Recreational Marijuana CE Assessment.

1. When was the first state medical marijuana referendum passed?

1. 1969
2. 1996
3. 2001
4. 2012

2. How many states currently permit possession of marijuana by adults (as of January 2018)?

1. 9
2. 29
3. 12
4. 5

3. How does cannabidiol (CBD) differ from tetrahydrocannabinol (THC):

1. CBD has a more potent psychoactive effect
2. CBD is a synthetic form of THC
3. CBD lacks psychoactive effects
4. CBD has no medical properties

4. The Shafer Commission’s findings:

1. Supported placing marijuana in Schedule I
2. Were accepted by President Nixon
3. Led to the revocation of the Marijuana Tax Act
4. Supported a public policy approach to controlling marijuana rather than prohibition

5. The first state to permit possession of marijuana for non-medical purposes is:

1. California
2. Florida
3. Colorado
4. Oregon

6. A pharmacist from Boston on a ski trip to Aspen decides to purchase some marijuana while on vacation. Under Colorado law:

1. He/she cannot purchase any as a non-resident
2. He/she can purchase as much as ¼ ounce of marijuana
3. He/she can bring any surplus back home, since Massachusetts also permits recreational marijuana
4. He/she can mail the surplus to their private residence in Massachusetts

7. What is required to complete a retail sale of recreational marijuana in Colorado?

1. An ID for proof of age
2. An ID to prove address
3. Recording the transaction (name, product, amount)
4. All of the above

8. In order to own a marijuana dispensary in a state like Colorado, one must:

1. Never have been convicted of a felony
2. Never have been convicted of a felony involving distribution of controlled substances
3. Pass an exam on law and basic medical knowledge
4. Be at least 21 years of age

9. Which of the following is correct when comparing medical and recreational marijuana regulation in a state like California?

1. Minimum age for purchase is the same
2. The tax on medical marijuana is lower
3. Possession limits are higher for recreational marijuana
4. Individual may grow their own plants for medicinal use but not for recreational use

10. California’s Adult Use of Marijuana Act (Proposition 64) has requirements including which of the following:

1. Packaging of marijuana and marijuana products must carry a specific government warning label
2. Prohibits using marijuana in e-cigarettes where tobacco smoking is banned
3. Prohibits promotional material use of cartoon characters, language, or music known to appeal to children
4. All the above

11. Which of the following is NOT a part of the proposed law in Massachusetts?

a. An individual may possess marijuana on a rental property without requiring approval from the landlord

b. Delivery of marijuana to a customer is permitted

c. Containers must be labelled with the THC content

d. Products must be dispensed in a child-resistant container

12. Which of the following state’s regulations permit possession of marijuana, but has not yet enabled retail sales?

1. Massachusetts
2. Vermont
3. Hawaii
4. All states which allow possession also allow retail sales

13. Pharmacist oversight of medical marijuana distribution is required in:

a. All states with a medical marijuana program

b. No state

c. Five states

d. The same states that have recreational programs that require pharmacist intervention

14. Which of the following most accurately describes the metabolism of and potential for a metabolic interaction related to cannabinoids?

1. THC does not undergo extensive metabolism
2. THC is primarily glucuronidated
3. THC is metabolized via CYP-3A4 and 2C9
4. Marijuana smoke inhibits CYP-1A2

15. A commonly reported adverse effect of marijuana use is:

1. Impaired coordination, memory formation, and focus
2. Tachycardia, orthostatic hypotension, hypertension, arrhythmias
3. Exacerbation of psychiatric disorders, depression, anxiety
4. All the above

16. Tax revenues from marijuana sales in Colorado have been:

1. In line with projections made when the law was implemented
2. Disappointing
3. Higher than tax revenues from alcohol sales
4. Dropping since an initial spike

17. In the case of *Gonzales v Raich*, the U.S. Supreme Court found (decided) that:

1. Border agents could not search someone’s car for marijuana
2. Growing marijuana plants in a private home for medical purposes was permissible
3. Marijuana should be placed in Schedule II
4. If a state and Federal drug law are in conflict, Federal law prevails

18. Which of the following was NOT a marijuana enforcement priority of the Justice Department’s “Cole memo” sent to Colorado’s Governor requesting guidance on the Federal’ enforcement of marijuana laws?

1. Preventing distribution of marijuana to minors
2. Preventing driving under the influence
3. Preventing marijuana from being grown on large industrial farms
4. Preventing state-authorized marijuana activity from being used as a cover or pretext for the trafficking of other illegal drugs

19. Attorney General Sessions’ 2018 memo to states attorneys general indicated that:

1. Prosecution of persons for possession of recreational marijuana was not a Justice Department priority
2. The Obama administration marijuana enforcement priorities were rescinded
3. Marijuana possession will be permitted on Federal property if it is within the borders of a state where recreational use has been legalized
4. He endorsed removing marijuana from Schedule I

20. The DEA’s latest position on the scheduling of marijuana is best described as:

1. It should put into Schedule II
2. It should be removed from the controlled substances list entirely
3. There is no evidence of safety or usefulness to support changing it from its current schedule
4. The DEA does not have a position