

Michigan Marijuana Penalties


 conditional  medical  drugged driving


		Incarceration	Fine
Possession			
Marijuana use*	misdemeanor	90 days	\$100
Any amount*	misdemeanor	1 year	\$2,000
In a park*	misdemeanor or felony	2 years	\$2,000
*Conditional discharge possible.			
Cultivation			
Less than 20 plants	felony	4 years	\$20,000
20 to 200 plants	felony	7 years	\$500,000
200 or more plants	felony	15 years	\$10,000,000
Sale			
Distribution without remuneration	misdemeanor	1 year	\$1,000
Less than 5 kg	felony	4 years	\$20,000
5 to 45 kg	felony	7 years	\$500,000
45 kg or more	felony	15 years	\$10,000,000
Miscellaneous (paraphernalia, license suspensions, drug tax stamps, etc...)			
Paraphernalia sale**	misdemeanor	90 days	\$5,000
**Preceded by cease and desist order, and if complied with, it is a complete defense to the charges.			
Six month driver's license suspension upon conviction for marijuana charges.			
Details			
The penalty for the use of marijuana is up to 90 days in jail and a fine of up to \$100.			
Possession of marijuana in any amount is punishable by up to one year in jail and a fine of up to \$2,000, unless the possession occurred in a public or private park, which increases the penalty to a possible 2 years in prison.			
Conditional discharge is available in all use and possession cases.			
Distribution of marijuana without remuneration is a misdemeanor, punishable by up to one year in jail and a fine of up to \$1,000. For cultivation of less than 20 plants or sale of less than 5 kilograms, the punishment is up to four years in jail and a fine of up to \$20,000. For cultivation of 20 or more plants or sale of 5 kilograms or more, the punishment is up to seven years in prison and a fine up to \$500,000. Cultivation of 200 or more plants or sale of 45 kilograms or more is punishable by up to 15 years in prison and a fine up to \$10,000,000.			
The sale of paraphernalia is punishable by up to 90 days in jail and a fine of up to \$5,000. The arrest for sale of paraphernalia is preceded by a cease and desist order, and if the order is complied with, it is a complete defense to the charges.			
Ann Arbor: The penalty for being caught with marijuana is \$25.00 USD for the first offense, \$50.00 for the			


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second and \$100.00 for the third or subsequent offense (and no incarceration or probation). However, laws do not apply on university property i.e. the dorms; the university has a much more strict policy on possession and/or use.

 **Conditional release:** The state allows conditional release or alternative or diversion sentencing for people facing their first prosecutions. Usually, conditional release lets a person opt for probation rather than trial. After successfully completing probation, the individual's criminal record does not reflect the charge.

 **Medical marijuana:** This state has medical marijuana laws enacted. Modern research suggests that cannabis is a valuable aid in the treatment of a wide range of clinical applications. These include pain relief, nausea, spasticity, glaucoma, and movement disorders. Marijuana is also a powerful appetite stimulant and emerging research suggests that marijuana's medicinal properties may protect the body against some types of malignant tumors, and are neuroprotective. For more information see NORML's Medical Marijuana section. http://norml.org/index.cfm?Group_ID=3376

 **Drugged driving:** This state has a per se drugged driving law enacted. In their strictest form, these laws forbid drivers from operating a motor vehicle if they have any detectable level of an illicit drug or drug metabolite (i.e., compounds produced from chemical changes of a drug in the body, but not necessarily psychoactive themselves) present in their bodily fluids above a specific threshold. For more information, see state DUID laws. http://norml.org/index.cfm?Group_ID=6669

Also see Federal Laws http://norml.org/index.cfm?Group_ID=4575

About this Report

NORML's State Guide to Marijuana Penalties outlines most penalties for prohibited marijuana conduct in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and under federal law. To view the list of prohibited conduct and penalties, click the map icon to the left to find your jurisdiction.

Marijuana laws and penalties change rapidly and are enforced and interpreted differently even in the same legal jurisdiction. Please consult a criminal defense lawyer if you have been busted or if you want to know how a particular conduct might be punished. If you spot an error or have information that should be included in NORML's State Guide to Marijuana Penalties, please inform the NORML Foundation (foundation@norml.org).

Please note:

- The guide does not list penalties for every marijuana offense nor every enhanced sentence such as possessing marijuana near a school, involving a minor, and automatic driver's or professional license suspension. Your state may require an enhanced sentence even if the enhancement is not in the guide.
- Unless otherwise specified, please assume that listed penalties apply only to first convictions. Prior convictions often place a defendant in a higher penalty range, and convictions while on probation for a previous offense may result in revocation of probation.
- Except where indicated otherwise, a listed fine is the maximum fine for the conviction and the minimum fine is zero.
- "Possession" usually means "possessing marijuana only for personal use". If the government accuses you of possessing marijuana for other reasons, the accompanying penalties will probably exceed those for possessing marijuana for personal use. Possessing large amounts of marijuana frequently results in more serious charges of "possession with intent to distribute", "trafficking", and/or "sale".

The National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (www.norml.org)

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- Many factors contribute to a defendant's sentence. Factors include level of involvement in the prohibited conduct, location, age, presence or absence of minors, use or presence of weapons, conduct for which a person has been acquitted, and many other things.
- If you are in trouble, please know your rights and hire an attorney.

Warning: The information contained in this report is for informational purposes only. Individuals are encouraged to confirm their state's laws before engaging in any particular behavior, or before going to court without a lawyer.

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Metric units to United States units of measurements:

One ounce (oz.) = 28.35 grams

One pound (lb.) = 16 ounces = 453.59 grams

One kilogram (kg.) = 1,000 grams (g) = 2.2 pounds (lbs.)