ecstasy vary greatly by substance, by the quantity of the substance sold or possessed, and by the type of offense (i.e., sale or possession). For example, the maximum statutory penalty for the sale of a standard retail amount of cocaine, methamphetamine, or ecstasy ranges from one year of imprisonment to life in prison. In addition, this report shows that states show significant variation in the number of quantity "trigger points" as well as the statutory penalties specified for sale and possession of these types of substances. These variations motivate an examination of the natural policy experiments that exist across states in their approach to specific illicit substances.

One of the most hotly debated national drug policy issues is the sentencing disparity between powder and crack cocaine. The federal sentencing guidelines currently require 100 times more powder than crack in order to equal the same sentence. This report shows that only six states have separate statutorily-based penalties for crack and powder cocaine possession offenses and only nine states' statutes specify separate penalties for crack and powder cocaine sale offenses. Such data suggest that what is of significant importance at the federal level may be considerably less important at the state level if similar differences do not exist in state sentencing guidelines.

#### MEDICAL MARIJUANA ALLOWANCES

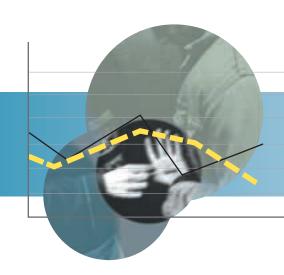
As of January 1, 2000, 24 states and the District of Columbia had enacted some sort of medical marijuana law and many states had more than one type of provision. Medical allowances enacted within the past six years are far more likely to include physician prescription provisions and medical necessity defenses than laws passed prior to 1995. This may explain the increased public attention given to these laws versus other types of medical marijuana provisions. It is interesting to note that of the seven states with medical necessity defense provisions for patients and/or their caregivers, all have physician prescription laws as well, thereby creating an environment where both physicians and patients are presumably protected from state prosecution.

#### **Summary**

This report demonstrates that substantial variation exists in state statutory approaches to drug policy, as is indicated by their scheduling of specific drugs, penalties associated with possession and sale of specific drugs, and medical marijuana allowances. While not inclusive of all drugs or laws, *Illicit Drug Policies: Selected Laws from the 50 States* is an essential first step in this process because it documents where variation does and does not exist in several key areas. Further, it provides necessary data that can be used by policy analysts and researchers to initiate research that examines the association between specific criminal justice approaches and the negative consequences and outcomes associated with illicit drug use. This document forms the foundation from which future research on state-level illicit drug policy will be conducted by the ImpacTeen Illicit Drug Team.

# Inti

## Introduction



Attempts to control illicit drug use have generally emerged out of concern over the negative health consequences of drug use (Chitwood et al., 1999), the relationship between drug use and crime (Inciardi, 2001), and the associated costs.

The use of illicit drugs is associated with a wide variety of direct and indirect health consequences. In 1999, an estimated 3.6 million people met diagnostic criteria for dependence on an illicit substance, including approximately 800,000 youths between the ages of 12 and 17 (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), 2000). In the same year, there were an estimated 554,932 illicit drug-related emergency department episodes (SAMHSA, 2001) and 18,433 drug-related deaths (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), 2001). Other psychiatric co-morbidities found to be associated with drug abuse include depression (McBride et al., 2000), accidents (Waller, 1995) and lost workdays (Zhang et al., 1999). Researchers have also found relationships between illicit drug use and increased health service need and more costly health system utilization (Chitwood et al., 1999; French et al., 2000).

Research conducted over the past three decades has found a consistent, though complex, relationship between drug use, crime, and violence (MacCoun et al., in press; McBride, VanderWaal, & Terry-McElrath, in press). Community data from the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM, 2000) Project indicate that in most cities where these data are collected, over two-thirds of felony arrestees test positive for an illicit drug, with over 50 percent of juveniles arrested testing positive. Over 80 percent of state, and 70 percent of federal prisoners

reported past drug use (Mumola, 1999). A recent report from the Bureau of Justice Statistics shows 57 percent of convicted inmates in state prisons and 55 percent in local jails used drugs in the month prior to the offense that put them in prison/jail (Wilson, 2000). Costs of incarceration for these inmates are significantly higher than those of non-drug using offenders because of poorer health status and higher recidivism rates (Leukefeld, et al., 1998). When factoring in the additional costs of arrests, incarceration, and treatment, the total cost of the negative consequences of illicit drug use in the United States was estimated at \$110 billion in 1995 (Harwood et al., 1998).

Over the past century, the Federal government has attempted to contain illicit drug use in a wide variety of ways, ranging from a punitive/deterrent approach with a focus on enforcing criminal and civil law, to a public health approach, focusing on treatment and prevention. However, by far the most dominant policy approach to controlling drug use at the national level has been to utilize the deterrent effect of law and the incapacitative effect of penalties to control illicit drug possession, use, sale, distribution, and manufacturing. For instance, an examination of the federal drug budget shows that enforcement is funded at a higher level than treatment and education (Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP, 2000a)). Some researchers have noted that this emphasis on law and enforcement has resulted in a virtual saturation of local, state, and federal correctional facilities by drug users, with a disproportionate minority representation (Beck & Mumola, 1999).

Although federal law applies to all states, historically states have experimented with different policies. The Federal government has subsequently adopted some of these state experiments (Musto, 1999; Belenko, 2000). For example, states were the first to experiment with prohibitions on the sale and distribution of marijuana during the 1920s and 1930s. By 1937, when the federal government finally passed the Marijuana Tax Act, all 50 states had their own laws forbidding the non-medical use of marijuana (Belenko, 2000). One explanation for states' willingness to explore alternative policies is that illicit drug use imposes enormous costs on the states. According to a recent study, state governments spent \$1.1 billion in 1998 to deal with consequences associated with illicit drug use alone (National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse (CASA), 2001). Another \$63.6 billion was spent on consequences attributed to the joint consumption of illicit and licit substances. The national drug policy, with its emphasis on enforcement, for example, has led to significant increases in drug arrests within each state and a subsequent increase in state court drug caseloads (Ostrom and Kauder, 1999). The criminal justice costs associated with these activities alone totaled more than \$30 billion (4.9 percent of state budgets) for states in 1998 (CASA, 2001).

As a way to reduce the costs and other social consequences they have incurred, states continue to experiment with various policies such as medical marijuana provisions, treatment on demand, and decriminalization of possession of small amounts of marijuana. The variation of state drug policy approaches provides an intriguing natural experiment in which policy analysts and others can begin to evaluate the impact of particular drug policies.

Although significant attention is given to U.S. national drug policy, each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia has its own state laws that considerably affect drug policies and their implementation within these jurisdictions. The purposes of this report are to:

- **1.** provide those involved in drug policy development, research and enforcement with current information on specific state laws pertaining to drug scheduling and penalties for sale and possession of marijuana, cocaine, methamphetamine, and selected club drugs;
- **2.** demonstrate differences in state and federal approaches to drug policy by highlighting variation in state and federal scheduling of selected illicit drugs and state recognition of medical marijuana; and
- **3.** document the variation existing across states in penalty provisions.

The data presented in this report represent a snapshot of selected legislative data collected as part of the ImpacTeen Illicit Drug Project.¹ An important contribution of the project is the identification of state-level legal statutes that define or parameterize drug policies within each state. From March through April 2000, we conducted a 10-state pilot study in which we selected enacted legislation pertaining to illicit drugs, including controlled substances scheduling, penalties, drug testing, driving under the influence of a controlled substance, insurance coverage for treatment services, and paraphernalia laws. The purpose of the pilot study was to obtain a relatively comprehensive assessment of the policy areas in which states were enacting illicit drug legislation, the volume of legislation in particular areas, and the drugs that are most often addressed in this legislation. The pilot study revealed that states have created a wide variety of statutes related to many aspects of illicit drug production, distribution, and use.

Both resource and time constraints made it impossible for this project to track all existing state statutes at one time. The research team had to prioritize drug policy areas based on project objectives and the anticipated importance of particular drug laws. Upon careful review

of the pilot findings and discussions with our expert panel, we determined that this project would best be served if resources were spent collecting some laws that could be found consistently across all states, although with some inter-state variability, as well as some laws that represented experiments in drug policy being tried in selected states. We therefore chose to begin our effort by collecting laws in three main legislative areas: scheduling; penalties for simple possession, sale, manufacturing, and use of selected drugs; and medical marijuana. Other areas of illicit drug law identified in the pilot were prioritized for collection in future years pending resource availability.

This report is a first step in the research objectives of the ImpacTeen Illicit Drug Team. Our overall long-term objectives include the creation of a comprehensive state-level database that can be used by policy makers and analysts to examine the impact of drug policies and environmental factors on youth drug use and the consequences of use.

## **Rationale for Topical Selection**

Since the Harrison Act of 1914 and the Marijuana Tax Act of 1937, the major policy approach to preventing illicit drug use in the United States has been one of deterrence, in which law enforcement personnel arrest and prosecute those who were caught manufacturing, distributing, selling, or using illegal drugs. An understanding of drug scheduling and the legislated sanctions associated with violation of state drug laws, therefore, is important for setting the framework of each state's approach to drug policy. Every state has created some sort of penalty structure, and so this is an area of law in which data are available for all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

One of the most active legislative areas of state drug policy in recent years pertains to the provision of marijuana for medicinal purposes. Although the federal government does not recognize the medicinal value of marijuana and opposes the formal rescheduling of it, many states have taken steps to legitimize its use for certain medical conditions. Between 1995 and 2000, nine states enacted legislation recognizing the medicinal value of marijuana and another 16 states have medicinal marijuana legislation on their 2001 legislative dockets.<sup>2</sup> The heightened attention to this topic area makes it an intriguing policy experiment to watch.<sup>3</sup>

#### **Data Sources and Limitations**

The ImpacTeen Illicit Drug Team collected data on state illicit drug laws primarily from statutory law (i.e., the official compilation of laws established by state legislatures as of a given point in time). Secondary sources such as research articles, law review articles and reports by policy research groups were used to check the accuracy and verify the interpretation of our primary sources. The statutory laws reported in this document are those in effect as of January 1, 2000.

Other sources of state legislative information, including administrative laws promulgated by state executive branch agencies and case law generated through court decisions, are not included. Statutory law does not comprise the entirety of state law in the arena of illicit drug law, but it is the basis for the further application and evolution of administrative laws, case law, and sentencing guidelines that are used by some courts in the imposition of criminal penalties for specific drug offenses.

The data presented in this report have three significant limitations that influence their usefulness for examining policies within a state.

- **1.** Relevant provisions contained in other legal compilations (e.g., rules and regulations implemented by state administrative agencies) are not typically captured in state statutes, and thus not reflected herein.
- **2.** The data do not include information on each individual session law enacted by state legislatures. Therefore, the data presented here reflect the statutes as they exist at a given point in time or the cumulation of the law (incorporating amendments, repeals, and reenactments) at a given point in time.
- **3.** The penalty data only reflect sanctions imposed by statute and do not reflect the actual penalties/sanctions imposed during the sentencing phase of trial.

It is also important to keep in mind that these data may reveal little about the application of the law in local jurisdictions. Variation in the implementation and enforcement of these laws will likely exist across jurisdictions within the state. At the same time, drug policy at the state level is of interest because the volume of criminal drug prosecutions are highest at the state level, although violations are typically for small amounts of controlled substances. In contrast,

criminal drug law prosecution at the federal level is more often associated with trafficking and conspiracy violations (Glaeser et al., 1998).

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

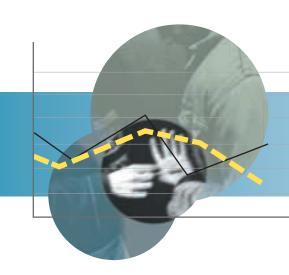
The remainder of this report is organized into three main sections. Section 2 provides a brief description of each of the policy areas being presented. Section 3 provides a national overview of these policy areas by providing descriptive summary information of particular policies across all the states and noting the variability in these policies. Section 4 provides detailed data on the selected policies for each state.

For the purposes of this report, we use the term **policy** to refer to legislatively enacted policies. The term **club drugs** is being used to refer to four specific substances: Rohypnol, GHB, ecstasy, and ketamine. Finally, the term state is used to refer to any of the 50 U.S. states and the District of Columbia.

#### **Endnotes**

- 1 For more about the ImpacTeen Illicit Drug Project, please visit our website at www.andrews.edu/BHSC/ImpacTeen-IllicitDrugTeam.
- 2 States enacting medical marijuana laws since 1995 include: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Hawaii, Maine, Oregon, and Washington. Ten of the 16 states with medical marijuana legislation on their 2001 legislative dockets (lowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Rhode Island, Texas, and Vermont) proposed legislation that would amend existing medical marijuana laws. The other six states (Arkansas, Maryland, Nevada, North Carolina, South Dakota, and Wyoming) introduced legislation in this area for the first time.
- 3 It is possible that particular aspects of these medical marijuana laws will influence the recreational use of marijuana among adults and youth, most notably the allowance to cultivate marijuana at home.

## Policy Areas Covered



Federal and state legislatures adopt various drug policies that limit and sometimes completely ban access to a wide variety of legal and illegal drug compounds. We examine three major areas of illicit drug law in this report: (1) controlled substances scheduling, (2) penalty provisions, and (3) statutes allowing for medical marijuana. Readers should note that we report whether a state legislature has enacted, as of January 1, 2000, each type of law outlined below. The variations that occur across states in the implementation and enforcement of these laws are not described. Other drug-related policies and environmental variables being collected under this initiative but not presented in this report will be made publicly available through the ImpacTeen Illicit Drug Team's website as soon as they are compiled.

## **Controlled Substances Scheduling**

In 1970, the United States Congress passed the Controlled Substances Act (CSA) (21 U.S.C. 811 et seq.). This Act established federal guidelines still in effect for regulating the manufacture and distribution of narcotics, stimulants, depressants, hallucinogens, anabolic steroids, and chemicals used in the illicit production of controlled substances. The law categorizes drugs into five schedules based on their potential for abuse, likelihood for dependence, and currently accepted medical use. The schedules are listed in decreasing order of danger or abuse, with Schedule I referring to controlled substances that have a high potential for abuse and little or no known medical utility. Schedule V substances, on the other hand, represent substances that have a very low potential for abuse and proven uses in medical treatment.

Although the federal law applies to each state, state legislatures have developed their own controlled substances guidelines to facilitate sentencing decisions for drug offenders processed in state courts. By creating their own schedules, states maintain some autonomy and flexibility in how they wish to treat particular drug offenses processed in state courts. For example, states can choose to add or remove particular substances from a schedule, thus changing the penalties associated with the sale, manufacture, distribution, cultivation, possession, or use of that substance. Alternatively, they can reclassify specific drugs (e.g., marijuana) under certain circumstances (e.g., medical reasons), so to remove penalties when specific conditions are met. Although the vast majority of states have established the five-schedule system created by the CSA, many states have chosen to reclassify particular substances within those five schedules. Variation also exists in the number of schedules employed by the states and in the purpose of these schedules.

This report presents state statutory and federal scheduling information for marijuana, cocaine, methamphetamine, flunitrazepam (Rohypnol), gamma-hydroxy butyrate (GHB), methylene-dioxymethamphetamine (MDMA or ecstasy), and ketamine. Identifiers are included for those cases where hashish is scheduled differently than marijuana and/or crack cocaine is scheduled differently than powder cocaine. These drugs were selected because of their popularity, particularly among youth, and because they have been the focus of recent state legislation.

## **Penalty Provisions**

The vast majority of states use their controlled substances schedules as their guiding criteria for developing legislated penalty provisions to be used in state courts (in conjunction with sentencing guidelines, as applicable) for the sentencing of offenders who illegally manufacture, distribute, possess, or use various controlled substances. For example, in general, Schedule I substances have greater penalties than Schedules II and III, with lesser to no penalties associated with Schedules IV and V. In some cases, states choose to deviate from penalties applied to general schedules of drugs and enact separate statutes that provide detailed penalties for particular drug offenses. Typically, these statutes specify a minimum and/or maximum fine and jail sentence associated with each drug and each offense. An offense is typically characterized in these laws by the drug involved, the action involved (e.g., use, simple possession, possession with the intent to sell, sale, distribution, or trafficking), and the number of prior such charges (first or subsequent offense).

This report presents state-level data for four specific drugs (marijuana, cocaine, methamphet-amine, and ecstasy), and two penalty categories (sale and simple possession). For these selected penalty categories, the report lists: (1) the number of quantity triggers identified in the statute; (2) the minimum and maximum fine for a first offense within the first three quantity triggers; (3) the minimum, maximum, and mandatory minimum (if present) jail term for the first offense within the first three quantity triggers; (4) indicators where states have increased penalties for subsequent offenses; and (5) checkmarks for states that treat crack cocaine offenses differently than powder cocaine offenses.

#### **DEFINITIONAL RULES AND GUIDELINES**

In order to show uniform penalty data across all 50 states and the District of Columbia, certain definitional rules and guidelines were developed to ensure the compatibility of the data. These rules encompass the definition of the terms within the penalty statutes themselves, as well as the kind of data captured from the code sections.

#### **QUANTITY TRIGGERS**

A quantity trigger is defined as the numerical value and measurement unit (e.g., 10 grams) used to identify the differentiation in penalties associated with a particular offense and the next highest or lowest penalty category. For each state we present the first three quantity triggers specified in each state's law and the penalties associated with possession and sale of those particular quantities. By presenting the first three quantity triggers, we are able to provide the reader with a sense of just how complicated these penalty structures are across states as well as convey the most information possible regarding how states differ in their approach to particular drug offenses. Trigger amounts are presented in grams, the most common unit specified in state statutes, even though state laws are not uniform concerning the units specified. To facilitate the use of these data for analysis purposes, the penalties associated with a standardized retail quantity are highlighted for each drug. The standardized quantities for cocaine (1 gram), marijuana (10 grams), and methamphetamine (10 grams) represent low-level retail trades identified by researchers at Abt Associates (Johnston et al., 1999). The standardized quantity for ecstasy (125 milligrams) represents a typical dose in one pill (ONDCP, 2000b).

#### SALE OFFENSES

There are a number of different ways to convey the concept of "sale." In some cases, the various nuances that are possible are combined into one section. However, when faced with different iterations, (e.g., possession with intent to sell, delivery, conveyance, etc.) only the most direct reference to "sale" has been captured. In instances where a specific fine amount was specified (e.g., a fine of \$25,000) for violating a sale provision, the fine is presented in the "maximum fine" column of the data.

#### POSSESSION OFFENSES

Possession can be defined within a statute in various ways. For the purposes of this report, only penalties for simple possession of an illicit substance have been captured. In instances where a specific fine amount was specified (e.g., a fine of \$25,000) for violating a possession provision, the fine is presented in the "maximum fine" column of the data.

#### SUBSEQUENT OFFENSES

For purposes of this report, subsequent offense refers to instances where enhanced penalties are applied on the second violation of any given offense. If a state law identified enhanced penalties beginning with three or more violations of the same offense, it is not captured by this variable.

#### **PENALTIES**

For determining the applicable years of imprisonment and fines, only those that are clearly delineated in the law have been captured. Penalties based on a percentage of ill-gotten gains, additional fines relating to administrative expenses, court and laboratory fees, and penalties that are entirely based upon judicial discretion are not reflected here. Penalty schemes that include aggravating and mitigating factors are also not included, except when they are part of an enhanced penalty for second or subsequent offenses. Enhanced penalties for such offenses are identified as a checkbox. Additional aspects of penalty schemes, such as probation and/or diversion to rehabilitation other than incarceration, are ignored. Finally, if the imprisonment penalty is defined as being a certain amount of years or "life" imprisonment, the quantity captured was the "life" penalty.

Discussion of penalties associated with possession of marijuana frequently leads to a discussion of the policy of decriminalization. Eleven states decriminalized possession of marijuana during the 1970s: Alaska, California, Colorado, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, North Carolina, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, and Oregon (Kleiman, 1992; MacCoun & Reuter, 2001; Murphy, 1986; NORML, 2001). However, careful review of the 11 statutes passed during the 1970s reveals that there is little homogeneity in the policies adopted by the 11 so-called decriminalized states (see side bar on page 11 for further discussion). We therefore decided to withhold a presentation of this policy until it can be investigated further.

