1850  Marijuana added to U.S. Pharmacopeia

1906  Pure Food and Drug Act
Preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors

1911  Massachusetts becomes the first state to outlaw possession of marijuana other than through pharmaceuticals

1915  Vermont adopts “An act to regulate the sale of opium, morphine and other narcotic drugs”
Harrison Narcotics Tax Act of 1915

Imposed taxes on the sale, distribution, manufacturing, importation, and distribution of cocoa leaves, opium, and any products originating from either

By 1918, U.S. farms cultivate over 60,000 pounds of pharmaceutical marijuana
Prohibition, the 18th Amendment, the Volstead Act, and an increasing focus on drug use (1920s)
Beware! Young and Old—People in All Walks of Life!

This may be handed you by the friendly stranger. It contains the Killer Drug “Marihuana”—a powerful narcotic in which lurks Murder! Insanity! Death!

WARNING!
Dope peddlers are shrewd! They may put some of this drug in the or
in the or in the tobacco cigarette.

WRITE FOR DETAILED INFORMATION, ENCLOSING 12 CENTS IN POSTAGE—MAILING COST

Address: THE INTER-STATE NARCOTIC ASSOCIATION

(incorporated not for profit)

53 W. Jackson Blvd. Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.
Uniform Narcotic Drug Act of 1934

Developed by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws at the urging of Harry Anslinger from the Federal Bureau of Narcotics

Prohibited production of narcotic drugs within state borders, except by specific license and under strict regulation and authorized states to exercise police power seize drugs and punish lawbreakers
Imposed a tax on the sale of cannabis, hemp, or marijuana

Required any person who sells, deals in, dispenses, or gives away marihuana to register with the Internal Revenue Service and pay a special occupational tax
THE PHARMACOPOEIA
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
(TH EUNIT ED ST USES PHAR MACOPOEIA)

TWELFTH REVISION
(U.S.P. XII)

BY AUTHORITY OF THE
UNITED STATES PHARMACOPEIAL CONVENTION
MEETING AT WASHINGTON, D.C., MAY 14 AND 15, 1940

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EASTON, PA.
1947

Vermont adopts the Uniform Narcotic Drug Act

Violations of the Act were subject to a mandatory sentence of imprisonment of one to five years
The 1950s and 60s saw increasing criminal penalties and mandatory minimums with The Boggs Act (1951) and The Narcotics Control Act (1956)
The Sixties

Collapse of the consensus that use = abuse

Associated with campus life, new socioeconomic brackets

A time of challenging social norms (civil rights, anti-war, ecology movement)
The Controlled Substances Act of 1970

Created five schedules (classifications) with varying qualifications for a substance to be included in each.

Marijuana is “temporarily” designated as a Schedule I Drug, meaning it has a high potential for abuse and no medicinal value.

Creates the National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse (Shafer Commission)
1971 Nixon declares war on drugs

“America's public enemy number one in the United States is drug abuse. In order to fight and defeat this enemy, it is necessary to wage a new, all-out offensive.”
Reduction of penalties in the States 1967-1973

• In 1967, Vermont drops simple possession to a minor misdemeanor, 6 months

• By 1972, only 7 states still permitted prosecution of simple possession as a felony
Shafer Report - 1972

[T]he criminal law is too harsh a tool to apply to personal possession even in the effort to discourage use...It implies an overwhelming indictment of the behavior which we believe is not appropriate. The actual and potential harm of use of the drug is not great enough to justify intrusion by the criminal law into private behavior, a step which our society takes only with the greatest reluctance... Therefore, the Commission recommends ... [that the] possession of marijuana for personal use no longer be an offense, [and that the] casual distribution of small amounts of marihuana for no remuneration, or insignificant remuneration, no longer be an offense.
“Penalties against possession of a drug should not be more damaging to an individual than the use of the drug itself; and where they are, they should be changed. Nowhere is this more clear than in the laws against possession of marijuana in private for personal use... Therefore, I support legislation amending Federal law to eliminate all Federal criminal penalties for the possession of up to one ounce of marijuana.”

Jimmy Carter
Vermont Effort to Decriminalize in 1978

H.699

“The legislature finds that arrests, criminal prosecutions and penalties are inappropriate for people who possess small quantities of marijuana for personal use...The legislature does not encourage or condone the recreational use of marijuana or any other drug. Rather the purpose of this act is to ensure that the many people of Vermont who [use marijuana] are not subject to unduly harsh sanctions”
Medical Marijuana Begins to Gain Traction

• Cannabis Therapeutic Research Program (1981) established within the Dept of Health

• Permits physicians to prescribe cannabis for treating cancer patients and other medical uses permitted by rule

• Designates the Dept as the sole distributor of cannabis for VT physicians under the program

• Distribution directly to a patient may take place only pursuant to the instructions of a physician
1980s – Just Say “No”

Vermont increases criminal penalties for marijuana possession, dispensing, and sale
1990s-2000s
Medical Marijuana is Back

• 1996 – California becomes the first state to permit medical use (ballot initiative)

• 2001 – VT House passes a bill establishing a framework for possession and cultivation by patients with debilitating medical condition

• Dies in Senate Committee on Judiciary

• Medical Marijuana Study Committee created to examine the issue and how VT might implement a program

• The Committee reports favorably on the use of marijuana for medicinal purposes

• 2004 – Vermont becomes the 9th state to approve MMJ by adopting “An act relating to marijuana use by persons with severe illness” which establishes a registry within the Department of Public Safety for patients and their caregivers who are permitted to possess and cultivate marijuana
Medical Marijuana Dispensaries

• 2011, Vermont enacts legislation to allow up to four dispensaries to provide marijuana to a maximum of 1,000 registered patients. Dept. of Public Safety directed to adopt rules and provide oversight for dispensaries

• 2014, the Legislature eliminates the patient cap, authorizes delivery to patients, and permits naturopaths to qualify patients for the registry
Decriminalization in Vermont (2013)

Possession of an ounce or less by a person 21 years or older is subject to a civil penalty similar to a traffic ticket.
An act relating to the regulation and taxation of marijuana (S.95;2015)