#### MARIJUANA DECRIMINALIZATION

Technically, the term decriminalization, as defined by the National Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse, was meant to define state laws in which possession of marijuana for personal use or casual distribution of small amounts for no remuneration would no longer be a criminal offense. Those states that retained the level of offense corresponding to a crime, which includes all misdemeanor and felony charges, but simply lowered the severity of penalties for possession of small amounts of marijuana were not to be properly termed decriminalized (National Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse, 1972).

In our review of the marijuana penalty statutes, we discovered that four of the 11 so-called decriminalized states (California, Minnesota, North Carolina, and Ohio) retained marijuana possession as a misdemeanor offense in their statutes from the 1970s. Although all of the so-called decriminalized states provided reduced penalties for possession of "small" amounts of marijuana in the case of first time offenders, the only common denominator across the 11 statutes was the removal of jail/prison terms.¹ In some cases, these reduced penalties applied to first and subsequent offenses (e.g., Alaska, California, and Colorado) and in other cases the reduced penalties only applied to first time offenders (e.g., Minnesota, Mississippi, and North Carolina).

The common denominator of removing jail or prison sentences for first time possession offenders caught possessing small amounts of marijuana represents a characterization of these laws that is based on "depenalization," rather than decriminalization. However, such a characterization of the 11 statutes does not allow us to uniquely identify them from other states that have also reduced the penalties associated with possession of small amounts of marijuana. Further analysis of the state laws is required before states can be properly identified as "decriminalized" and/or "depenalized."

## **Medical Marijuana**

Although the 1996 California and Arizona statutes are frequently identified as the first laws enabling the use of marijuana for medicinal purposes, these laws actually represent the beginning of a second wave of legislation passed by state legislatures pertaining to this issue. The first wave of state legislation began in the late 1970s in response to the Federal government's classification of marijuana as a Schedule I substance in the CSA. Although the Federal government took a harsh stance on marijuana in the 1970 Act, there were indications in the years immediately following the CSA that the Federal government might change its formal policy.<sup>2</sup> In anticipation of that change, states began enacting their own legislation.

Much of the early state legislation was fairly narrow in scope and required federal sanctioning. For example, most states passed legislation enabling Therapeutic Research Programs (TRPs) that require federal approval and oversight of research protocols. Several other states also chose to reschedule marijuana in their own state controlled substance guidelines, thus enabling physicians to legally prescribe marijuana for medicinal purposes. These laws had limited scope, however, because physicians' prescription licenses are granted by the federal government (not state governments), which still forbade physicians from prescribing marijuana. When it became clear in the mid-1980s that the federal government was not going to change its official position, many states let these early laws expire.

In part because the federal government's official position on the non-viability of marijuana as medicine did not change, states initiated a second wave of legislative activity in the mid-1990s. This second wave of legislative activity differs from the first in that more recent laws are much more likely to provide explicit defenses from prosecution for patients, physicians, and caregivers who use, prescribe, or supply marijuana for medicinal purposes. The constitutionality of these state laws has not been significantly challenged in federal court, although a recent U.S. Supreme Court decision held that the medical necessity defense provided in these state laws did not apply to third-party organizations distributing marijuana to patients (United States v. Oakland Cannabis Buyer's Cooperative, 2001). One key aspect of these state laws that is likely to draw federal attention pertains to how patients can obtain marijuana for medicinal purposes. Although the vast majority of state marijuana laws are silent regarding how patients are to obtain marijuana, recent legislation in seven states permits patients to grow marijuana at home. This policy, of course, contradicts the federal prohibition on cultivation of marijuana.

In this report we identify states that currently have medical marijuana provisions and identify whether the provision: (1) enables TRPs that explore the medicinal value of marijuana, (2) reschedules marijuana from Schedule I, (3) provides a defense from prosecution for physicians, or (4) provides a medicinal necessity defense to patients and/or caregivers.

#### THERAPEUTIC RESEARCH PROGRAMS (TRPs)

TRPs are federally sanctioned clinical research programs that protect participating physicians, pharmacies and patients from state and federal prosecution. These programs, which are usually administered by the state Board of Health or Board of Pharmacy, are required to adhere to specific federal regulations and must have their research protocols approved by the Federal Drug Administration in order to receive federal approval. Patients, physicians and pharmacies interested in participating in the research program must be approved by a state review board.

States are identified as having a TRP provision if the state law specifically authorizes and/or requires the establishment of a research program or protocol to study the potential medicinal value of marijuana for specific categories of patients and/or diseases. This classification of state laws merely identifies states that enable the development of a TRP, not states that actually implement these programs.

#### **RESCHEDULING PROVISIONS**

States are identified as having a rescheduling provision if: (1) marijuana is formally reclassified in the state controlled substances guidelines from a Schedule I substance to a lower schedule that recognizes its medicinal value, or (2) marijuana used for medicinal purposes is explicitly reclassified outside of a therapeutic research provision. States that have rescheduled marijuana to a lower category that does not recognize its acceptable medical use are not considered to have a medical marijuana rescheduling provision. In addition, states that base their scheduling on penalty categories instead of the potential harm and/or medicinal value are omitted. Finally, states that only reschedule THC (the active ingredient in marijuana) are not considered to have a medical marijuana rescheduling provision. Because THC is technically a derivative of the marijuana plant, the entire plant is not covered under these statutes.

#### PHYSICIAN PRESCRIPTION LAWS

These are defined as laws that: (1) enable physicians to prescribe marijuana for medicinal purposes, (2) provide physicians with an affirmative defense from state prosecution for prescribing medical marijuana, or (3) provide physicians with an affirmative defense from state prosecution for discussing the medicinal value of marijuana with their patients. These laws are considered physician prescription laws only if they apply outside of a TRP.

#### **MEDICAL NECESSITY LAWS**

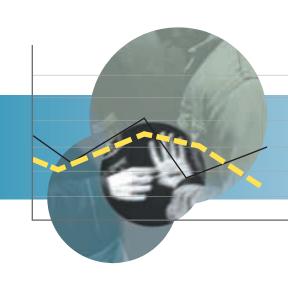
These are defined as laws that: (1) provide patients with a defense from state prosecution for using and/or possessing (and caregivers for possessing) marijuana for medicinal purposes, and (2) authorize patients and/or their caregivers to obtain marijuana upon their physician's recommendation, authorization, certification, etc. Again, only those provisions that apply outside of a TRP are included in this category.

### **Endnotes**

- 1 The definitions of what constitutes a small amount of marijuana also varies significantly across these 11 state statutes, although the majority of the states define small as "one ounce or less."
- 2 In 1972, a petition was submitted to the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, now known as the Drug Enforcement Agency, to reschedule marijuana to Schedule II, enabling legal physician prescription. That same year, the National Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse published their final report on the harmfulness of marijuana, in which they recommended that the Federal government explore the scientific basis for marijuana as medicine (National Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse, 1972). In 1975, the Federal government acquiesced and began an Individual Patient Investigational New Drug (IND) Program exploring the medical use of marijuana for those patients who were selected to participate in the program.



## National Overview of Selected State Illicit Drug Laws



In this section, we provide a national overview of selected state illicit substance legislation. The number of jurisdictions included in each of the analyses presented here varies from policy to policy because not all states have enacted comparable legislation in each policy area. For each area of legislation, we present summary findings from only those states with comparable laws.

## **Controlled Substances Scheduling**

State statutory approaches to controlled substances scheduling, for the most part, reflect the system set up by the CSA; yet, variations do exist in the number of schedules and the actual classification of drugs according to the schedules. Six states classify controlled substances by a different number of schedules than the Federal government. Alaska, Arkansas, North Carolina, and Virginia each uses a six-schedule system; while South Dakota has four schedules and Tennessee has seven schedules. Three other states developed classification systems that present a greater departure from the federal schedule. Vermont lists drugs according to type (e.g., depressant, stimulant, etc.) and does not rank drugs within these lists based on danger, potential for abuse, or medical utility. Massachusetts and Maine categorize drugs based on penalty severity rather than potential for abuse or medicinal value. The scheduling scheme in Massachusetts ranges from Class A through Class E and Maine's scheme ranges from Schedule W through Schedule Z.

Among the 47 states and the District of Columbia that schedule drugs according to their danger, potential for abuse, and medical utility, there is considerable uniformity across states in the scheduling of some substances, such as cocaine and methamphetamine. Most states follow the CSA and schedule cocaine and methamphetamine as Schedule II substances. The only exceptions are Alabama, which places methamphetamine in Schedule III; Kentucky, which does not schedule methamphetamine at all; and Nevada, which places cocaine in Schedule I.

In contrast, some variation does exist across states in the scheduling of other drugs, most notably marijuana and club drugs. Although 37 states follow the CSA by listing marijuana as a Schedule I substance, six states (Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, South Dakota, Virginia, and Wisconsin) do not schedule it at all. Three states (Arkansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee) schedule marijuana below a Schedule I but recognize the high potential for abuse and limited scientific evidence regarding the medicinal use of the substance. Two jurisdictions (Alaska and the District of Columbia) classify marijuana below a Schedule I with the intent of allowing it to be used for medicinal purposes.<sup>1</sup>

There is also some variation from the CSA in the scheduling of selected club drugs, which may be due in large part to the fact that these drugs have only recently received national attention (see Figure A). As of January 1, 2000, *GHB* had not been listed in the CSA nor had it been scheduled in 24 states. However, 11 states classified it as a Schedule I substance, five states classified it as a Schedule III substance, and six states classified it as a Schedule IV substance. *Ecstasy*, which is classified as a Schedule I substance in 36 states and the CSA, is classified as a Schedule II substance in Alaska, and is not scheduled at all in 11 states. *Rohypnol*, which is classified as a Schedule IV substance in 38 states and the CSA, is classified as a Schedule I substance in six states and is not scheduled at all in four states. Finally *ketamine*, a Schedule III substance in the CSA and in 19 states, is classified as a Schedule IV substance in two states and is not scheduled in 27 states.

## **Medical Marijuana**

As of January 1, 2000, 24 states and the District of Columbia had enacted some sort of medical marijuana law and many states had more than one type of provision (see Figure B).<sup>2</sup> Fourteen states have laws enabling a Therapeutic Research Program (TRP). Information from a study commissioned by the Marijuana Policy Project suggests that only eight of these states received federal approval for their TRPs and only six states (California, Georgia, New Mexico,

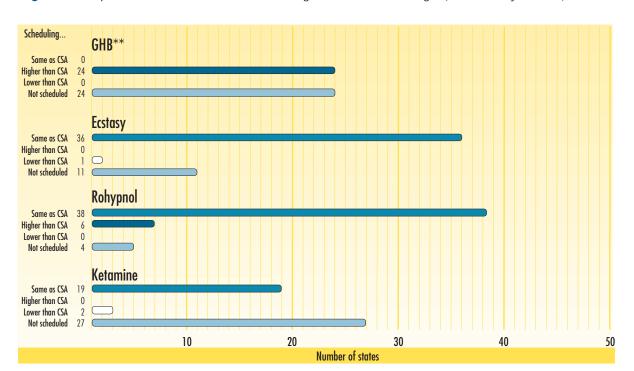


Figure A: Comparison of State\* and Federal Scheduling of Selected "Club Drugs" (as of January 1, 2000)

New York, Vermont, and Washington) currently operate TRPs enabled by their state legislation (Schmitz and Thomas, 2001). Three states have laws formally rescheduling marijuana so as to recognize its medicinal value. Eleven states have physician prescription provisions and seven states have medical necessity defense provisions.

It is interesting to note that all seven states with medical necessity defense provisions also have physician prescription laws, thereby creating an environment where both physicians and patients are presumably protected from state prosecution. Other combinations of specific medical marijuana provisions to a large extent reflect the timing of when specific provisions were passed. As Figure C shows, the vast majority of medical marijuana laws enacted after 1995 are physician prescription provisions and medical necessity defense laws. TRP and rescheduling provisions in existence as of January 1, 2000, to a large extent reflect laws that were passed during the first wave of medical marijuana legislation in the late 1970s and early 1980s when the federal government was more open to exploring the medicinal value of marijuana. The two notable exceptions are Alaska, which rescheduled marijuana for medicinal purposes at the same time it enacted physician prescription and medical necessity defense provisions in 1999, and California, which enacted legislation enabling the creation of a TRP three years after passing its physician prescription and medical necessity defense provisions.

<sup>\*</sup> N = 48; excludes ME, MA and VT.

<sup>\*\*</sup> As of January 1, 2000, GHB was not listed in the CSA.

Figure B: States with Medical Marijuana Laws by Type of Provision (as of January 1, 2000)

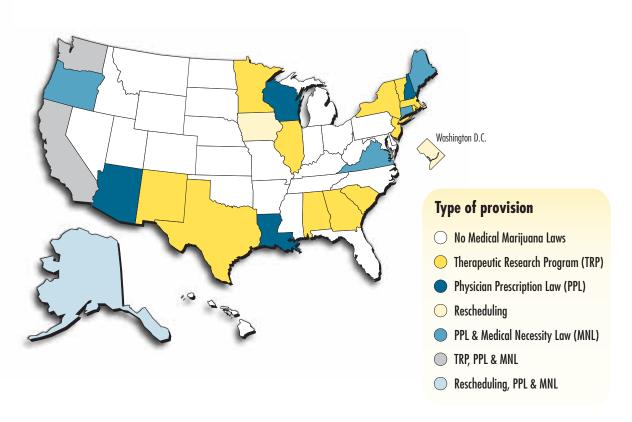
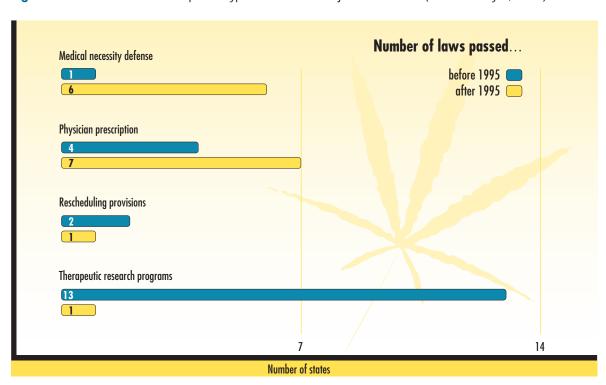


Figure C: Number of States with Specific Types of Medical Marijuana Provisions (as of January 1, 2000)



## **Penalty Provisions**

Penalties for violating sale and possession provisions vary greatly by substance, by the quantity of the substance involved, and by the type of offense (i.e., sale or possession). These variations shed light on the relative lack of uniformity across the states and begin to illustrate the disparities that exist between state penalty schemes associated with violations of illicit substance sale and possession provisions. The following discussion highlights variations in the current status of state law addressing:

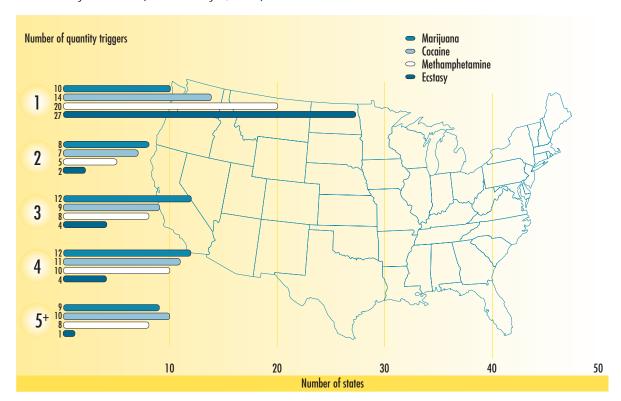
- **1.** quantity triggers;
- 2. penalties for sale and possession of cocaine, marijuana, methamphetamine, and ecstasy;
- **3.** penalties for subsequent offenses;
- **4.** penalties for sale and/or possession of crack as compared to powder cocaine; and
- **5.** penalties for sale and/or possession of selected club drugs.

It is important to remember that the penalties presented in this report are those provided in state statutes and are not necessarily those applied by judges in specific cases.

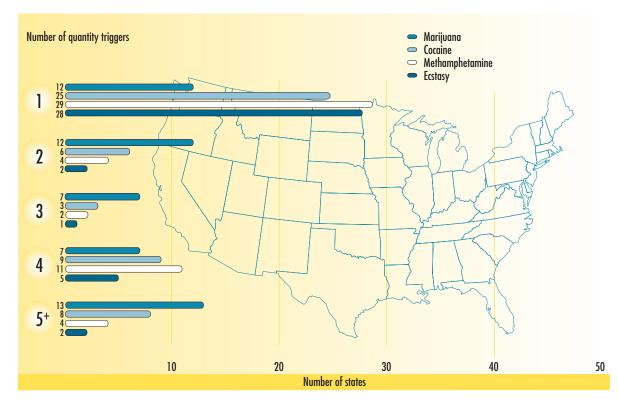
#### **QUANTITY TRIGGERS**

The number of quantity trigger levels in any given state ranges from one to over five.<sup>3</sup> The states with only one trigger level have broadly written criminal statutes for sale or possession offenses that do not delineate quantity amounts. Those that have multiple quantity triggers create a hierarchical scheme based on the quantity of a given drug, with larger quantities accorded higher penalties. As Figures D and E illustrate, the range of quantity triggers varies by the type of offense and substance. Most states specify at least two quantity triggers for *selling* cocaine, marijuana, and methamphetamine; however, only 11 states specify two or more quantity triggers for the sale of ecstasy. On the other hand, most states specify only one quantity trigger for violating provisions related to *possession* of ecstasy (N=28), cocaine (N=25), or methamphetamine (N=29). Quantity triggers related to possession of marijuana vary from one to five triggers; however, the majority of states (N=27) specify between three and five quantity triggers for violating the marijuana possession provisions.

**Figure D:** Distribution of Quantity Triggers Specified in State Legislative Penalty Schemes for Violating Sale Provisions by Substance (as of January 1, 2000)



**Figure E:** Distribution of Quantity Triggers Specified in State Legislative Penalty Schemes for Violating Possession Provisions by Substance (as of January 1, 2000)



#### SALE AND/OR POSSESSION OF STANDARD RETAIL AMOUNTS

The standard retail amounts discussed previously do not result in standard penalties across the states. As shown by Table 1, there is considerable variation in the statutorily-imposed maximum imprisonment time for possession and sale offenses of the standard retail amount of each drug. The least variation exists in marijuana *possession* offenses, where 95% of the states reporting a statutorily-imposed maximum imprisonment time have a term of one year or less. Only two states, Minnesota and Nevada, specify maximum imprisonment periods greater than one year. However, the variability in statutorily-imposed imprisonment terms is significantly greater for possession of the standard retail amounts of cocaine, ecstasy and methamphetamine. The range of possible maximum imprisonment terms goes from less than 1 year to 15 years in the case of cocaine and ecstasy and from less than 1 year to 25 years in the case of methamphetamine. Only three states (6%) with a statutorily-imposed maximum imprisonment term impose a sentence of less than one year for cocaine and methamphetamine and only four states (11%) with statutorily-imposed maximum terms do so for ecstasy. However, over half of all states with statutorily-imposed incarceration times impose sentences of five years or more for possession offenses of the standard retail amount of each of the three drugs.

**Table 1:** Maximum Imprisonment Time for Standard Retail Amount by Type of Offense and Substance as of January 1, 2000 (in Years)

	Marijuana	Cocaine	Ecstasy	Methamphetamine
Possession				
Low	0.003	0.42	0.082	0.42
25th percentile	0.5	1	1	1.5
50th percentile	0.75	5	5	5
75th percentile	1	7	6	7
High	5	15	15	25
States that do not specify maximum imprisonment	9	0	14	0
Sale				
Low	0.5	1	1	1
25th percentile	1.375	10	5	6.75
50th percentile	5	15	10	10
75th percentile	7.75	30	20	25
High	Life	Life	Life	Life
States that do not specify maximum imprisonment	1	0	13	1

States impose a similarly wide range of maximum imprisonment terms for *sale* offenses of the standard retail amount of each of these drugs. However, the maximums imposed for violating sale provisions in each state are generally much higher than that imposed for violating possession provisions. In the case of marijuana, an offense for trying to sell 10 grams could be met with a maximum imprisonment term of less than one year in North Carolina but a term of life in Montana and Oklahoma. Similarly, a sale offense for the standard retail amounts of cocaine, ecstasy or methamphetamine could be met with a one year imprisonment term in North Carolina but a lifetime sentence in Montana. Although Montana is the only state that imposes a lifetime sentence for sale offenses of the standard retail quantity of ecstasy, three additional states (Arkansas, Idaho, and Oklahoma) impose lifetime sentences for sale offenses of the standard retail quantity of cocaine and four additional states (Arkansas, Idaho, Oklahoma and Texas) impose life sentences for the standard retail quantity of methamphetamine. At least half of all states with statutorily-imposed maximum imprisonment terms for sale of standard retail amounts impose terms of 10 years or more in the case of ecstasy and methamphetamine and 15 years or more in the case of cocaine.

State laws also include monetary penalties, or fines, for persons who sell or possess the standard retail amount of the four substances of interest. Table 2 shows that fines range from hundreds of dollars per infraction, to over \$1 million, depending on the type of offense, state, and drug. As with the imprisonment data, the least variation exists in the maximum fines specified for marijuana *possession* offenses, with 96 percent of the states specifying a statutorily-based maximum fine of \$5,000 or less for first offenders. Only Arizona and Minnesota specify maximum fines greater than \$5,000 for a first offense involving possession of the standard retail amount of marijuana. The maximum fines specified for possession of the standard retail amount of cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy are substantially greater. The statutorily-based maximum fines specified for possession of the standard retail amount of cocaine and methamphetamine range from \$1,000 to \$500,000 with more than 50 percent of the states specifying fines greater than \$5,000. The greatest variation exists in the maximum fines specified for ecstasy possession—ranging from \$500 to \$750,000. Nearly 45 percent of the states with maximum fines for ecstasy possession specify a fine greater than \$5,000. It should be noted that 15 states do not specify maximum fines for possession of the standard retail amount of ecstasy.

The statutorily-based maximum fines for *sale* of the standard retail amount of marijuana, cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy are substantially greater than are the possession fines.

**Table 2:** Maximum Fine for Standard Retail Amount by Type of Offense and Substance as of January 1, 2000 (in Dollars)

	Marijuana	Cocaine	Ecstasy	Methamphetamine
Possession				
Low	100	1,000	500	1,000
25th percentile	500	5,000	2,125	5,000
50th percentile	1,000	10,000	5,000	10,000
75th percentile	1,075	25,000	21,250	25,000
High	150,000	500,000	750,000	500,000
States that do not specify maximum fines	2	3	15	4
Sale				
Low	100	2,500	5,000	5,000
25th percentile	5,000	17,500	10,000	10,000
50th percentile	10,000	27,500	20,000	25,000
75th percentile	23,750	100,000	100,000	100,000
High	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
States that do not specify maximum fines	3	5	16	4

As with the possession offenses, maximum fines for marijuana sales are much lower than those specified for cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy. The maximum fines for marijuana sales range from \$100 to \$500,000, whereas the fines for the other three drugs range from \$2,500 (cocaine) or \$5,000 (ecstasy and methamphetamine) to \$1 million. At a maximum fine of \$1 million, Mississippi imposes the largest monetary penalty for sale of the standard retail amount of cocaine, methamphetamine, and ecstasy. Minnesota also specifies a \$1 million maximum for sale of methamphetamine. At the other end of the spectrum, no maximum fines are specified for sale of the standard retail amount of any of the drugs in Georgia, Missouri, or North Carolina and 16 states do not specify maximum fines for sale of the standard retail amount of ecstasy.

A pullout chart located in the Appendix provides a graphical representation of the maximum statutory fines and imprisonment penalties for sale or possession for first offenses involving the standard retail amounts. These amounts are listed for cocaine, marijuana, and methamphetamine across all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The chart is divided into color-coded quartiles, allowing the reader to compare the maximum statutory fines or imprisonment for these three drugs across each state.

#### **SUBSEQUENT OFFENSES**

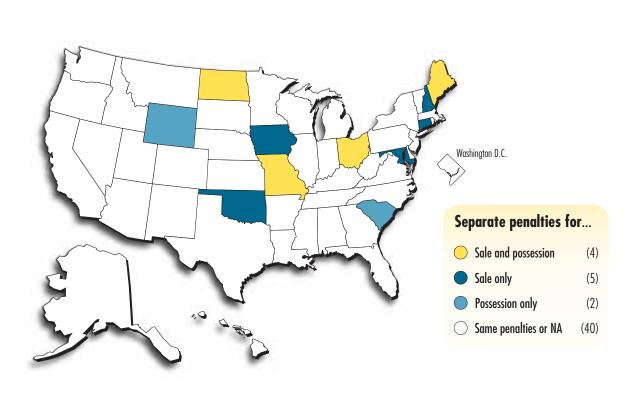
Most of the states have enhanced penalties for second, or subsequent, offenses for at least one type of offense and one trigger level. Five states (Delaware, Florida, New Jersey, Ohio, and Oregon) do not have increased statutory penalties associated with a second offense. This categorization does *not* represent the probability of a more severe sentence for a second infraction of an illicit drug law that is not the same offense, since in many cases the judicial system has other mechanisms in place to account for such enhancements. Instead, the data represented by this category only show those states that start increasing statutory penalties upon the second offense for the same violation. Other states that begin to enhance penalties based on multiple offenses, or based upon other regulatory schemes (e.g., sentencing guidelines), are not shown.

#### CRACK VS. POWDER COCAINE DISCREPANCIES

At the federal level, sentencing disparities between crack and powder cocaine emerged in the 1980s in the context of large increases in crack cocaine use, together with the conclusion that crack caused significantly more harm than powder cocaine to the individual and the community through increased violence (McBride et al., 2002). Congress eventually enacted legislation mandating five-year prison terms for the possession or sale of five grams of crack cocaine. This same legislation mandated the same penalty (five years) for the possession of 500 grams of powder cocaine. Thus, the Federal government defined the mandatory minimum sentencing disparity of crack to powder cocaine at 100:1 (U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1997). Interestingly, this dichotomy does not appear to occur as frequently in state law.

As Figure F illustrates, only 11 states (Connecticut, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Wyoming) have created a separate penalty scheme for crack cocaine. Of those 11 states, Maine, Missouri, North Dakota and Ohio have separate penalties for both sale and possession offenses; the remaining seven states specify different penalties for smaller amounts of crack cocaine that are subject to higher penalties than is sale and/or possession of the same amount of cocaine powder. The reader is reminded, however, that even though the vast majority of states treat cocaine powder and crack cocaine offenses the same in legislative statutes, that does *not* mean that judges treat these offenses the same in the actual sentencing of offenders within the state. It just means that such sentencing disparity, if it exists, is not statutorily-based.

Figure F: Separate Penalties for Sale and Possession of Crack vs. Powder Cocaine (as of January 1, 2000)



#### **CLUB DRUGS**

While club drugs have only recently emerged in the national spotlight, many states have been creating a framework for penalizing persons found to be in violation of state law relative to the sale and/or possession of Rohypnol, GHB, ketamine, and ecstasy. Across the states, the statutorily-imposed maximum imprisonment for sale and possession of Rohypnol, GHB, and ecstasy range up to a maximum of lifetime imprisonment. Maximum imprisonment periods for sale and possession of ketamine are lifetime and 20 years, respectively. The maximum statutorily-imposed fine for the sale of Rohypnol, GHB, and ketamine is \$750,000 while the maximum fine for sale of ecstasy is \$1 million. Maximum fines for possession provisions are somewhat more varied—\$500,000 for ketamine, \$600,000 for GHB, \$750,000 for Rohypnol, and \$1 million for ecstasy.

The following *State Highlights* section allows for more detailed comparisons of federal and state controlled substances schedules, fines and imprisonment penalties for sales and possession of selected drugs, and variations in medical marijuana statutes.

#### **Endnotes**

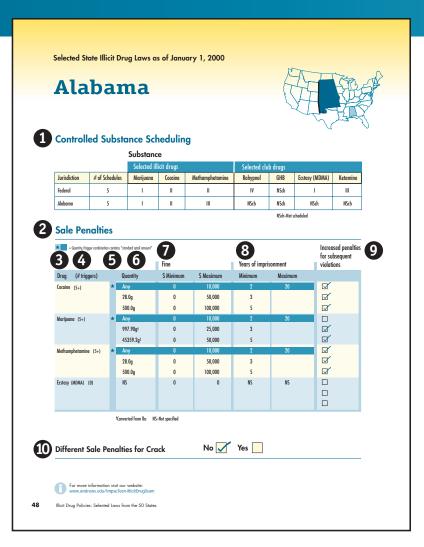
- 1 This type of scheduling should be differentiated from those states that have listed marijuana as a Schedule I substance but that also reschedule it to a lower schedule for medicinal use purposes. The discussion related to medical marijuana further describes this latter scenario.
- 2 Several states have enacted medical marijuana laws since January 1, 2000, including Colorado, Hawaii, and Nevada.
- 3 In instances where a state does not specify penalties for a given substance, we classified the state as having zero trigger levels.
- 4 Virginia also specifies higher penalties for the sale of crack cocaine than for cocaine powder; however, this differential does not occur until very large quantities are involved—2.5 kilograms of crack cocaine and 5 kilograms of cocaine powder.

# STATE DATA PAGES

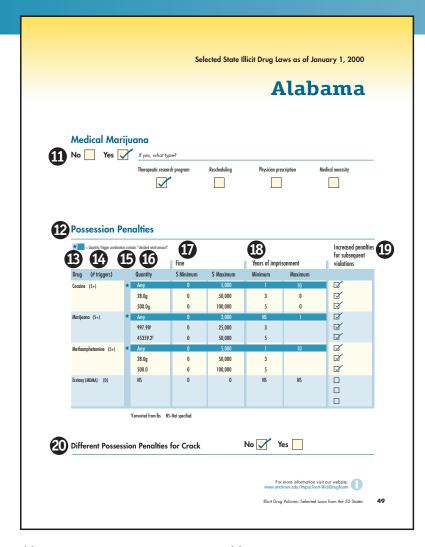


#### **How to Interpret the State Highlights**

- States list controlled substances in lists, called schedules, ranking the substances by their perceived danger and medical utility. Most states follow the federal model of scheduling. For a more complete explanation, see page 7.
- 2 Penalties shown apply to the sale of the specified illicit substances, listing amounts in ascending order of quantity.
- This column lists the four illicit drugs for which state-level sale penalty data are presented.
- The number in parentheses reflects the number of quantity triggers specified in the statute. Up to three weight levels (triggers) are shown in Column 6 for each drug. For a more complete explanation, see page 9.
- 5 The starred rows represent the trigger level in which the standard retail amount for each drug falls. The standardized quantities are: 1g—Cocaine, 10g—Marijuana, 10g—Methamphetamine, and .125g—Ecstasy. For a more complete explanation, see the discussion of quantity triggers on page 9.
- This column specifies the weight level associated with a given penalty scheme. All weights have been converted to grams to provide easy comparisons across the illicit substances, and across the different states. Notations are provided to identify the actual unit (e.g., ounces, pounds) specified in that state's law.
- 7 Dollar amounts reflect the minimum and maximum fines designated in the state statutes. If the law specifies only a single fine, it is shown in the maximum fine column.



- 8 Incarceration penalties are shown in years. If an incarceration penalty is described in the state law as both a numeric amount and "life" imprisonment, only "life" is shown in this column. Mandatory minimum imprisonment periods are denoted with an "m" designator.
- 9 A checkmark indicates instances where the penalties for sale of a given weight of an illicit substance increase on the second violation.
- 10 A checkmark indicates those instances where crack cocaine has been assigned sale penalties that differ from powder cocaine.



- 11 Checkmarks indicate the type(s) of legislative provisions a state has passed enabling the medical use of marijuana. A state may have enacted more than one type of provision. For a more complete explanation, see pages 10–13.
- Penalties shown apply to the possession of the specified illicit substances, listing amounts in ascending order of quantity.
- This column lists the four illicit drugs for which state-level possession penalty data are presented.
- 14 The number in parentheses reflects the number of quantity triggers specified in the statute. Up to three weight levels (triggers) are shown in Column 16 for each drug. For a more complete explanation, see page 9.
- 15 The starred rows represent the trigger level in which the standard retail amount for each drug falls. The standardized quantities are: 1g—Cocaine, 10g—Marijuana, 10g—Methamphetamine, and .125g—Ecstasy. For a more complete explanation, see the discussion of quantity triggers on page 9.

- 16 This column specifies the weight level associated with a given penalty scheme. All weights have been converted to grams to provide easy comparisons between the illicit substances, and across the different states. Notations are provided to identify the actual unit (e.g., ounces, pounds) specified in that state's law.
- 17 Dollar amounts reflect the minimum and maximum fines designated in the state statutes. If the law specifies only a single fine, it is shown in the maximum fine column.
- Incarceration penalties are shown in years. If an incarceration penalty is described in the statute as both a numeric amount and "life" imprisonment, only "life" is shown in this column. Mandatory minimum imprisonment periods are denoted with an "m" designator.
- 19 A checkmark indicates instances where the penalties for possession of a given weight of an illicit substance increase on the second violation.
- 20 A checkmark indicates those instances where crack cocaine has been assigned possession penalties that differ from powder cocaine.

# **Alabama**



### **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

		Selected ill	icit drugs		Selected club drugs			
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	Ш	IV	NSch	I	Ш
Alabama	5	I	II	III	NSch	NSch	NSch	NSch

NSch=Not scheduled

#### Sale Penalties

★ Quantity/trigger combinati	on contai	ns "standard retail amount"	Fine		Years of impr	isonment	Increased penaltie for subsequent violations
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (5+)	*	Any	0	10,000	2	20	
		28.0g	0	50,000	3 <sup>m</sup>		☑
		500.0g	0	100,000	5 <sup>m</sup>		☑′
Marijuana (5+)	*	Any	0	10,000	2	20	
		997.90g†	0	25,000	3 <sup>m</sup>		
		45359.2g <sup>†</sup>	0	50,000	5 <sup>m</sup>		
Methamphetamine (5+)	*	Any	0	10,000	2	20	
		28.0g	0	50,000	3 <sup>m</sup>		$\square$
		500.0g	0	100,000	5 <sup>m</sup>		
Ecstasy (MDMA) (0)		NS	0	0	NS	NS	

<sup>†</sup>Converted from lbs <sup>m</sup>Mandatory Minimum NS=Not specified

**Different Sale Penalties for Crack** 

No Yes



# **Alabama**

			_
Med	lical	Mari	iuana

No 📗	Yes 🗸	If yes, what type?				
		Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

#### **Possession Penalties**

= Quantity/trigger combinati	Increased penalties for subsequent violations						
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (5+)	*	Any	0	5,000	1	10	$\square$
		28.0g	0	50,000	3 <sup>m</sup>		☑′
		500.0g	0	100,000	5 <sup>m</sup>		Image: Control of the
Marijuana (5+)	*	Any	0	2,000	NS	1	
		997.90 g <sup>†</sup>	0	25,000	3 <sup>m</sup>		
		45359.2g <sup>†</sup>	0	50,000	5 <sup>m</sup>		
Methamphetamine (5+)	*	Any	0	5,000	1	10	$\square$
		28.0g	0	50,000	3 <sup>m</sup>		□
		500.0g	0	100,000	5 <sup>m</sup>		☑′
Ecstasy (MDMA) (0)		NS	0	0	NS	NS	

 $^{\dagger}$  Converted from lbs  $\,^{\,\,\,\,\,\,\,\,\,}$  Mandatory Minimum  $\,^{\,\,\,\,\,\,}$  NS=Not specified

<b>Different Possession Penalties for Crack</b>
---

No Yes

# Alaska



### **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

		Selected ill	icit drugs		Selected club drugs			
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	II	IV	NSch	I	Ш
Alaska	6	VI*	II	II	IV	IV	II	NSch

NSch=Not scheduled \*Hashish is scheduled differently than marijuana (Hashish=III).

#### **Sale Penalties**

= Quantity/trigger combina	tion contain	ns "standard retail amount			- V 61		Increased penaltie for subsequent
			Fine		Years of impri	sonment	violations
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (1)	*	Any	0	50,000	NS	10	
Marijuana (2)	*	Any	0	5,000	NS	1	
		28.35g***	0	50,000	NS	5	
Methamphetamine (1)	*	Any	0	50,000	NS	10	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (1)	*	Any	0	50,000	NS	10	

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>Converted from oz NS=Not specified

Different Sale Penalties for Crack No Yes

# Alaska

### Medical Marijuana

No 🔃	Yes 🗸	If yes, what type?				
		Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

### **Possession Penalties**

★ Quantity/trigger combine	ntion conto	ains "standard retail amount"	Fine		Years of impr	isonment	Increased penalties for subsequent violations
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (1)	*	Any	0	50,000	NS	5	
Marijuana (3)	*	Any	0	1,000	NS	0.25	
		266.80g†	0	5,000	NS	1	
		453.59g†	0	50,000	NS	5	
Methamphetamine (1)	*	Any	0	50,000	NS	5	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (1)	*	Any	0	50,000	NS	5	

 $^{\dagger}$ Converted from lbs NS=Not specified

**Different Possession Penalties for Crack** 

No Yes



# Arizona



### **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

		Selected ill	icit drugs		Selected club drugs				
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine	
Federal	5	I	II	II	IV	NSch	I	III	
Arizona	5	I	II	II	IV	NSch	I	NSch	

NSch=Not scheduled

### **Sale Penalties**

★ = Quantity/trigger combinat	Fine Years of imprisonment									
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum				
Cocaine (1)	*	Any	2,000	150,000	NS	5				
Marijuana (2)	*	Any	750	150,000	NS	3.5				
		907.18g†	750	150,000	NS	5				
Methamphetamine (1)	*	Any	1,000	150,000	NS	5				
Ecstasy (MDMA) (1)	*	Any	1,000	150,000	NS	5				

<sup>†</sup>Converted from lbs NS=Not specified

Different Sale Penalties for Crack No 📝 Y	es	
---	----	--

For mo

# Arizona

	••	
Medical I	Marijuan	

No 📗	Yes 🗸	If yes, what type?				
		Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

### **Possession Penalties**

★ Quantity/trigger combina	Increased penalties for subsequent violations						
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (1)	*	Any	2,000	150,000	NS	2.5	
Marijuana (3)	*	Any	750	150,000	NS	1	
		907.18g <sup>†</sup>	750	150,000	NS	1.5	
		1814.37g†	750	150,000	NS	2.5	
Methamphetamine (1)	*	Any	1,000	150,000	NS	2.5	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (1)	*	Any	1,000	150,000	NS	2.5	

<sup>†</sup>Converted from lbs NS=Not specified

Different Possession Penalties for Crack	No 🗸	Yes	

# **Arkansas**



### **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

		Selected ill	icit drugs		Selected clu	b drugs		
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	Ш	IV	NSch	I	III
Arkansas	6	VI	II	II	IV	IV	I	III

NSch=Not scheduled

#### **Sale Penalties**

★ Quantity/trigger combinate	Increased penalties for subsequent violations						
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (4)	*	Any	0	25,000	10	Life	
		28.0g	0	50,000	15	Life	$\square$
		200.0g	0	100,000	20	Life	☑′
Marijuana (3)	*	Any	0	25,000	4	10	
		4535.92g†	15,000	50,000	5	20	
		45359.2g <sup>†</sup>	15,000	100,000	6	30	
Methamphetamine (4)	*	Any	0	25,000	10	Life	
		28.0g	0	50,000	15	Life	$\square$
		200.0g	0	100,000	20	Life	<b>☑</b>
Ecstasy (MDMA) (3)	*	Any	0	15,000	5	20	
		28.0g	0	50,000	10	Life	
		400.0g	0	100,000	15	Life	

<sup>†</sup>Converted from lbs NS=Not specified

**Different Sale Penalties for Crack** 

No Yes

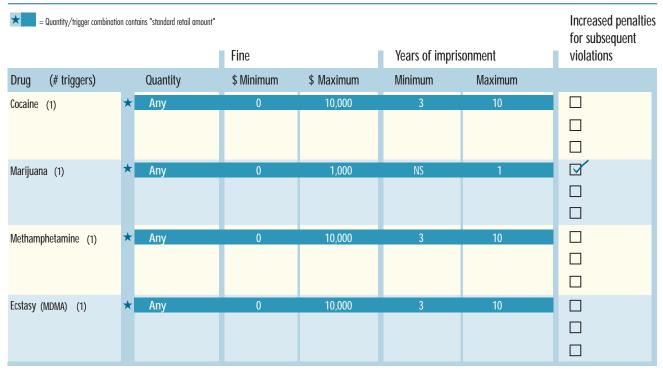
0

### **Arkansas**

A A   •	A A	
Medical	Marıı	uana

No 🔽	Yes	If yes, what type?				
		Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

### **Possession Penalties**



NS=Not specified

**Different Possession Penalties for Crack** 

No	<b>1</b>	<b>l</b> es	
. 10		.03	

# California



### **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

		Selected illicit drugs			Selected club drugs			
Jurisdiction	risdiction # of Schedules		Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	=	IV	NSch	Ι	III
California	5	I	II*	II	IV	II	NSch	III

NSch=Not scheduled \*Crack cocaine is scheduled differently than cocaine powder (Crack=I).

#### **Sale Penalties**

★ = Quantity/trigger combinati	Increased penalties for subsequent violations						
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Years of impris	Maximum	
Cocaine (5+)	*	Any	0	20,000	3	5	
		1000.0g**	0	1,000,000	6	8	☑′
		4000.0g**	0	4,000,000	8	NS10	☑′
Marijuana (2)	*	Any	0	100	NS	NS	
		28.5g	0	20,000	2	4	
Methamphetamine (5+)	*	Any	0	0	2	4	
		1000.0g**	0	0	5	7	
		4000.0g**	0	0	7	9	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (0)		NS	0	0	NS	NS	

<sup>\*\*</sup>Converted from kg  $\,$  NS=Not specified

No Yes



# California

### Medical Marijuana

No 🔃	Yes 🗸	If yes, what type?				
		Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

#### **Possession Penalties**



NS=Not specified

**Different Possession Penalties for Crack** 

No Yes



# Colorado



### **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

		Selected ill	icit drugs		Selected clu	b drugs		
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	II	IV	NSch	I	Ш
Colorado	5	NSch	II	II	IV	NSch	I	NSch

NSch=Not scheduled

#### **Sale Penalties**

★ = Quantity/trigger combinat	Increased penalties for subsequent violations						
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (4)	*	Any	3,000	750,000	4	12	
		25.0g	3,000	750,000	4 <sup>m</sup>	12	$\square$
		450.0g	3,000	750,000	8 <sup>m</sup>	24	
Marijuana (2)	*	Any	2,000	500,000	2	6	
		45359.2g <sup>†</sup>	5,000	1,000,000	8 <sup>m</sup>	48	
Methamphetamine (4)	*	Any	3,000	750,000	4	12	
		25.0g	3,000	750,000	4 <sup>m</sup>	12	☑′
		450.0g	3,000	750,000	8 <sup>m</sup>	24	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (4)	*	Any	3,000	750,000	4	12	
		25.0g	3,000	750,000	4 <sup>m</sup>	12	$\square$
		450.0g	3,000	750,000	8 <sup>m</sup>	24	$\square$

 $^{\dagger}$ Converted from lbs  $^{m}$ Mandatory Minimum

Differen	t Sale	Penalties	tor	Craci	(
----------	--------	-----------	-----	-------	---

No Yes



# Colorado

Miculcul Miulijoulic	Medical	Mari	uana
----------------------	---------	------	------

No Yes	If yes, what type?				
	Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

#### **Possession Penalties**

★ = Quantity/trigger combinati	Increased penalties for subsequent						
Fine Years of imprisonment							violations
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (4)	*	Any	2,000	500,000	2	6	$\square$
		25.0g	2,000	500,000	2 <sup>m</sup>	6	
		450.0g	2,000	500,000	4 <sup>m</sup>	12	Image: Control of the
Marijuana (4)	*	Any	0	100	NS	NS	
		28.35g***	500	5000	0.5	1.5	
		226.80g***	1,000	100,000	1	3	
Methamphetamine (4)	*	Any	2,000	500,000	2	6	
		25.0g	2,000	500,000	2 <sup>m</sup>	6	
		450.0g	2,000	500,000	4 <sup>m</sup>	12	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (4)	*	Any	3,000	750,000	4	12	
		25.0g	3,000	750,000	4 <sup>m</sup>	12	
		450.0g	3,000	750,000	8 <sup>m</sup>	24	Image: Control of the
	*	**Converted from oz	<sup>m</sup> Mandatory Minimum	NS=Not specified			

Different Possession Penalties for Crack

No Yes



# Connecticut



### **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

		Selected ill	icit drugs		Selected clu	b drugs		
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	II	IV	NSch	I	III
Connecticut	5	I	II	II	IV	IV	I	III

NSch=Not scheduled

#### **Sale Penalties**

★ Quantity/trigger combina	= Quantity/trigger combination contains "standard retail amount"  Fine  Years of imprisonment								
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum			
Cocaine (2)	*	Any	0	0	5 <sup>m</sup>	20			
		28.35g***	0	0	5 <sup>m</sup>	Life			
Marijuana (2)	*	Any	0	25,000	NS	7			
		1000.0g**	0	0	5 <sup>m</sup>	20			
Methamphetamine (1)	*	Any	0	25,000	NS	7			
Ecstasy (MDMA) (1)	*	Any	0	50,000	NS	15			
			**Converted from kg	mag I i ag:	NO N				

**Different Sale Penalties for Crack** 

No Yes



# Connecticut

### Medical Marijuana

No 🔃	Yes 🗸	If yes, what type?				
		Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

#### **Possession Penalties**



<sup>\*\*\*</sup>Converted from oz NS=Not specified

Different Possession Penalties for Crack No

For more information visit our website: www.andrews.edu/BHSC/ImpacTeen-IllicitDrugTeam

Yes

# **Delaware**



### **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

		Selected ill	icit drugs		Selected clu	b drugs		
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	Ш	IV	NSch	I	III
Delaware	5	I	II	II	IV	I	I	III

NSch=Not scheduled

#### **Sale Penalties**

			Fine		Years of impri	sonment	for subsequent violations
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (4)	*	Any	5,000	50,000	NS	10	
		5.0g	0	50,000	3 <sup>m</sup>	20	
		50.0g	0	100,000	5 <sup>m</sup>	20	
Marijuana (4)	*	Any	1,000	10,000	NS	5	
		2272.50g <sup>†</sup>	0	25,000	3 <sup>m</sup>	20	
		45359.20g†	0	50,000	5 <sup>m</sup>	20	
Methamphetamine (4)		Any	1,000	10,000	NS	5	
	*	5.0g	0	50,000	3 <sup>m</sup>	20	
		50.0g	0	100,000	5 <sup>m</sup>	20	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (1)	*	Any	1,000	10,000	NS	5	

г	/:T	terent	Sala	Donal	tion	tor (	Cracl	L
Ь	/11	iei eiii	Jule	renai	IIIG2	101	Craci	١

No Yes



# **Delaware**

Medical	Mari	uana
NIa 🗆	V	٦ ,,

No Yes	If yes, what type?				
	Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

### **Possession Penalties**

= Quantity/trigger combination	Increased penalties for subsequent violations						
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (4)	*	Any	0	2,300	NS	1	
		5.0g	0	50,000	3 <sup>m</sup>	20	
		50.0g	0	100,000	5 <sup>m</sup>	20	
Marijuana (4)	*	Any	0	1,150	NS	0.5	
		2272.5g <sup>†</sup>	0	25,000	3 <sup>m</sup>	20	
		45359.2g <sup>†</sup>	0	50,000	5 <sup>m</sup>	20	
Methamphetamine (4)		Any	0	1,150	NS	0.5	
	*	50.0g	0	50,000	3 <sup>m</sup>	20	
		50.0g	0	100,000	5 <sup>m</sup>	20	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (1)	*	Any	0	1,150	NS	0.5	

<sup>†</sup>Converted from lbs <sup>m</sup>Mandatory Minimum NS=Not specified

**Different Possession Penalties for Crack** 

No		Yes	
140		162	



# District of Columbia



### **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

	Selected illicit drugs				Selected club drugs			
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	II	IV	NSch	I	Ш
DC	5	V*	II	II	IV	NSch	NSch	NSch

NSch=Not scheduled \*Hashish is scheduled differently than marijuana (Hashish=II).

#### **Sale Penalties**

★ = Quantity/trigger combinatio	= Quantity/trigger combination contains "standard retail amount"  Fine  Years of imprisonment								
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum			
Cocaine (1)	*	Any	0	500,000	NS	30			
Marijuana (1)	*	Any	0	10,000	NS	1			
Methamphetamine (1)	*	Any	0	500,000	NS	30			
Ecstasy (MDMA) (0)		NS	0	0	NS	NS			

NS=Not specified

Differen	t Sale	<b>Penalties</b>	for	Crack
DILLELEII	Juic	i ciiuiiica	IUI	CIUCK

No Yes

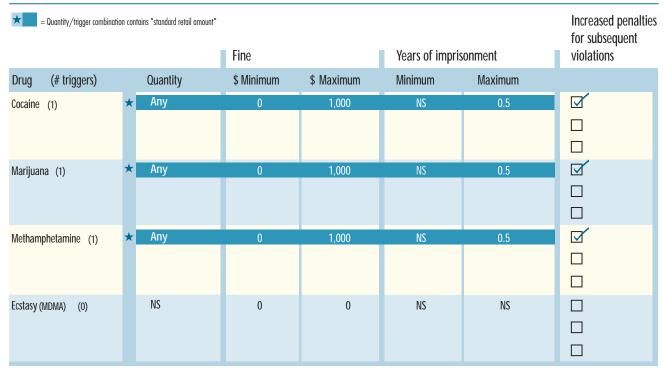
0

# District of Columbia

### Medical Marijuana

No 🔃	Yes 🗸	If yes, what type?				
		Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

#### **Possession Penalties**



NS=Not specified

**Different Possession Penalties for Crack** 

No Yes



# **Florida**



### **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

	Selected illicit drugs				Selected club drugs			
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	II	IV	NSch	I	III
Florida	5	I	II	II	I	II	I	III

NSch=Not scheduled

#### **Sale Penalties**

★ = Quantity/trigger combinat	ion contaiı	ns "standard retail amount"	Fine		Years of impris	onment	Increased penalties for subsequent violations
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (5+)	*	Any	0	10,000	NS	15	
		28.0g	0	50,000	3 <sup>m</sup>	30	
		200.0g	0	100,000	7 <sup>m</sup>	30	
Marijuana (4)	*	Any	0	5,000	NS	5	
		11339.80g†	0	25,000	3 <sup>m</sup>	30	
		907184.0g <sup>†</sup>	0	50,000	7 <sup>m</sup>	30	
Methamphetamine (4)	*	Any	0	5,000	NS	5	
		14.0g	0	50,000	3 <sup>m</sup>	30	
		28.0g	0	100,000	7 <sup>m</sup>	30	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (2)	*	Any	0	10,000	NS	15	
		10.0g	0	10,000	NS	30	

 $^{\dagger}\text{Converted from Ibs}$   $^{\text{m}}\text{Mandatory Minimum}$  NS=Not specified

**Different Sale Penalties for Crack** 

No Yes



# **Florida**

A A I	1 4 4 .	•
Medica	I Mari	luana

No 🗸	Yes	If yes, what type?				
		Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

#### **Possession Penalties**

★ Quantity/trigger combina	= Quantity/trigger combination contains "standard retail amount"  Fine  Years of imprisonment									
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum				
Cocaine (5+)	*	Any	0	5,000	NS	5				
		28.0g	0	10,000	3 <sup>m</sup>	30				
		200.0g	0	50,000	7 <sup>m</sup>	30				
Marijuana (5+)	*	Any	0	1,000	NS	1				
		20.0g	0	5,000	NS	5				
		11339.80g <sup>†</sup>	0	25,000	3 <sup>m</sup>	30				
Methamphetamine (4)	*	Any	0	5,000	NS	5				
		14.0g	0	50,000	3 <sup>m</sup>	30				
		28.0g	0	100,000	7 <sup>m</sup>	30				
Ecstasy (MDMA) (2)	*	Any	0	5,000	NS	5				
		10.0g	0	10,000	NS	30				

 $^{\dagger}$ Converted from Ibs  $^{m}$ Mandatory Minimum NS=Not specified

Different	<b>Possession</b>	Panalties	for Crack
17111616111		PEHRIHES	TEST V.TESE N

No		Yes	
140		162	



# Georgia



### **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

		Selected ill	icit drugs		Selected clu	b drugs		
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	II	IV	NSch	I	III
Georgia	5	NSch	II	II	IV	I	I	III

NSch=Not scheduled

### **Sale Penalties**

★ Quantity/trigger combinat	tion contain	ns "standard retail amount"	Fine		Years of impris	sonment	Increased penalties for subsequent violations
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (4)	*	Any	0	0	NS	30	
		28.0g	200,000	1,000,000	10 <sup>m</sup>	30	
		200.0g	300,000	1,000,000	15 <sup>m</sup>	30	
Marijuana (4)	*	Any	0	0	1	10	
		22679.6g <sup>†</sup>	100,000	1,000,000	5 <sup>m</sup>	30	
		907184.0g <sup>†</sup>	250,000	1,000,000	7 <sup>m</sup>	30	
Methamphetamine (4)	*	Any	0	0	NS	30	
		28.0g	200,000	1,000,000	10 <sup>m</sup>	30	
		200.0g	300,000	1,000,000	15 <sup>m</sup>	30	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (1)	*	Any	0	0	5	30	

<sup>†</sup>Converted from lbs <sup>m</sup>Mandatory Minimum

<b>Different</b>	Sale	<b>Penalties</b>	for	Crac	k
------------------	------	------------------	-----	------	---

No Yes



# Georgia

	<b>A</b> ••
Medical N	/\arijuana

No 🔃	Yes 🗸	If yes, what type?				
		Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

#### **Possession Penalties**

= Quantity/trigger combine	ation cont	tains "standard retail amount"					Increased penalties for subsequent
			Fine		Years of impris	sonment	violations
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (4)	*	Any	0	0	2	15	$\square$
		28.0g	200,000	1,000,000	10 <sup>m</sup>	30	
		200.0g	300,000	1,000,000	15 <sup>m</sup>	30	
Marijuana (5+)	*	Any	0	1,000	NS	1	
		28.63g***	0	0	1	10	
		22679.6g <sup>†</sup>	100,000	1,000,000	5 <sup>m</sup>	30	
Methamphetamine (4)	*	Any	0	0	2	15	$\square$
		28.0g	200,000	1,000,000	10 <sup>m</sup>	30	
		200.0g	300,000	1,000,000	15 <sup>m</sup>	30	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (1)	*	Any	0	0	2	15	
		***Converted from a	to	MMondotory Minimum	NC Not appoified		

\*\*\*Converted from oz  $\,^{\,\,\text{t}}$  Converted from lbs  $\,^{\,\,\text{m}}$  Mandatory Minimum  $\,^{\,\,\text{NS=Not}}$  specified

Different Possession Penalties for Crack

No Yes



### Hawaii



### **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

		Selected ill	icit drugs		Selected clu	b drugs		
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	II	IV	NSch	I	III
Hawaii	5	I	II	II	IV	I	I	III

NSch=Not scheduled

#### **Sale Penalties**

= Quantity/trigger combination	on contai	ns "standard retail amount"	Fine		Years of impris	sonment	Increased penalties for subsequent violations
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (2)	*	Any	0	25,000	NS	10	
		3.54g***	0	50,000	NS	20	$\square$
Marijuana (4)	*	Any	0	2,000	NS	1	
		28.35g***	0	10,000	NS	5	$\square$
		453.59g†	0	25,000	NS	10	
Methamphetamine (2)		Any	0	25,000	0.5 <sup>m</sup>	10	$\square$
	*	3.54g***	0	50,000	1 <sup>m</sup>	20	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (2)	*	Any	0	25,000	NS	10	
		10.63g***	0	50,000	NS	20	

\*\*\*Converted from oz  $^{\dagger}$ Converted from lbs  $^{m}$ Mandatory Minimum NS=Not specified

**Different Sale Penalties for Crack** 

No Yes



# Hawaii

A A		•	A 4	•		
M	ed	ica	l M	arii	IUC	na
				•		

No 🗸	Yes	If yes, what type?				
		Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

#### **Possession Penalties**

★ Quantity/trigger combinat	Increased penalties for subsequent violations						
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (3)	*	Any	0	10,000	NS	5	$\square$
		3.54g***	0	25,000	NS	10	$\square$
		28.35g***	0	50,000	NS	20	$\square$
Marijuana (5+)	*	Any	0	1,000	NS	0.08	
		28.35g***	0	2,000	NS	1	
		453.59g <sup>†</sup>	0	10,000	NS	5	$\square$
Methamphetamine (3)		Any	0	10,000	0.08 <sup>m</sup>	5	☑
	*	3.54g***	0	25,000	0.5 <sup>m</sup>	10	$\square$
		28.35g***	0	50,000	1 <sup>m</sup>	20	$\square$
Ecstasy (MDMA) (3)	*	Any	0	10,000	NS	5	
		7.09g***	0	25,000	NS	10	
		42.52g***	0	50,000	NS	20	$\square$

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>Converted from oz  $^{\dagger}$ Converted from lbs  $^{m}$ Mandatory Minimum NS=Not specified

**Different Possession Penalties for Crack** 

No Yes



# Idaho



### **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

		Selected ill	icit drugs		Selected club drugs				
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine	
Federal	5	I	II	Ш	IV	NSch	I	III	
Idaho	5	I	II	II	I	I	I	NSch	

NSch=Not scheduled

#### **Sale Penalties**

★ Quantity/trigger combina			Fine		Years of impri	sonment	Increased penalti for subsequent violations
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (4)	*	Any	0	25,000	NS	Life	
		28.0g	10,000	100,000	3 <sup>m</sup>	Life	
		200.0g	15,000	100,000	5 <sup>m</sup>	Life	
Marijuana (4)	*	Any	0	15,000	NS	5	
		453.59g <sup>†</sup>	5,000	50,000	1 <sup>m</sup>	15	$\square$
		2267.96g <sup>†</sup>	10,000	50,000	3 <sup>m</sup>	15	
Methamphetamine (4)	*	Any	0	25,000	NS	Life	
		28.0g	10,000	100,000	3 <sup>m</sup>	Life	
		200.0g	15,000	100,000	5 <sup>m</sup>	Life	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (1)	*	Any	0	15,000	NS	5	

<sup>†</sup>Converted from lbs Mandatory Minimum NS=Not specified

**Different Sale Penalties for Crack** 

No Yes



# Idaho

Medical N	Mariiuana

No 🗸	Yes	If yes, what type?			
		Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity

### **Possession Penalties**

★ = Quantity/trigger combinat	= Quantity/trigger combination contains "standard retail amount"  Fine  Years of imprisonment							
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	violations	
Cocaine (4)	*	Any	0	15,000	NS	7		
occurre (4)		28.0g	10,000	100,000	3 <sup>m</sup>	Life		
		200.0g	15,000	100,000	5 <sup>m</sup>	Life		
Marijuana (5+)	*	Any	0	1,000	NS	1		
• • •		85.05g***	0	10,000	NS	5		
		453.59g <sup>†</sup>	5,000	50,000	1 <sup>m</sup>	15		
Methamphetamine (4)	*	Any	0	15,000	NS	7	$\square$	
		28.0g	10,000	100,000	3 <sup>m</sup>	Life	$\square$	
		200.0g	15,000	100,000	5 <sup>m</sup>	Life	$\square$	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (1)	*	Any	0	1,000	NS	1		
		***Converted from oz	†Converted from lbs	<sup>m</sup> Mandatory Minimum	NS=Not specified			

<b>Different Po</b>	ssession Per	nalties for	Crack
---------------------	--------------	-------------	-------

No Yes



# **Illinois**



### **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

	Selected illicit drugs					b drugs		
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	II	IV	NSch	I	III
Illinois	5	NSch	II	II	IV	I	I	III

NSch=Not scheduled

#### **Sale Penalties**

★ Quantity/trigger combination	n contaiı	ns "standard retail amount"	Fine		Years of impris	onment	Increased penalties for subsequent violations
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (5+)		Any	0	200,000	3	7	$\square$
	*	1.0g	0	250,000	4	15	
		15.0g	0	500,000	6	30	$\square$
Marijuana (5+)		Any	0	1,500	NS	0.5	
	*	2.51g	0	2,500	NS	1	
		10.01g	0	25,000	1	3	
Methamphetamine (5+)		Any	0	200,000	3	7	$\square$
	*	5.0g	0	250,000	4	15	
		15.0g	0	500,000	6	30	$\square$
Ecstasy (MDMA) (3)	*	Any	0	150,000	2	5	
		50.0g	0	250,000	4	15	$\square$
		200.0g	0	500,000	6	30	

NS=Not specified

**Different Sale Penalties for Crack** 

No Yes

0

# **Illinois**

Medical I	Marijuana
-----------	-----------

No 📗	Yes 🗸	If yes, what type?				
		Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

### **Possession Penalties**

★ Quantity/trigger combination	tion cont	tains "standard retail amount"	Fine		Years of impris	sonment	Increased penalties for subsequent violations
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (5+)	*	Any	0	25,000	1	3	$\square$
		15.0g	0	200,000	4	15	
		100.0g	0	200,000	6	30	$\square$
Marijuana (5+)		Any	0	1,500	NS	0.08	
	*	2.51g	0	1,500	NS	0.5	
		10.01g	0	2,500	NS	1	
Methamphetamine (5+)	*	Any	0	25,000	1	3	$\square$
		15.0g	0	200,000	4	15	$\square$
		100.0g	0	200,000	6	30	$\square$
Ecstasy (MDMA) (1)	*	Any	0	25,000	1	3	

NS=Not specified

No Yes
--------



# **Indiana**



### **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

		Selected ill	icit drugs		Selected club drugs			
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	II	IV	NSch	I	III
Indiana	5	I	II	II	IV	II	I	III

NSch=Not scheduled

#### **Sale Penalties**

★ = Quantity/trigger combinat	tion contain	ns "standard retail amount"	■ Fine		Years of impr	isonment	Increased penalties for subsequent violations
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	11010110110
Cocaine (2)	*	Any	0	10,000	NS	10	
		3.0g	0	10,000	NS	30	
Marijuana (3)	*	Any	0	5,000	NS	1	
		30.01g	0	10,000	NS	1.5	
		4535.92g <sup>†</sup>	0	10,000	NS	8	
Methamphetamine (1)	*	Any	0	10,000	NS	10	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (1)	*	Any	0	10,000	NS	10	

†Converted from lbs NS=Not specified

**Different Sale Penalties for Crack** 

No Yes [

# **Indiana**

A A     1		
Medical	Mari	luana

No 🗸	Yes	If yes, what type?				
		Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

### **Possession Penalties**

= Quantity/trigger combination contains "standard retail amount"  Fine  Years of imprisonment							ı	Increased penalties for subsequent violations
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum		
Cocaine (2)	*	Any	0	10,000	NS	1.5	T	
		3.0g	0	10,000	NS	4		
Marijuana (2)	*	Any	0	5,000	NS	1		
		30.01g	0	10,000	NS	1.5		
Methamphetamine (1)	*	Any	0	10,000	NS	1.5		
Ecstasy (MDMA) (1)	*	Any	0	10,000	NS	1.5		

NS=Not specified

|--|

## **Iowa**



## **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### Substance

		Selected ill	icit drugs		Selected clu	b drugs		
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	II	IV	NSch	I	III
Iowa	5	I	II	=	IV	NSch	I	NSch

NSch=Not scheduled

### **Sale Penalties**

= Quantity/trigger combinat	tion contai	ns "standard retail amount"	Fine		Years of impris	onment	Increased penalties for subsequent violations
							violations
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (3)	*	Any	1,000	50,000	3.33 <sup>m</sup>	10	
		500.01g	5,000	100,000	8.33 <sup>m</sup>	25	Image: Control of the
		5000.0g**	0	1,000,000	16.67 <sup>m</sup>	50	Image: Control of the
Marijuana (4)	*	Any	750	7,500	NS	5	
		50000.0g**	1,000	50,000	NS	10	
		100000.0g**	5,000	100,000	NS	25	
Methamphetamine (3)		Any	1,000	50,000	3.33 <sup>m</sup>	10	
	*	5.01g	5,000	100,000	8.33 <sup>m</sup>	25	
		5000.0g**	0	1,000,000	16.67 <sup>m</sup>	50	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (1)	*	Any	1,000	50,000	3.33 <sup>m</sup>	10	

\*\*Converted from kg Mandatory Minimum NS=Not specified

**Different Sale Penalties for Crack** 

No



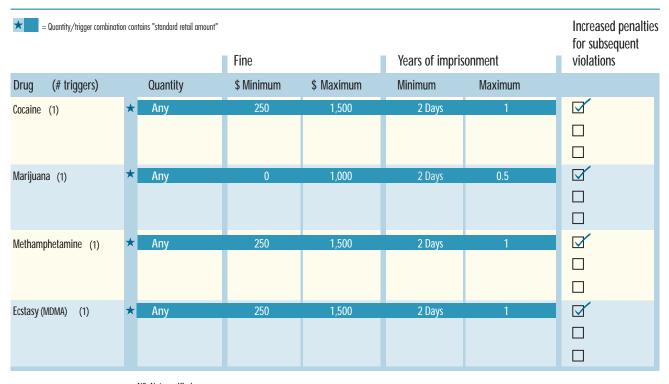


# **Iowa**

A A     1		•
Medical	Marı	Juana

No 📗	Yes 🗸	If yes, what type?				
		Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

#### **Possession Penalties**



NS=Not specified

Different Possession Penalties for Crack No Yes

## **Kansas**



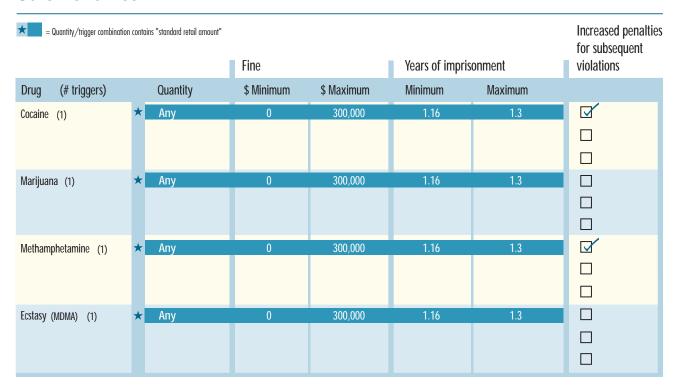
### **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

		Selected ill	icit drugs		Selected clu	b drugs		
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	II	IV	NSch	I	III
Kansas	5	I	II	II	IV	IV	I	NSch

NSch=Not scheduled

### **Sale Penalties**



Different So	ıle Pena	lties for	· Crack
--------------	----------	-----------	---------

No Yes



## **Kansas**

### Medical Marijuana

No 🗸	Yes	If yes, what type?				
		Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

### **Possession Penalties**



NS=Not specified

Different Possession Penalties for Crack	No 🗸	Yes	
Different i 0336331011 i channes for Crack	- 10		ı



# Kentucky



### **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

		Selected ill	icit drugs		Selected clu	b drugs		
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	Ш	IV	NSch	I	Ш
Kentucky	5	I	II	NSch	NSch	NSch	NSch	NSch

NSch=Not scheduled

#### **Sale Penalties**

★ = Quantity/trigger combinat	tion contai	ins "standard retail amount"	Fine		Years of impri	sonment	Increased penalties for subsequent violations
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (1)	*	Any	1,000	10,000	5	10	
Marijuana (3)	*	Any 226.80g*** 2267.96g†	0 1,000 1,000	500 10,000 10,000	NS 1 5	1 5 10	
Methamphetamine (1)	*	Any	1,000	10,000	5	10	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (0)		NS	0	0	NS	NS	

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>Converted from oz †Converted from lbs NS=Not specified

**Different Sale Penalties for Crack** 

No 🔽

Yes



# Kentucky

Medical	Mari	iuana
Micaica	. <i>1</i>	Journa

No Yes	If yes, what type?				
	Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

#### **Possession Penalties**



NS=Not specified

**Different Possession Penalties for Crack** 



# Louisiana



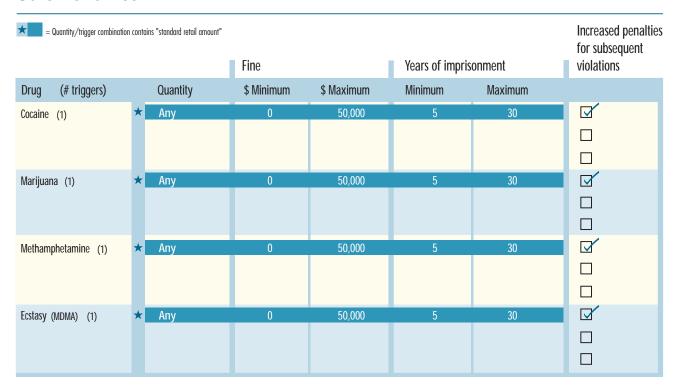
## **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

### **Substance**

		Selected ill	icit drugs		Selected club drugs			
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	Ш	IV	NSch	I	Ш
Louisiana	5	I	II	II	IV	II	I	III

NSch=Not scheduled

### **Sale Penalties**



Different Sale Penalties for Crack	No 🗸	Yes
------------------------------------	------	-----

# Louisiana

AA I I		•
Medical	Mari	luana

No 🔃	Yes 🗸	If yes, what type?						
		Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity			

### **Possession Penalties**

★ = Quantity/trigger combinat	Increased penalties for subsequent violations						
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	Fine \$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Years of impri	Maximum	1.0.0.0
Cocaine (4)	*	Any	0	5,000	NS	5	
Costamo (1)		28.0g	50,000	150,000	10	60	_ ☑′
		200.0g	100,000	350,000	20	60	
Marijuana (3)	*	Any	0	500	NS	0.5	
		27215.52g†	50,000	100,000	10	60	$\square$
		907184.0g <sup>†</sup>	100,000	400,000	20	80	$\square$
Methamphetamine (4)	*	Any	0	5,000	NS	5	<b>☑</b>
		28.0g	50,000	150,000	10	60	<b>☑</b>
		200.0g	100,000	350,000	20	60	<b>☑</b>
Ecstasy (MDMA) (1)	*	Any	0	5,000	NS	10	

 $^{\dagger}$ Converted from Ibs NS=Not specified

<b>Different Possession Penalties for Crac</b>
--

No Yes
--------



## Maine



## **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

		Selected ill	icit drugs		Selected club drugs			
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	II	IV	NSch	I	III
Maine	4	Z*	W	W	W	NSch	NSch	NSch

NSch=Not scheduled \*Hashish is scheduled differently than marijuana (Hashish=X). Note: Maine classifies controlled substances based on penalty categories -- Schedules W-Z.

#### **Sale Penalties**

= Quantity/trigger combination contains "standard retail amount"  Fine  Years of imprisonment							Increased penalties for subsequent violations
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (2)	*	Any	0	20,000	NS	10	
		112.0g	0	50,000	NS	40	
Marijuana (3)	*	Any	0	2,000	NS	1	
		453.59g†	0	5,000	NS	5	$\square$
		9071.84g†	0	20,000	NS	10	
Methamphetamine (2)	*	Any	0	20,000	NS	10	
		100.0g	0	50,000	NS	40	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (0)		NS	0	0	NS	NS	

 $^{\dagger}\text{Converted from Ibs} \hspace{1.5cm} \text{NS=Not specified}$ 

**Different Sale Penalties for Crack** 

No

Yes





# Maine

<b>Medical Ma</b>	riju	ana								
No Yes		If yes, what type?								
		Therapeutic resear	ch program	Rescheduling	Physician pre	scription	Medical nec	essity		
Possession F	Pen	alties								
★ ■ Quantity/trigger combine	ation conta	ins "standard retail amount"	Fine		Years of impri	sonment	for	reased penaltie subsequent lations		
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum				
Cocaine (2)	*	Any	0	2,000	NS	1				
		14.0g	0	20,000	NS	10				
Marijuana (2)		Any	200	400	NS	NS	$\square$			
	*	Any	0	1,000	NS	0.5				
Methamphetamine (2)	*	Any	0	5,000	NS	5				
		14.0g	0	20,000	NS	10				
Ecstasy (MDMA) (0)		NS	0	0	NS	NS				
		S=Not specified ote: Two "Any" categorie	s are specified for mari	ijuana possession. The firs	st category (i.e., \$200 mi	nimum fine) applies t	o "any usable am	ount".		
Different Possession Penalties for Crack No Yes										

# Maryland



## **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

		Selected ill	icit drugs		Selected club drugs			
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	II	IV	NSch	I	III
Maryland	5	I	II	II	IV	NSch	I	NSch

NSch=Not scheduled

### **Sale Penalties**

★ Quantity/trigger combinat	Increased penalties for subsequent violations						
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (2)	*	Any	0	25,000	NS	20	
		448.0g	0	100,000	5 <sup>m</sup>	20	$\square$
Marijuana (2)	*	Any	0	15,000	NS	5	
		22679.6g <sup>†</sup>	0	100,000	5 <sup>m</sup>	5	$\square$
Methamphetamine (2)	*	Any	0	15,000	NS	5	
		448.0g	0	100,000	5 <sup>m</sup>	5	$\square$
Ecstasy (MDMA) (1)	*	Any	0	15,000	NS	5	

<sup>†</sup>Converted from lbs Mandatory Minimum NS=Not specified

**Different Sale Penalties for Crack** 

No



# Maryland

AA I•		
Medica	Marı	luana

No Yes	If yes, what type?				
	Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

### **Possession Penalties**

= Quantity/trigger combinat	= Quantity/trigger combination contains "standard retail amount"									
			Fine		Years of impri	isonment		violations		
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum				
Cocaine (2)	*	Any	0	25,000	NS	4		$\square$		
		28.0g	0	50,000	NS	25		$\square$		
Marijuana (3)	*	Any	0	1,000	NS	1				
		5000.0g**	0	10,000	NS	10		$\square$		
		45000.0g**	0	50,000	NS	25		$\square$		
Methamphetamine (2)	*	Any	0	25,000	NS	4		$\square$		
		28.0g	0	50,000	NS	25		$\square$		
Ecstasy (MDMA) (1)	*	Any	0	25,000	NS	4		$\square$		

<sup>\*\*</sup>Converted from kg NS=Not specified

**Different Possession Penalties for Crack** 

No		Yes	
----	--	-----	--



## **Massachusetts**



## **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

		Selected ill	icit drugs		Selected clu	b drugs		
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	II	IV	NSch	I	III
Massachusetts	5	D	В	В	A	A	В	A

NSch=Not scheduled Note: Massachusetts classifies controlled substances based on penalty categories — Classes A-E.

#### **Sale Penalties**

★ Quantity/trigger combinat	Increased penaltie for subsequent violations						
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (5+)	*	Any	1,000	10,000	1 <sup>m</sup>	10	
		14.0g	2,500	25,000	3 <sup>m</sup>	15	
		28.0g	5,000	50,000	5 <sup>m</sup>	20	
Marijuana (5+)	*	Any	500	5,000	NS	2	
		22679.6g <sup>†</sup>	500	10,000	1 <sup>m</sup>	15	
		45359.2g <sup>†</sup>	2,500	25,000	3 <sup>m</sup>	15	
Methamphetamine (1)	*	Any	1,000	10,000	1 <sup>m</sup>	10	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (1)	*	Any	1,000	10,000	NS	10	

<sup>†</sup>Converted from lbs Mandatory Minimum NS=Not specified

**Different Sale Penalties for Crack** 

No Yes

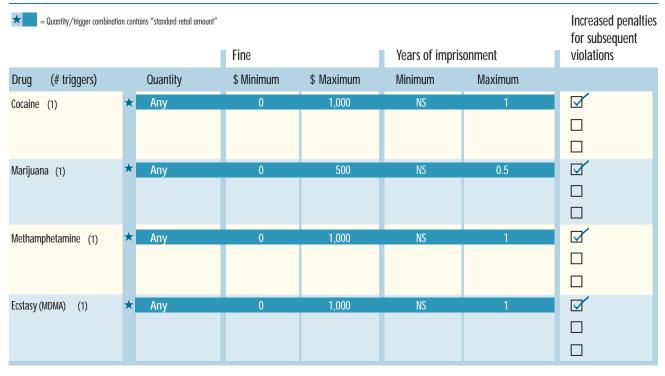


## **Massachusetts**

A A     1		•
Medical	l Mari	luana

No 🔃	Yes 🗸	If yes, what type?				
		Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

### **Possession Penalties**



NS=Not specified

**Different Possession Penalties for Crack** 

No Yes
--------



# Michigan



## **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

Selected illicit drugs					Selected clu	b drugs		
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	=	IV	NSch	I	III
Michigan	5	I	II	II	IV	I	NSch	III

NSch=Not scheduled

### **Sale Penalties**

★ = Quantity/trigger combinati	Increased penalties for subsequent violations						
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (4)	*	Any	0	25,000	1	20	
		50.0g	0	0	10	20	
		225.0g	0	0	20	30	$\square$
Marijuana (3)	*	Any	0	20,000	NS	4	
		5000.0g**	0	500,000	NS	7	
		45000.0g**	0	10,000,000	NS	15	
Methamphetamine (1)	*	Any	0	10,000	NS	7	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (0)		NS	0	0	NS	NS	

<sup>\*\*</sup>Converted from kg NS=Not specified

**Different Sale Penalties for Crack** 

No Yes



# Michigan

A A     1 •		•
Medical	l Mari	Juana

No Yes	If yes, what type?				
	Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

### **Possession Penalties**

★ Quantity/trigger combinat	★ ■ = Quantity/trigger combination contains "standard retail amount"      Fine      Years of imprisonment							
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum		
Cocaine (5+)	*	Any	0	25,000	NS	4	$\square$	
		25.0g	0	0	1	4	$\square$	
		50.0g	0	0	10	20	$\square$	
Marijuana (1)	*	Any	0	2,000	NS	1		
Methamphetamine (1)	*	Any	0	2,000	NS	2	$\square$	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (0)		NS	0	0	NS	NS		

NS=Not specified

Different Possession Penalties for Crack	No		Yes
--	----	--	-----

## Minnesota



## **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

Selected illicit drugs				Selected club drugs				
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	II	IV	NSch	I	III
Minnesota	5	I	II	II	I	III	NSch	NSch

NSch=Not scheduled

### **Sale Penalties**

★ Quantity/trigger combinat	ion contai	ins "standard retail amount"	Fine		Years of impr	isonment	Increased penaltie for subsequent violations
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (3)	*	Any	0	250,000	NS	20	
		3.0g	0	500,000	NS	25	$\square$
		10.0g	0	1,000,000	NS	30	
Marijuana (4)	*	Any	0	10,000	NS	5	
		5000.0g**	0	250,000	NS	20	
		25000.0g**	0	500,000	NS	25	
Methamphetamine (3)		Any	0	100,000	NS	15	$\square$
		3.0g	0	500,000	NS	25	$\square$
	*	10.0g	0	1,000,000	NS	30	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (0)		NS	0	0	NS	NS	

**Different Sale Penalties for Crack** 

No Yes



# Minnesota

Modical	Marii	IIIABA
Medical	i <i>i</i> viai i	Juana

No 🔃	Yes 🔽	If yes, what type?				
		Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

### **Possession Penalties**

★ = Quantity/trigger combinat	= Quantity/trigger combination contains "standard retail amount"  Fine  Years of imprisonment							
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum		
Cocaine (4)	*	Any	0	10,000	NS	5	$\square$	
		3.0g	0	250,000	NS	20	$\square$	
		6.0g	0	500,000	NS	25	$\square$	
Marijuana (5+)		Any	0	200	NS	NS		
	*	Any	0	10,000	NS	5	$\square$	
		10000.0g**	0	250,000	NS	20		
Methamphetamine (4)		Any	0	10,000	NS	5	$\square$	
		3.0g	0	250,000	NS	20	$\square$	
	*	6.0g	0	500,000	NS	25		
Ecstasy (MDMA) (0)		NS	0	0	NS	NS		

<sup>\*\*</sup>Converted from kg NS=Not specified
Note: Possession of a "small" amount of marijuana is punishable by a fine only.

**Different Possession Penalties for Crack** 

No Yes



# Mississippi



## **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

Selected illicit drugs				Selected club drugs				
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	Ш	IV	NSch	I	III
Mississippi	5	I	II	II	IV	NSch	I	NSch

NSch=Not scheduled

### **Sale Penalties**

★ Quantity/trigger combina	Increased penaltie for subsequent violations						
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (1)	*	Any	5,000	1,000,000	NS	30	
Marijuana (3)	*	Any	0	3,000	NS	3	
		28.38g <sup>†</sup>	0	30,000	NS	20	$\square$
		1000.0g**	5,000	1,000,000	NS	30	
Methamphetamine (1)	*	Any	5,000	1,000,000	NS	30	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (1)	*	Any	5,000	1,000,000	NS	30	

 $^{\dagger}$  Converted from lbs  $\phantom{a}$  \*\*Converted from kg  $\phantom{a}$  NS=Not specified

**Different Sale Penalties for Crack** 

No Yes



# Mississippi

Medica	Marri	
Medica	i <i>M</i> ari	Juana

No Yes	If yes, what type?				
	Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

### **Possession Penalties**

★ Quantity/trigger combinati	on cont	ains "standard retail amount"	Fine		Years of impris	conment	Increased penalties for subsequent violations
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (5+)		Any	0	10,000	1	4	$\square$
	*	0.1g	0	50,000	2	8	$\square$
		2.0g	0	250,000	4	16	
Marijuana (5+)	*	Any	100	250	NS	NS	
		30.01g	0	3,000	NS	3	
		250.0g	0	50,000	2	8	
Methamphetamine (5+)		Any	0	10,000	1	4	$\square$
		0.1g	0	50,000	2	8	$\square$
		2.0g	0	250,000	4	16	$\square$
Ecstasy (MDMA) (5+)		Any	0	10,000	1	4	
	*	0.1g	0	50,000	2	8	
		2.0g	0	250,000	4	16	$\square$

NS=Not specified

Note: The trigger level that contains the standard retail amount for possession of methamphetamine is not one of the first three levels captured in this report.

Different	<b>Possession</b>	Panalties	for Cr	ack
IMITERENT	POSSESSION	Penomes	IOI V.II	. 16 K

No Yes



## Missouri



## **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

		Selected ill	icit drugs		Selected clu	b drugs		
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	II	IV	NSch	I	III
Missouri	5	I	II	II	IV	NSch	I	IV

NSch=Not scheduled

### **Sale Penalties**

★ Quantity/trigger combinat	ion contair	ns "standard retail amount"	Fine		Years of impr	isonment	Increased penalties for subsequent violations
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (3)	*	Any	0	0	5	15	
		150.0g	0	0	10	Life	
		450.0g	0	0	10	Life	
Marijuana (4)		Any	0	5,000	NS	7	
	*	5.0g	0	0	5	15	
		30000.0g**	0	0	10	Life	
Methamphetamine (3)	*	Any	0	0	5	15	
		30.0g	0	0	10	Life	
		90.0g	0	0	10	Life	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (1)	*	Any	0	0	5	15	

<sup>\*\*</sup>Converted from kg NS=Not specified

**Different Sale Penalties for Crack** 

No



# Missouri

Med	dica	Mo	ırij	uana
No [		Yes		If yes,

If yes, what type?				
Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

### **Possession Penalties**

★ Quantity/trigger combinat	Increased penalties for subsequent violations						
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (3)	*	Any	0	5,000	NS	7	
		150.0g	0	0	5	15	
		450.0g	0	0	10	Life	
Marijuana (4)	*	Any	0	1,000	NS	1	
		35.0g	0	5,000	NS	7	
		30000.0g**	0	0	5	15	
Methamphetamine (4)	*	Any	0	5,000	NS	7	
		30.0g	0	0	5	15	
		90.0g	0	0	10	Life	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (1)	*	Any	0	5,000	NS	7	

<sup>\*\*</sup>Converted from kg  $\,$  NS=Not specified

Different Possession Penalties for Crack No Yes

## **Montana**



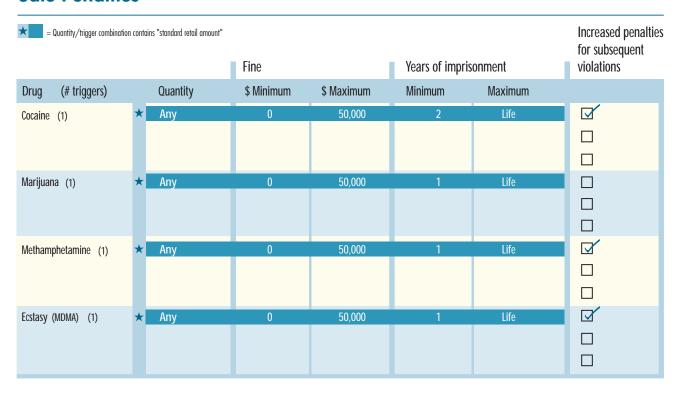
### **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

		Selected ill	icit drugs		Selected clu	b drugs		
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	Ш	IV	NSch	I	III
Montana	5	I	II	II	IV	NSch	I	NSch

NSch=Not scheduled

#### **Sale Penalties**



	Diff	erent	Sale	Pena	lties <sup>†</sup>	for	Crac
--	------	-------	------	------	--------------------	-----	------

No Yes



## **Montana**

M	ed	ical	Mari	juana
		100	<i>1</i> <b>1 1 1 1</b>	Joanna

No Yes	If yes, what type?				
	Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

### **Possession Penalties**



NS=Not specified

Different	<b>Possession</b>	Penalties	for Crac	٠L
Dillereili	LO226221011	renames	ioi Ciu	- 1

No 🗸	Yes
------	-----



# Nebraska



## **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

		Selected ill	icit drugs		Selected clu	b drugs		
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	Ш	IV	NSch	I	III
Nebraska	5	I	II	=	IV	I	I	NSch

NSch=Not scheduled

### **Sale Penalties**

★ = Quantity/trigger combinat	ion contai	ns "standard retail amount"	Fine		Years of impris	sonment	Increased penalties for subsequent violations
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (4)	*	Any	0	0	1	50	
		10.0g	0	0	3 <sup>m</sup>	50	
		28.0g	0	0	5 <sup>m</sup>	50	
Marijuana (1)	*	Any	0	25,000	1	20	
Methamphetamine (4)	*	Any	0	25,000	1	20	
		99.22g***	0	0	1	50	
		198.45g***	0	0	3 <sup>m</sup>	50	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (1)	*	Any	0	25,000	1	20	

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>Converted from oz  $\ ^{m}$  Mandatory Minimum

**Different Sale Penalties for Crack** 

No Yes \_\_\_



# Nebraska

AA I I	A A	•
Medical	Mari	Juana

No Yes	If yes, what type?				
	Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

### **Possession Penalties**

★ Quantity/trigger combin	ation conta	ains "standard retail amount	Fine		Years of impr	isonment	Increased penalties for subsequent violations
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (1)	*	Any	0	10,000	NS	5	
Marijuana (3)	*	Any	0	100	NS	NS	
		28.63g***	0	500	NS	0.02	
		453.59g <sup>†</sup>	0	10,000	NS	5	
Methamphetamine (1)	*	Any	0	10,000	NS	5	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (1)	*	Any	0	10,000	NS	5	

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>Converted from oz  $^{\dagger}$ Converted from lbs  $^{NS=Not}$  specified

**Different Possession Penalties for Crack** 

No Yes

# Nevada



### **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

Selected illicit drugs				Selected clu	b drugs			
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	II	IV	NSch	I	III
Nevada	5	I	I	II	IV	I	I	NSch

NSch=Not scheduled

### **Sale Penalties**

★ ■ Quantity/trigger combinat	ion contaiı	ns "standard retail amount"	Fine		Years of impris	onment	Increased penalties for subsequent violations
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (4)	*	Any	0	20,000	1	6	
		28.0g	0	50,000	1	5	
		200.0g	0	100,000	2	10	
Marijuana (4)	*	Any	0	20,000	1	6	
		45359.2g <sup>†</sup>	0	25,000	1	5	
		907184.0g <sup>†</sup>	0	50,000	2	10	
Methamphetamine (4)	*	Any	0	20,000	1	6	<b>1</b>
		28.0g	0	50,000	1	5	
		200.0g	0	100,000	2	10	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (4)	*	Any	0	20,000	1	6	
		4.0g	0	50,000	1	6	
		14.0g	0	100,000	2	15	

†Converted from lbs

Different	Sale	Penaltic	es for	Crack

No Yes

0

# Nevada

		_
Medical	Mari	iuana

No Yes	If yes, what type?				
	Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

### **Possession Penalties**

= Quantity/trigger combinat	Increased penalties for subsequent						
			Fine		Years of impris	sonment	violations
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (4)	*	Any	0	5,000	1	4	
		28.0g	0	50,000	1	5	
		200.0g	0	100,000	2	10	
Marijuana (4)	*	Any	0	5,000	1	4	
		45359.2g <sup>†</sup>	0	25,000	1	5	
		907184.0g <sup>†</sup>	0	50,000	2	10	
Methamphetamine (4)	*	Any	0	5,000	1	4	
		28.0g	0	50,000	1	5	
		200.0g	0	100,000	2	10	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (4)	*	Any	0	5,000	1	4	
		4.0g	0	50,000	1	6	
		14.0g	0	100,000	2	15	

†Converted from lbs

<b>Different Possession</b>	<b>Penalties</b>	for	Cracl
-----------------------------	------------------	-----	-------

No Yes



# **New Hampshire**



### **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

		Selected ill	icit drugs		Selected clu	b drugs		
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	Ш	IV	NSch	I	III
New Hampshire	5	I	II	II	I	II	NSch	III

NSch=Not scheduled

#### **Sale Penalties**

= Quantity/trigger combinatio	Increased penalties for subsequent violations						
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (3)	*	Any	0	100,000	NS	7	
		14.18g***	0	300,000	NS	20	
		141.75g***	0	500,000	NS	30	$\square$
Marijuana (3)	*	Any	0	25,000	NS	3	
		28.35g***	0	100,000	NS	7	
		2267.96g <sup>†</sup>	0	300,000	NS	20	
Methamphetamine (2)	*	Any	0	100,000	NS	7	
		28.35g***	0	300,000	NS	20	$\square$
Ecstasy (MDMA) (0)		NS	0	0	NS	NS	

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>Converted from oz †Converted from lbs NS=Not specified

**Different Sale Penalties for Crack** 

No



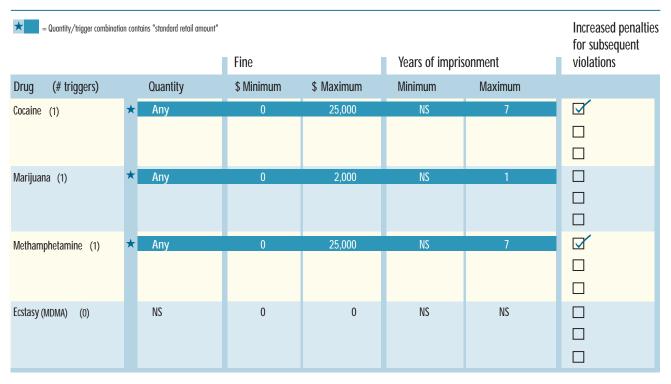


# **New Hampshire**

### Medical Marijuana

No 🔃	Yes 🗸	If yes, what type?				
		Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

#### **Possession Penalties**



NS=Not specified

**Different Possession Penalties for Crack** 

No 🔍	Ye	s
------	----	---



# **New Jersey**



### **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

		Selected ill	icit drugs		Selected clu	b drugs		
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	II	IV	NSch	I	Ш
New Jersey	5	<b> </b> *	II	II	IV	NSch	I	III

NSch=Not scheduled \*Hashish is scheduled differently than marijuana (Hashish=NSch).

### **Sale Penalties**

★ = Quantity/trigger combinat	ion contair	ns "standard retail amount"	Fine		Years of impri	sonment	Increased penalties for subsequent violations
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (3)	*	Any	0	75,000	3	5	
		14.18g***	0	150,000	5	10	
		141.75g***	0	500,000	10	20	
Marijuana (4)	*	Any	0	10,000	NS	1.5	
		28.35g***	0	25,000	3	5	
		2267.96g <sup>†</sup>	0	150,000	5	10	
Methamphetamine (3)	*	Any	0	75,000	3	5	
		14.18g***	0	150,000	5	10	
		141.75g***	0	300,000	10	20	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (1)	*	Any	0	25,000	3	5	

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>Converted from oz †Converted from lbs NS=Not specified

**Different Sale Penalties for Crack** 

No Yes

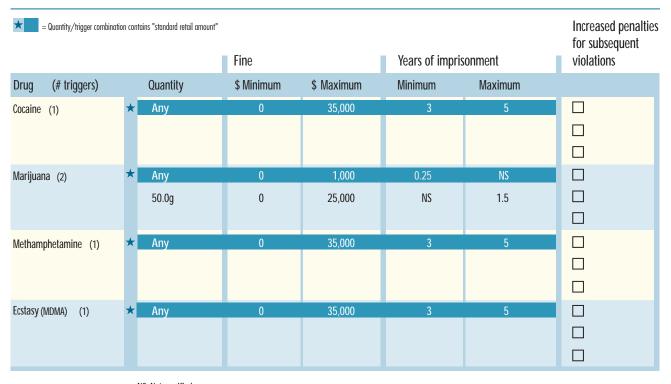
0

# **New Jersey**

AA I I		•
Medical	Mari	Juana

No 📗	Yes 🗸	If yes, what type?				
		Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

#### **Possession Penalties**



NS=Not specified

Different Possession Penalties for Crack



# **New Mexico**



## **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

		Selected ill	icit drugs		Selected clu	b drugs		
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	II	IV	NSch	I	III
New Mexico	5	I	II	II	NSch	NSch	NSch	NSch

NSch=Not scheduled

### **Sale Penalties**

★ = Quantity/trigger combinat	Increased penalties for subsequent violations						
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (1)	*	Any	0	10,000	NS	9	
Marijuana (2)	*	Any 45359.2g <sup>†</sup>	0	5,000 5,000	NS NS	1.5 3	
Methamphetamine (1)	*	Any	0	5,000	NS	3	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (0)		NS	0	0	NS	NS	

 $^{\dagger}$ Converted from lbs NS=Not specified

**Different Sale Penalties for Crack** 

No Yes

0

# **New Mexico**

A A     1		•
Medical	Mari	luana

No 📗	Yes 🗸	If yes, what type?				
		Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

### **Possession Penalties**

★ Quantity/trigger combinat	sonment	Increased penalties for subsequent violations					
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (1)	*	Any	0	5,000	NS	1.5	
Marijuana (3)	*	Any 28.35g*** 226.80g***	50 100 0	100 1,000 5,000	NS NS NS	0.04 0.99 1.5	
Methamphetamine (1)	*	Any	0	5,000	NS	1.5	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (0)		NS	0	0	NS	NS	

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>Converted from oz NS=Not specified

Different Possession Penalties for Crack

No Yes

# **New York**



## **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

		Selected ill	icit drugs		Selected club drugs			
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	II	IV	NSch	I	III
New York	5	I	II	II	IV	NSch	I	III

NSch=Not scheduled

### **Sale Penalties**

★ Quantity/trigger combinat	Increased penalties for subsequent violations						
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (3)	*	Any	0	30,000	NS	25	
		14.18g***	0	50,000	3	Life	
		56.70g***	0	100,000	15	Life	
Marijuana (4)	*	Any	0	1,000	NS	1	
		25.0g	0	5,000	NS	4	
		113.40g***	0	5,000	NS	7	
Methamphetamine (3)		Any	0	5,000	NS	7	
	*	3.54g***	0	30,000	NS	25	
		14.18g***	0	50,000	3	Life	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (3)	*	Any	0	5,000	NS	7	
		1.0g	0	30,000	NS	25	
		5.0g	0	50,000	3	Life	

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>Converted from oz NS=Not specified

Different S	Sale Pena	ties for	Crack
-------------	-----------	----------	-------

No Yes



# **New York**

AA I I		•
Medical	Mari	Iuana

No 📗	Yes 🔽	If yes, what type?				
		Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

### **Possession Penalties**

= Quantity/trigger combination contains "standard retail amount"  Fine  Years of imprisonment							Increased penalties for subsequent violations
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (5+)		Any	0	1,000	NS	1	
	*	0.5g*	0	5,000	NS	7	
		3.54g***	0	15,000	NS	15	
Marijuana (5+)	*	Any	0	100	NS	NS	
		25.0g	0	500	NS	0.25	
		56.70g***	0	1,000	NS	1	
Methamphetamine (3)	*	Any	0	1,000	NS	1	
		14.18g***	0	15,000	NS	15	
		56.70g***	0	50,000	3	Life	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (4)	*	Any	0	1,000	NS	1	
		1.0g	0	15,000	NS	15	
		5.0g	0	30,000	NS	25	

\*Converted from mg \*\*\*Converted from oz NS=Not specified

**Different Possession Penalties for Crack** 

No Yes



# **North Carolina**



### **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

		Selected ill	icit drugs		Selected clu	b drugs		
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	II	IV	NSch	I	III
North Carolina	6	VI	II	II	IV	IV	I	III

NSch=Not scheduled

### **Sale Penalties**

★ Quantity/trigger combinat	onment	Increased penalties for subsequent violations					
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (4)	*	Any	0	0	0.83	1.33	
		28.0g	50,000	0	2.92	3.5	
		200.0g	100,000	0	5.83	7	
Marijuana (5+)	*	Any	0	0	0.42	0.67	
		4535.92g†	5,000	0	2.08	2.5	
		22679.6g†	25,000	0	2.91	3.5	
Methamphetamine (4)	*	Any	0	0	0.83	1.33	
		28.0g	50,000	0	5.83	7	
		200.0g	100,000	0	7.5	9.75	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (4)	*	Any	0	0	0.83	1.33	
		28.0g	50,000	0	2.91	3.5	
		200.0g	100,000	0	5.83	7	

†Converted from lbs

Different S	ale Pena	Ities for	Crack
-------------	----------	-----------	-------

No Yes



# **North Carolina**

AA	A A	•
Medical	<i>M</i> arii	ıuana

No Yes	If yes, what type?				
	Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

### **Possession Penalties**

★ = Quantity/trigger combinati	Commy, magair community standard form annual standa									
			Fine		Years of impris	onment	violations			
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum				
Cocaine (4)	*	Any	0	0	0.33	0.67				
		28.0g	50,000	0	2.92	3.5				
		200.0g	100,000	0	5.83	7				
Marijuana (5+)	*	Any	0	200	1 day	0.03				
		14.18g***	0	0	1 day	0.12				
		42.52g***	0	0	0.33	0.67				
Methamphetamine (4)	*	Any	0	0	0.33	0.67				
		28.0g	50,000	0	5.83	7				
		200.0g	100,000	0	7.5	9.75				
Ecstasy (MDMA) (4)	*	Any	0	0	0.33	0.67				
		28.0g	50,000	0	2.91	3.5				
		200.0g	100,000	0	5.83	7				

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>Converted from oz

**Different Possession Penalties for Crack** 

No Yes



# **North Dakota**



### **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

		Selected ill	icit drugs		Selected clu	b drugs		
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	II	IV	NSch	I	III
North Dakota	5	I	II	II	I	NSch	I	NSch

NSch=Not scheduled

### **Sale Penalties**

★ Quantity/trigger combinat	Increased penalties for subsequent violations						
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (2)	*	Any	0	10,000	1	20	
		500.0g	0	0	30	Life	
Marijuana (2)	*	Any	0	10,000	NS	10	
		45360.0g**	0	10,000	NS	20	
Methamphetamine (1)	*	Any	0	10,000	1	20	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (1)	*	Any	0	10,000	0.67	10	

\*\*Converted from kg

Different Sale Penalties for Crack	No 🔃	Yes 🗸
------------------------------------	------	-------

# **North Dakota**

	AA ar wii r r ar a
Medical	Marijuano

No 🔽	Yes	If yes, what type?				
		Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

### **Possession Penalties**

★ Quantity/trigger combine	Increased penalties for subsequent violations						
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (2)	*	Any	0	5,000	NS	5	
		500.0g	0	5,000	NS	10	
Marijuana (3)	*	Any	0	1,000	NS	0.08	
		14.18g	0	2,000	NS	1	
		28.35g	0	5,000	NS	5	
Methamphetamine (1)	*	Any	0	5,000	NS	5	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (1)	*	Any	0	5,000	NS	5	

NS=Not specified

Different Possession Penalties for Crack	No
--	----

For more information visit our website: www.andrews.edu/BHSC/ImpacTeen-IllicitDrugTeam

Yes 🗸

# **Ohio**



### **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

		Selected illicit drugs			Selected club drugs			
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	II	IV	NSch	I	III
Ohio	5	I	II	II	IV	NSch	I	NSch

NSch=Not scheduled

### **Sale Penalties**

★ = Quantity/trigger combination	on contai	ns "standard retail amount"	Fine		Years of impris	onment	Increased penalties for subsequent violations
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (5+)	*	Any	0	2,500	0.5	1	
		5.0g	0	5,000	0.5	1.5	
		10.0g	0	10,000	1 <sup>m</sup>	5	
Marijuana (5+)	*	Any	0	2,500	0.5	1	
		200.0g	0	5,000	0.5	1.5	
		1000.0g	0	10,000	NS	5	
Methamphetamine (5+)		Any	0	5,000	NS	1.5	
	*	3.0g	0	10,000	1 <sup>m</sup>	5	
		15.0g	0	15,000	2 <sup>m</sup>	8	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (5+)	*	Any	0	5,000	NS	1.5	
		30.0g	0	10,000	1 <sup>m</sup>	5	
		150.0g	0	15,000	2 <sup>m</sup>	8	

Different Sale Penalties for Crack	No Yes 🗸	
------------------------------------	----------	--

For more information visit our website:

www.andrews.edu/BHSC/ImpacTeen-IllicitDrugTeam

# Ohio

Medical Marijuano	Med	ical	Mari	juanc
-------------------	-----	------	------	-------

No Yes	If yes, what type?				
	Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

### **Possession Penalties**

★ Quantity/trigger combination contains "standard retail amount"							Increased penalties for subsequent
			Fine		Years of impris	sonment	violations
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (5+)	*	Any	0	2,500	0.5	1	
		5.0g	0	5,000	0.5	1.5	
		25.0g	0	10,000	1 <sup>m</sup>	5	
Marijuana (5+)	*	Any	0	100	NS	NS	
		100.0g	0	250	NS	0.08	
		200.0g	0	2,500	0.5	1	
Methamphetamine (5+)		Any	0	2,500	NS	1	
	*	3.0g	0	10,000	1	5	
		15.0g	0	15,000	2 <sup>m</sup>	8	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (5+)	*	Any	0	2,500	NS	1	
		30.0g	0	10,000	1	5	
		150.0g	0	15,000	2 <sup>m</sup>	8	

NS=Not specified

Different Possession Penalties for Crack	No		
--	----	--	--

For more information visit our website:	0
www.andrews.edu/BHSC/ImpacTeen-IllicitDrugTeam	U

Yes 🗸

# **Oklahoma**



### **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

		Selected illicit drugs			Selected club drugs			
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	II	IV	NSch	I	III
Oklahoma	5	I	II	II	I	I	NSch	III

NSch=Not scheduled

### **Sale Penalties**

★ Quantity/trigger combinat	ion contai	ns "standard retail amount"	Fine		Years of impris	sonment	Increased penalties for subsequent violations
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (3)	*	Any	0	100,000	5	Life	
		28.0g	25,000	100,000	10	Life	$\square$
		300.0g	100,000	500,000	10	Life	$\square$
Marijuana (3)	*	Any	0	20,000	2	Life	
		11339.8g <sup>†</sup>	25,000	100,000	4	Life	
		453592.0g <sup>†</sup>	100,000	500,000	4	Life	
Methamphetamine (3)	*	Any	0	20,000	2	Life	
		20.0g	25,000	200,000	4	Life	
		200.0g	50,000	500,000	4	Life	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (0)		NS	0	0	NS	NS	

 $^{\dagger}$ Converted from lbs NS=Not specified

**Different Sale Penalties for Crack** 

No Yes

A

# **Oklahoma**

Medi	cal I	Mari	juana

No Yes	If yes, what type?				
	Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

### **Possession Penalties**

= Quantity/trigger combinati	Increased penalties for subsequent					
		Fine		Years of impri	sonment	violations
Drug (# triggers)	Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (3)	<b>★</b> Any	0	0	2	10	
	28.0g	25,000	100,000	10	Life	
	300.0g	100,000	500,000	10	Life	
Marijuana (3)	<b>★</b> Any	0	0	NS	1	
	11339.8g	25,000	100,000	4	Life	
	453592g	100,000	500,000	4	Life	
Methamphetamine (3)	<b>★</b> Any	0	0	2	10	
	20.0g	25,000	200,000	4	Life	
	200.0g	50,000	500,000	4	Life	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (0)	NS	0	0	NS	NS	

NS=Not specified

<b>Different Possession</b>	<b>Penalties</b>	for	Cracl
-----------------------------	------------------	-----	-------

No Yes
--------



# Oregon



### **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

Selected illicit drugs					Selected clu	b drugs		
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	II	IV	NSch	I	Ш
Oregon	5	I	II	II	IV	NSch	I	NSch

NSch=Not scheduled

### **Sale Penalties**

★ Quantity/trigger combinat	ion contai	ns "standard retail amount"	Fine		Years of impr	isonment	Increased penalties for subsequent violations
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (1)	*	Any	0	200,000	NS	10	
Marijuana (1)	*	Any	0	200,000	NS	10	
Methamphetamine (1)	*	Any	0	200,000	NS	10	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (1)	*	Any	0	300,000	NS	20	

NS=Not specified

**Different Sale Penalties for Crack** 

No Yes



# Oregon

Medica	Mari	iuana
.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		

No 🔃	Yes 🗸	If yes, what type?				
		Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

### **Possession Penalties**

= Quantity/trigger combin	ation conto	ains "standard retail amount"			- v		Increased penaltie
			Fine		Years of impr	isonment	violations
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (1)	*	Any	0	100,000	NS	5	
Marijuana (2)	*	Any	500	1,000	NS	NS	
		28.35g***	0	200,000	NS	10	
Methamphetamine (1)	*	Any	0	100,000	NS	5	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (1)	*	Any	0	200,000	NS	10	

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>Converted from oz NS=Not specified

**Different Possession Penalties for Crack** 

No Yes



# Pennsylvania



### **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

		Selected illicit drugs			l illicit drugs Selected club drugs			
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	II	IV	NSch	I	Ш
Pennsylvania	5	I	II	II	NSch	NSch	NSch	NSch

NSch=Not scheduled

### **Sale Penalties**

= Quantity/trigger combination contains "standard retail amount"							Increased penalties for subsequent
			Fine		Years of impris	onment	violations
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (4)	*	Any	0	100,000	NS	10	$\square$
		2.0g	0	5,000	1 <sup>m</sup>	NS	
		10.0g	0	15,000	3 <sup>m</sup>	NS	$\square$
Marijuana (5+)	*	Any	0	15,000	NS	5	
		907.18g <sup>†</sup>	0	5,000	1 <sup>m</sup>	NS	
		4535.92g†	0	15,000	3 <sup>m</sup>	NS	
Methamphetamine (4)		Any	0	100,000	NS	10	
		5.0g	0	15,000	3 <sup>m</sup>	NS	$\square$
	*	10.0g	0	25,000	4 <sup>m</sup>	NS	$\square$
Ecstasy (MDMA) (0)		NS	0	0	NS	NS	

<sup>†</sup>Converted from lbs Mandatory Minimum NS=Not specified

**Different Sale Penalties for Crack** 

No Yes



# Pennsylvania

Medical	Marijuana

No Yes	If yes, what type?				
	Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

### **Possession Penalties**



NS=Not specified

Philodolli i Ossossioni i Chambos for Grack	<b>Different</b>	<b>Possession</b>	<b>Penalties</b>	for	Crack
---	------------------	-------------------	------------------	-----	-------

# **Rhode Island**



### **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

		Selected ill	icit drugs		Selected clu	b drugs		
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	=	IV	NSch	I	III
Rhode Island	5	I	II	II	IV	I	I	III

NSch=Not scheduled

### **Sale Penalties**

= Quantity/trigger combina	tion contai	ns "standard retail amount"	■ Fine		Years of impr	isonment	Increased penaltie for subsequent violations
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (3)	*	Any	3,000	100,000	NS	30	
		28.35g***	10,000	500,000	10	50	$\square$
		1000.0g**	25,000	1,000,000	20	Life	$\square$
Marijuana (3)	*	Any	3,000	100,000	NS	30	
		1000.0g**	10,000	500,000	10	50	
		5000.0g**	25,000	1,000,000	20	Life	
Methamphetamine (1)	*	Any	3,000	100,000	NS	30	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (1)	*	Any	3,000	100,000	NS	30	

**Different Sale Penalties for Crack** 

No Yes



# **Rhode Island**

A A     1	A A	
Medical	Mari	Iuana
		0 0

No 🔃	Yes 🗸	If yes, what type?				
		Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

### **Possession Penalties**

= Quantity/trigger combination contains "standard retail amount"    Fine   Years of imprisonment								
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum		
Cocaine (3)	*	Any	500	5,000	NS	3		
		28.35g***	10,000	500,000	10	50		
		1000.0g**	25,000	1,000,000	20	Life		
Marijuana (3)	*	Any	200	500	NS	1		
		1000.0g**	10,000	500,000	10	50		
		5000.0g**	25,000	1,000,000	20	Life		
Methamphetamine (1)	*	Any	500	5,000	NS	3		
Ecstasy (MDMA) (1)	*	Any	500	5,000	NS	3		

**Different Possession Penalties for Crack** 

No Yes



# South Carolina



### **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

		Selected illi	icit drugs		Selected clu	b drugs		
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	=	IV	NSch	I	III
South Carolina	5	I	II	=	IV	NSch	NSch	NSch

NSch=Not scheduled

### **Sale Penalties**

★ Quantity/trigger combinati	on contai	ns "standard retail amount"	Fine		Years of impris	conment	Increased penaltie for subsequent violations
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (5+)	*	Any	0	25,000	NS	15	
		10.0g	0	25,000	3	10	$\square$
		28.0g	0	50,000	7	25	$\square$
Marijuana (5+)	*	Any	0	5,000	NS	5	
		4535.92g†	0	10,000	1	10	$\square$
		45359.2g <sup>†</sup>	0	25,000	25 <sup>m</sup>	NS	
Methamphetamine (5+)		Any	0	25,000	NS	15	$\square$
	*	10.0g	0	25,000	3	10	
		28.0g	0	50,000	7	25	$\square$
Ecstasy (MDMA) (0)		NS	0	0	NS	NS	

<sup>†</sup>Converted from lbs Mandatory Minimum NS=Not specified

**Different Sale Penalties for Crack** 

No Yes

0

# South Carolina

### Medical Marijuana

No 📗	Yes 🗸	If yes, what type?				
		Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

### **Possession Penalties**

★ Quantity/trigger combina	tion cont	ains "standard retail amount"	Fine		Years of impris	sonment	Increased penalties for subsequent violations
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (2)		Any	0	5,000	NS	2	Image: Control of the
	*	.65g+	0	25,000	NS	15	Image: Control of the
Marijuana (2)	*	Any	100	200	NS	0.08	
		28.0g	0	1,000	NS	5	
Methamphetamine (2)		Any	0	5,000	NS	5	$\square$
	*	1.0g	0	25,000	NS	15	$\square$
Ecstasy (MDMA) (0)		NS	0	0	NS	NS	
		+Converted from grains	NS=Not specified				

**Different Possession Penalties for Crack** 

No Yes

## South Dakota



### **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

	Selected illicit drugs				Selected club drugs			
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	=	IV	NSch	I	III
South Dakota	4	NS*	II	II	IV	III	I	NSch

NSch=Not scheduled \*Hashish is scheduled differently than marijuana (Hashish=I).

#### **Sale Penalties**

★ ■ Quantity/trigger combinat	tion contai	ns "standard retail amount"	Fine		Years o	f imprisonment	Increased penalties for subsequent violations
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (1)	*	Any	0	10,000	1 <sup>m</sup>	10	
Marijuana (4)	*	Any	0	2,000	0.08 <sup>m</sup>	2	
		28.35g***	0	5,000	0.08 <sup>m</sup>	5	
		226.80g†	0	10,000	0.08 <sup>m</sup>	10	
Methamphetamine (1)	*	Any	0	10,000	1 <sup>m</sup>	10	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (1)	*	Any	0	10,000	1 <sup>m</sup>	10	

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>Converted from oz  $\phantom{a}^{\dagger}$  Converted from lbs  $\phantom{a}^{m}$  Mandatory Minimum

**Different Sale Penalties for Crack** 

No Yes

0

## South Dakota

Medica	Marii	iuana
Miculcu	Mail	Juana

No Yes	If yes, what type?				
	Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

### **Possession Penalties**

= Quantity/trigger combin	Increased penalties for subsequent violations						
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (1)	*	Any	0	10,000	NS	10	
Marijuana (5+)	*	Any 56.70g*** 226.80g†	0 0 0	1,000 2,000 5,000	NS NS NS	1 2 5	<u> </u>
Methamphetamine (1)	*	Any	0	10,000	NS	10	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (1)	*	Any	0	10,000	NS	10	

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>Converted from oz  $\,\,^{\dagger}$  Converted from lbs  $\,\,$  NS=Not specified

**Different Possession Penalties for Crack** 

No Yes



## **Tennessee**



### **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

	Selected illicit drugs				Selected clu	b drugs		
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	Ш	IV	NSch	I	III
Tennessee	7	VI	II	II	IV	IV	I	IV

NSch=Not scheduled

### **Sale Penalties**

= Quantity/trigger combination	= Quantity/trigger combination contains "standard retail amount"  Fine  Years of imprisonment							
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum		
Cocaine (4)		Any	2,000	100,000	3	15	Ø	
	*	0.5g	2,000	100,000	8	30		
		26.0g	2,000	200,000	8	30	$\square$	
Marijuana (5+)	*	Any	250	2,500	NS	1		
		14.18g	2,000	5,000	1	6		
		4536.0g	2,000	50,000	2	12		
Methamphetamine (3)	*	Any	2,000	100,000	3	15		
		100.0g	2,000	200,000	8	30	$\square$	
		1000.0g	2,000	500,000	15	60		
Ecstasy (MDMA) (3)	*	Any	2,000	100,000	8	30		
		200.0g	2,000	200,000	8	30		
		2000.0g	2,000	500,000	15	60	$\square$	

NS=Not specified

**Different Sale Penalties for Crack** 



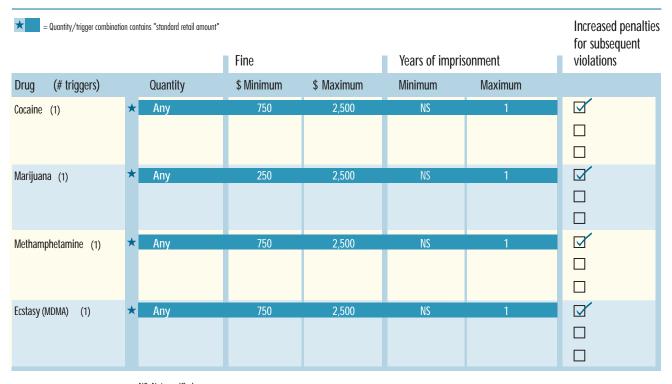


## **Tennessee**

Medical	Mari	iuana
.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		

No Yes	If yes, what type?				
	Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

### **Possession Penalties**



NS=Not specified

**Different Possession Penalties for Crack** 

No		Yes	
----	--	-----	--



## **Texas**



### **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

		Selected ill	icit drugs		Selected club drugs			
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	Ш	IV	NSch	I	Ш
Texas	5	I	II	II	IV	NSch	I	Ш

NSch=Not scheduled

### **Sale Penalties**

★ Quantity/trigger combination	onment	Increased penalties for subsequent violations					
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (5+)		Any	0	10,000	0.49	2	
	*	1.0g	0	10,000	2	20	☑′
		4.0g	0	10,000	5	Life	$\square$
Marijuana (5+)		Any	0	4,000	NS	1	
	*	7.37g***	0	10,000	0.49	2	
		2267.96g†	0	10,000	2	20	
Methamphetamine (5+)		Any	0	10,000	0.49	2	
		1.0g	0	10,000	2	20	
	*	4.0g	0	10,000	5	Life	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (4)	*	Any	0	10,000	0.49	2	
		1.0g	0	10,000	2	20	$\square$
		4.0g	0	10,000	5	Life	Ø

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>Converted from oz  $^{\dagger}$ Converted from lbs  $^{NS}$ =Not specified

**Different Sale Penalties for Crack** 



No Yes



# **Texas**

A A     1		•
Medical	Marı	Juana

No 📗	Yes 🗸	If yes, what type?				
		Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

### **Possession Penalties**

★ ■ Quantity/trigger combinati	★ ■ = Quantity/trigger combination contains "standard retail amount"      Fine						
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (5+)		Any	0	10,000	0.49	2	
	*	1.0g	0	10,000	2	10	
		4.0g	0	10,000	2	20	$\square$
Marijuana (5+)	*	Any	0	2,000	NS	.49	
		56.98g***	0	4,000	NS	1	
		113.68g***	0	10,000	0.49	2	
Methamphetamine (5+)		Any	0	10,000	0.49	2	
		1.0g	0	10,000	2	10	$\square$
	*	4.0g	0	10,000	2	20	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (4)	*	Any	0	10,000	0.49	2	
		1.0g	0	10,000	2	10	
		4.0g	0	10,000	2	20	☐ ☐

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>Converted from oz NS=Not specified

Different	<b>Possession</b>	<b>Penalties</b>	for	Crack
	1 0336331011	i ciidiiica	101	CIUCI

No Yes



## Utah



### **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

Selected illicit drugs				Selected clu	b drugs			
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	Ш	IV	NSch	I	III
Utah	5	I	II	II	IV	NSch	I	NSch

NSch=Not scheduled

### **Sale Penalties**

★ = Quantity/trigger combina	tion contai	ns "standard retail amoun	r" Fine		Years of impri	sonment	Increased penaltie for subsequent violations
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (1)	*	Any	0	10,000	1	15	
Marijuana (1)	*	Any	0	5,000	NS	5	
Methamphetamine (1)	*	Any	0	10,000	1	15	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (1)	*	Any	0	10,000	1	15	

NS=Not specified

**Different Sale Penalties for Crack** 

No Yes

0

## Utah

AA IO I		•
Medical	Marı	Juana

No Yes	If yes, what type?				
	Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

### **Possession Penalties**

= Quantity/trigger combin	ation conto	ains "standard retail amount"	Fine		Years of impri	sonment	Increased penalties for subsequent violations
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (1)	*	Any	0	5,000	NS	5	
Marijuana (4)	*	Any 28.35g*** 453.59g***	0 0 0	1,000 2,500 5,000	NS NS NS	0.5 1 5	<b>■</b> ☑ ☑
Methamphetamine (1)	*	Any	0	5,000	NS	5	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (1)	*	Any	0	5,000	NS	5	

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>Converted from oz NS=Not specified

Different Possession Penalties for Crack

No Yes



# **Vermont**



### **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

Selected illicit drugs			Selected clu	b drugs				
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	=	IV	NSch	I	III
Vermont	0	NSch	NSch	NSch	NSch	NSch	NSch	NSch

NSch=Not scheduled Note: Vermont classifies substances by type (e.g., depressant, stimulant, narcotic, etc.) rather than by schedule.

#### **Sale Penalties**

★ Quantity/trigger combinate	ion contai	ins "standard retail amount"	Fine		Years of impris	sonment	Increased penalties for subsequent violations
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (3)	*	Any	0	100,000	NS	5	
		2.5g	0	250,000	NS	10	$\square$
		28.35g***	0	1,000,000	NS	20	
Marijuana (3)	*	Any	0	10,000	NS	2	
		14.18g***	0	100,000	NS	5	
		453.59g <sup>†</sup>	0	500,000	NS	15	
Methamphetamine (3)		Any	0	25,000	NS	5	
	*	2.5g*	0	100,000	NS	10	
		25.0g*	0	500,000	NS	20	$\square$
Ecstasy (MDMA) (0)		NS	0	0	NS	NS	

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>Converted from oz †Converted from lbs \*Converted from mg NS=Not specified

**Different Sale Penalties for Crack** 

No Yes

# **Vermont**

AA I I		•
Medical	l Marij	luana

No 📗	Yes 🗸	If yes, what type?				
		Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

### **Possession Penalties**

= Quantity/trigger combinat	ion conto	ains "standard retail amount"					Increased penalties for subsequent
			Fine		Years of impris	sonment	violations
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (4)	*	Any	0	2,000	NS	1	
		2.5g	0	100,000	NS	5	Image: Control of the
		28.35g***	0	250,000	NS	10	□
Marijuana (4)	*	Any	0	500	NS	0.5	
		56.70g***	0	10,000	NS	3	
		453.59g <sup>†</sup>	0	100,000	NS	5	
Methamphetamine (4)		Any	0	2,000	NS	1	$\square$
	*	2.5g*	0	25,000	NS	5	
		25.0g*	0	100,000	NS	10	☑′
Ecstasy (MDMA) (0)		NS	0	0	NS	NS	

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>Converted from oz †Converted from lbs \*Converted from mg NS=Not specified

Different Possession Penalties for Crack No Ves

# Virginia



### **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

		Selected ill	icit drugs		Selected club drugs			
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	=	IV	NSch	I	III
Virginia	6	NSch*	II	II	IV	NSch	I	NSch

NSch=Not scheduled \*Hashish is scheduled differently than marijuana (Hashish=I).

#### **Sale Penalties**

★ Quantity/trigger combination	Increased penalties for subsequent violations						
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (2)	*	Any	0	500,000	5	40	$\square$
		5000g	0	1,000,000	20	Life	
Marijuana (3)	*	Any	0	2,500	NS	1	
		14.46g***	0	2,500	1	10	
		2267.96g <sup>†</sup>	0	0	5	30	
Methamphetamine (2)	*	Any	0	500,000	5	40	$\square$
		100g	0	1,000,000	20	Life	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (1)	*	Any	0	500,000	5	40	

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>Converted from oz <sup>†</sup>Converted from lbs NS=Not specified

**Different Sale Penalties for Crack** 

No Yes 🗸

Note: The disparity between penalties for the sale of crack and cocaine powder is for much greater quantities than what has been noted for other states. In VA, the quantities are 2.5kg and 5.0kg, respectively.

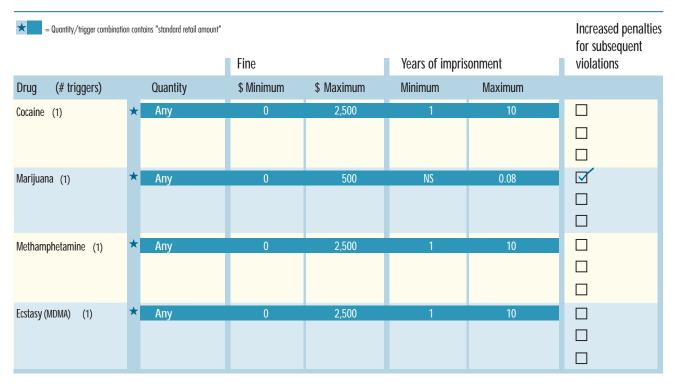


# Virginia

A A	•		• •	
Med	ncal	l Mc	ırııu	ana

No 🔃	Yes 🗸	If yes, what type?				
		Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

### **Possession Penalties**



NS=Not specified

**Different Possession Penalties for Crack** 

No	Yes	
1 10	103	



# Washington



### **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

		Selected ill	icit drugs		Selected club drugs			
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	II	IV	NSch	I	III
Washington	5	I	II	=	IV	NSch	I	NSch

NSch=Not scheduled

### **Sale Penalties**

★ Quantity/trigger combinati	on contain	ns "standard retail amount"	Fine		Years of impri	isonment	Increased penaltie for subsequent violations
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (5+)	*	Any	0	25,000	NS	10	
		2000.0g**	0	100,000	NS	10	$\square$
		2001.0g**	0	100,050	NS	10	$\square$
Marijuana (1)	*	Any	0	10,000	NS	5	
Methamphetamine (5+)	*	Any	0	25,000	NS	10	
		2000.0g**	0	100,000	NS	10	$\square$
		2001.0g**	0	100,050	NS	10	$\square$
Ecstasy (MDMA) (1)	*	Any	0	10,000	NS	5	

<sup>\*\*</sup>Converted from kg  $\,$  NS=Not specified

**Different Sale Penalties for Crack** 

No Yes



# Washington

A A	•		•
Med	ıcal	Mari	iuana

No 📗	Yes 🗸	If yes, what type?				
		Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

### **Possession Penalties**



NS=Not specified

**Different Possession Penalties for Crack** 



# **West Virginia**



### **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

		Selected ill	icit drugs		Selected clu	b drugs		
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	II	IV	NSch	I	III
West Virginia	5	I	II	II	IV	NSch	I	NSch

NSch=Not scheduled

#### **Sale Penalties**

= Quantity/trigger combina	tion contai	ns "standard retail amoun	t" Fine		Years of impr	isonment	Increased penalties for subsequent violations
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Violations
	н.		\$ IVIIIIIIIIIIII		IVIIIIIIIIIIII		
Cocaine (1)	*	Any	0	25,000	1	15	
Marijuana (1)	*	Any	0	15,000	1	5	
Methamphetamine (1)	*	Any	0	15,000	1	5	
•							
Ecstasy (MDMA) (1)	*	Any	0	15,000	1	5	
							П

**Different Sale Penalties for Crack** 

No Yes

# West Virginia

A A   I +		•
Medical	i Mari	Juana

No Yes	If yes, what type?						
	Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity			

#### **Possession Penalties**



NS=Not specified

Note: Probation is the only penalty that applies to the trigger level for the "Any" category for marijuana possession.

**Different Possession Penalties for Crack** 

No 🗸	Yes	
------	-----	--



## Wisconsin



### **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

		Selected ill	icit drugs		Selected clu	b drugs		
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	=	IV	NSch	I	III
Wisconsin	5	NSch	II	II	IV	I	I	III

NSch=Not scheduled

### **Sale Penalties**

★ Quantity/trigger combination	Increased penalties for subsequent violations						
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (5+)	*	Any	0	500,000	NS	15	
		5.01g	0	500,000	1	22.5	$\square$
		15.01g	0	500,000	3	30	$\square$
Marijuana (3)	*	Any	500	25,000	NS	4.5	
		500.01g	1,000	50,000	0.25	7.5	
		2500.01g	1,000	100,000	1	15	
Methamphetamine (5+)		Any	1,000	200,000	NS	7.5	$\square$
	*	3.01g	1,000	250,000	0.5	7.5	
		10.01g	1,000	500,000	1	22.5	$\square$
Ecstasy (MDMA) (1)	*	Any	0	15,000	NS	7.5	

NS=Not specified

**Different Sale Penalties for Crack** 

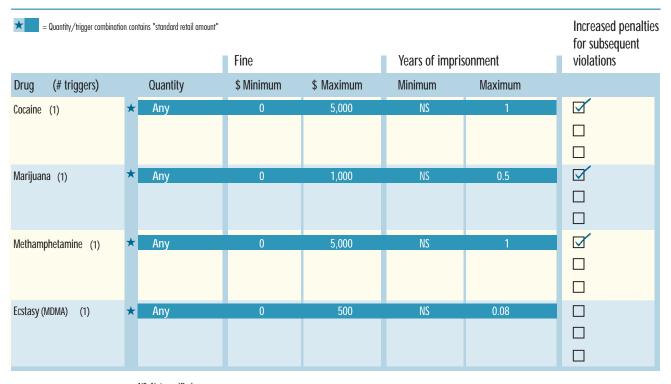


## Wisconsin

A A     1		•
Medical	Marı	Juana

No 🔃	Yes 🗸	If yes, what type?				
		Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity	

### **Possession Penalties**



NS=Not specified

**Different Possession Penalties for Crack** 

No	Yes	
140	162	



# Wyoming



### **Controlled Substance Scheduling**

#### **Substance**

		Selected ill	icit drugs		Selected clu	b drugs		
Jurisdiction	# of Schedules	Marijuana	Cocaine	Methamphetamine	Rohypnol	GHB	Ecstasy (MDMA)	Ketamine
Federal	5	I	II	II	IV	NSch	I	III
Wyoming	5	I	II	II	IV	NSch	I	NSch

NSch=Not scheduled

### **Sale Penalties**

★ = Quantity/trigger combina	ion conta	ins "standard retail amouni	Fine		Years of impri	sonment	Increased penaltie for subsequent violations
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (1)	*	Any	0	25,000	NS	20	
Marijuana (1)	*	Any	0	10,000	NS	10	
Methamphetamine (1)	*	Any	0	25,000	NS	20	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (1)	*	Any	0	10,000	NS	10	

NS=Not specified

Ditterent Sale Penalties for Cra	at Sale Penalties for C	racl
----------------------------------	-------------------------	------

No Yes



# Wyoming

A A   I •		•
Medica	i Marij	Juana

No Yes	If yes, what type?						
	Therapeutic research program	Rescheduling	Physician prescription	Medical necessity			

### **Possession Penalties**

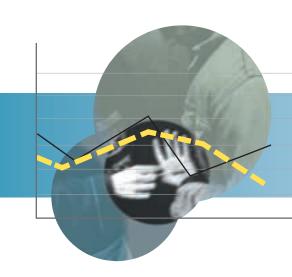
= Quantity/trigger combination contains "standard retail amount"  Fine  Years of imprisonment					Increased penalties for subsequent violations		
Drug (# triggers)		Quantity	\$ Minimum	\$ Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
Cocaine (2)	*	Any	0	1,000	NS	1	
		3.01g	0	15,000	NS	7	
Marijuana (2)	*	Any	0	1,000	NS	1	
		85.33g***	0	10,000	NS	5	
Methamphetamine (2)		Any	0	1,000	NS	1	
	*	3.01g	0	15,000	NS	7	
Ecstasy (MDMA) (2)	*	Any	0	1,000	NS	1	
		3.01g	0	10,000	NS	5	

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>Converted from oz NS=Not specified

es 🔽
3

# 5

## Conclusions



Our society has chosen to use law as a primary means of controlling both the supply and demand for illicit drugs. Specifically, individuals are prohibited from cultivating, producing, distributing, selling, or possessing certain substances, with only minor exceptions in cases where medicinal value is recognized. Many argue that these laws do not effectively deter drug using behaviors; others believe that the certainty, swiftness, and severity of punishment specified by these laws does deter drug using behavior. It is not our intent in this report to weigh in on this debate; instead, we seek merely to provide accurate data that can be used to help inform the discussion.

Often the public and policy makers believe that only federal drug policy matters. However, the majority of drug prosecutions in this country occur in state courts and, therefore, are subject to state-level penalties. In addition, states have a tradition of drug policy experimentation that has, at times, differed from federal policy. This report shows that this tradition continues today. While the vast majority of states conform to the Federal Controlled Substances Act (CSA) in the statutory scheduling of cocaine, marijuana and methamphetamine, there is far less conformity in club drug scheduling: half of the states have scheduled GHB prior to federal scheduling; the majority of states have not scheduled ketamine, and 11 state legislatures have not scheduled ecstasy. In addition, this report shows that despite the federal position regarding the lack of medical utility of marijuana, as of January 1, 2000, 24 states and the District of Columbia recognize the medicinal value of marijuana and have adopted some type of legislation that enables its use.

This report also shows that across states there is significant variation in the legislated penalty structures for cocaine, marijuana, methamphetamine and ecstasy. First, states vary in the number and value of quantity trigger points by type of offense (sale or possession) and by substance. This could be an important policy indicator in that it signifies that some states disregard quantity when determining punishment, while other states try to link severity of punishment to the quantity of the substance possessed and/or sold. Second, states vary in the actual penalties imposed for the sale and possession of a standard retail amount of specific substances. Marijuana possession offenses are perhaps the most uniformly treated drug offense, with all but two states imposing maximum jail sentences of no more than one year for possession of a standard retail amount. However, even in this case, there is substantial variation in the legislated maximum fine, which ranges from \$0 to \$150,000 across states. Penalty ranges for the possession of standard retail amounts of other substances show considerably more variance across states. For example, the maximum statutory penalty for the sale of a standard retail amount of cocaine, methamphetamine, or ecstasy ranges from one-year imprisonment to life in prison. The significance of these variations in state penalty structures, of course, depends on the extent to which differences in legislated penalties translate into differences in penalties imposed.

The data in this report also show that there are ways in which state policies are similar to each other but different from federal policy. One of the most hotly debated national drug policy issues is the sentencing disparity between powder and crack cocaine. The federal ratio is 100:1. That is, it takes one hundred times the amount of powder cocaine to equal the same sentence as crack cocaine. The data presented in this report show that only six states have separate penalties for crack and powder cocaine possession offenses and only nine states have separate penalties for crack and powder cocaine sale offenses. These data suggest that what is of significant importance at the federal level may be of considerably less importance at the state level. Given that the majority of prosecutions occur at the state level, the lack of a difference in state statutory penalties offers an interesting new perspective on this policy debate.

Researchers have called for comparisons of U.S. drug policies with those of other countries. These data suggest that comparisons of different drug policies can occur within the United States. The diversity of state drug policy approaches with respect to scheduling, penalty structures, and medical allowances provides an intriguing natural experiment in which researchers,

policy analysts, and others can begin to evaluate the impact of particular drug policy applications. For example, the variation in state penalty severity for a standard retail amount of a particular substance can be used to determine if harsher statutory penalties for particular drugs are associated with youth perceptions of the risks associated with using that drug, their perceptions of its availability, and general use rates. Similarly, one could use inter-state variation to explore whether marijuana medical allowances have spillover effects on youth perceptions and/or recreational use.

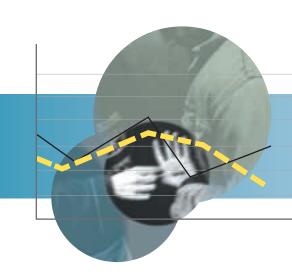
Our societal choice of the use of law, especially criminal law, as a major means of addressing drug use can have significant consequences. The approach has virtually saturated the criminal justice system with drug users and, perhaps, it may also have precluded the consideration of other policy alternatives to address the needs of drug users. We believe that insight can be gained from a more detailed and comprehensive analysis of what states are doing legislatively to address the drug problem. This report provides a critical first step by identifying some areas of statutory law where variation exists. Linking these state level policies with youth perception about drugs, drug use and outcomes associated with drug use is the next step to determine which (if any) of these state approaches influence the behaviors they target.

#### **Future Directions**

The conceptual model that guides the research questions being addressed by the Illicit Drug Team, as well as an overview of the entire ImpacTeen/Bridging the Gap initiative, is available at www.impacteen.org. Our future research agenda calls for examining the relationship between the types of statutory laws described in this report and other state policies such as diversion, budgetary allocations to enforcement and treatment and access to treatment and youth perceptions, drug use and consequences of use.



### REFERENCES



Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) Project. (2000, July). 1999 annual report on drug use among adult and juvenile arrestees. In Research Report [Online]. Available: http://www.adam-nij.net/files/INTO.pdf.

Beck, A. J., & Mumola, C. J. (1999, Aug). Prisoners in 1998: Bureau of Justice Statistics bulletin. In U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Prevention, NCJ 175678 [Online]. Available: http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/p98.htm.

Belenko, S. R. (2000). *Drugs and drug policy in America*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2001).

New CDC report on U.S. mortality patterns.

Available: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/releases/
01facts/99mortality.htm.

Chitwood, D. D., McBride, D. C., French, M. T., & Comerford, M. (1999, Mar-Apr). Health care need and utilization: A preliminary comparison of injection drug users, other illicit drug users, and nonusers. *Substance Use & Misuse*, 34(4-5), 727-746.

The Controlled Substances Act (CSA), 21 U.S.C. § 811 *et seq* (1970).

French, M. T., McGeary, K. A., Chitwood, D. D., & McCoy, C. B. (2000). Chronic illicit drug use, health services utilization, and the cost of medical care. *Social Science and Medicine*, 50(12), 1703-1713.

Glaeser, E. L., Kessler, D. P., & Piehl, A. M. (1998, June).
What do prosecutors maximize? An analysis of drug offenders and concurrent jurisdiction.
Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper Number 6602.

Harwood, H., Fountain, D., & Livermore, G. (1998). The economic costs of alcohol and drug abuse in the United States, 1992. Bethesda, MD: National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Inciardi, J. A. (2001). The War on Drugs III: The continuing saga of the mysteries and miseries of intoxication, addiction, crime, and public policy. Boston, MA: Allyn and Bacon.

Johnston, P., Rhodes, W., Carrigan, K., & Moe, E. (1999, Feb). The price of illicit drugs: 1981 through the second quarter of 1998 [Report]. Washington, D.C.: Office of National Drug Control Policy.

Kleiman, M. A. R. (1992). Against excess: *Drug* policy for results. New York, NY: Basic Books.

Leukefeld, C. G., Logan, T. K., Martin, S. S., Purvis, R. T., & Farabee, D. (1998). A health services use framework for drug-abusing offenders. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 41(8), 1123-1135.

MacCoun, R., &t Reuter, P. (2001). Evaluating alternative cannabis regimes. *The British Journal of Psychiatry*, 178, 123-128.

- MacCoun, R., Kilmer, B., &t Reuter, P. H. (In press, Spring 2002). Research on drug-crime linkages:

  The next generation. In H. Brownstein (Ed.), *Drugs and Crime: A Research Agenda for the 21st Century.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.
- McBride, D. C., VanderWaal, C. J., Pacula R. L.,

  Terry-McElrath, Y. M., & Chriqui, J. F. (2002).

  Mandatory minimum sentencing and drug law violations: Effects on the criminal justice system.

  In C. G. Leukefeld, F. M. Tims & D. Farabee (Eds.),

  Treatment of Drug Offenders: Policies and Issues.

  New York, NY: Springer Publishing Company.
- McBride, D. C., VanderWaal, C. J., & Terry-McElrath, Y. M. (In press, Spring 2002). The drugs-crime wars: Past, present and future directions in theory, policy and program interventions. In H. Brownstein (Ed.), *Drugs and Crime: A Research Agenda for the* 21st Century. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice.
- McBride, D. C., VanBuren, H., Terry, Y. M., & Goldstein, B. J. (2000). Depression, drug use and health services need and utilization. *Emergent Issues in the Field of Drug Abuse*. In J. A. Levy, R. C. Stephens & D. C. McBride (Eds.), *Advances in Medical Sociology*. Stamford, CT: JAI Press.
- Mumola, C. J. (1999, Jan). Substance abuse and treatment, state and federal prisoners, 1997. U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, NCJ 172871 [Online]. Available: http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/satsfp97.pdf.
- Murphy, S. E. (1986). Marihuana decriminalization: The unfinished reform. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Missouri, Columbia.
- Musto, D. F. (1999). *The American disease*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.
- National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse (CASA). (2001, Jan). Shoveling up: The impact of substance abuse on state budgets. Available: http://www.casacolumbia.org/usr\_doc/47299.pdf.

#### National Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse.

(1972, Mar). *Marihuana: A signal of misunder-standing*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Press.

#### Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP).

(2000a). The National Drug Control Strategy: FY 2001 budget summary: 2000 Annual Report. Available: http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/policy/budget00/.

#### Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP).

(2000b). MDMA (Ecstasy): ONDCP factsheet. Available: http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/pdf/ncj181141.pdf.

- Ostrom, B., & Kauder, N. (1999). Drug crime: *The impact on state courts*. In National Center for State Courts Caseload Highlights, vol. 5(1).
- Schmitz, R., & Thomas, C. (2001). State-by-state medicinal marijuana laws: How to remove the threat of arrest. Available: http://www.mpp.org/statelaw/index.html.
- The National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML). (2001, July 19). Bipartisan bill to legalize medical marijuana pending in congress. In Weekly News Bulletin [Online]. Available: http://www.norml.org/news/archives/01-07-19.shtml.
- The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services

  Administration (SAMHSA) (2000). Summary of
  findings from the 1999 National Household Survey
  on Drug Abuse (NHSDA). Rockville, MD: U.S.
  Department of Health and Human Services.
- The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services

  Administration (SAMHSA). (2001). Year-end 2000

  emergency department data from the Drug Abuse

  Warning Network (DAWN). Rockville, MD: U.S.

  Department of Health and Human Services.
- United States Sentencing Commission. (1997, April).

  Special Report to the Congress: Cocaine and
  Federal Sentencing Policy. Available:
  http://www.ussc.gov/legist.htm.

- United States v. Oakland Cannabis Buyers' Cooperative. (2001). Supreme Court of the United States, *No.* 00-151. Washington, D.C.
- Waller, P. F. (1995). Crash characteristics and injuries of victims impaired by alcohol versus illicit drugs. Proceedings of the 39th Conference of the Association for the Advancement of Automotive Medicine, pp. 89-104.
- Wilson, D. J. (2000, May). Drug use, testing, and treatment in jails. In Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report [Online]. Available: http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/pub/pdf/duttj.pdf (NIJ 179999).

#### Zhang, Z., Huang, L. X., & Brittingham, A. M. (1999).

Worker drug use and workplace policies and programs: Results from the 1994 and 1997 NHSDA. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA): Office of Applied Studies.

# APPENDIX



