



Key Aspects of State and D.C. Medical Cannabis Laws

State and Year	Home Cultivation	Caregivers	Possession Limits	Medical Cannabis Businesses	Home Delivery	Qualifying Conditions	ID Cards	Recognizes Out-of-State ID Cards?
Alabama 2021 legislation	Not allowed	Yes, regulators may limit the number of patients caregivers may assist.	Daily dose typically cannot exceed 50 mg of THC. Whole plant/flower cannabis is not allowed.	As of May 2026, the Medical Cannabis Commission has issued some licenses for cultivation, processing, dispensing, testing, and secure transport, but it has not yet issued vertically integrated licenses.	Still up for consideration as of May 2026	Cancer-related pain, nausea, or weight loss; Crohn's; epilepsy; HIV/AIDS-related nausea; persistent nausea*; PTSD; sickle cell anemia; panic disorder; Tourette's; Parkinson's; MS-related spasticity; a motor neuron disease, or spinal cord injury; terminal illness; or intractable or chronic pain if other treatments are contraindicated or ineffective"	Yes, issued by the Medical Cannabis Commission	No
Alaska 1998 initiative, revised later	Allowed (for both registered patients and adults 21 and older)	Yes. Caregivers can assist only one patient unless the caregiver is a relative of more than one patient.	One ounce of cannabis, six plants	Not allowed, but voters legalized cannabis for adults' use in 2014. Now, anyone over 21 may purchase cannabis from adult-use cannabis stores.	Not allowed	Cancer, HIV/AIDS, glaucoma, cachexia, severe pain, severe nausea, seizures, and persistent muscle spasms.* The health department can approve additional conditions.	Yes, through the Dept. of Health and Social Services	No. However, all adults 21 and older may purchase, possess, and use cannabis.
Arizona 2010 initiative	Secure cultivation allowed if the patient does not live within 25 miles of the nearest dispensary; all adults 21+ can grow.	Yes. Caregivers can assist up to five patients. Caregivers cannot be paid for their services, but they may be reimbursed for expenses.	Two and one-half ounces of cannabis, 12 plants for those allowed to cultivate	As of July 2025, there were 136 Dept. of Health Services-regulated establishments. They are all allowed to be vertically integrated (to grow, produce, and sell medical cannabis). Sales are subject to a 6.6% sales tax.	Allowed	Cancer, HIV/AIDS, hepatitis C, ALS, Crohn's disease, glaucoma, Alzheimer's, severe and chronic pain, cachexia, severe nausea, seizures, PTSD, scoliosis, or persistent muscle spasms. The Dept. of Health Services can approve additional conditions.	Yes, through the Dept. of Health Services. Cards are valid for two years.	Yes, for possession only. Patients must have conditions that qualify under Arizona law. Also, all adults 21 and older may purchase, possess, and use cannabis.
Arkansas 2016 initiative	Not allowed	Yes. Caregivers cannot be a member of the U.S. military or National Guard.	Two and one-half ounces	State law caps dispensary locations to 40. As of May 2026, the state had eight cultivation facilities and 38 dispensaries in operation.	Allowed	Cancer, glaucoma, HIV/AIDS, hepatitis C, ALS, Tourette's, Crohn's, ulcerative colitis, PTSD, severe arthritis, fibromyalgia, Alzheimer's, wasting, peripheral neuropathy, intractable pain, severe nausea, seizures, and severe or persistent muscle spasms. The health department can approve additional conditions.	Yes, issued by the Dept. of Health. Note: Members of the U.S. military and the Arkansas National Guard may not enroll in the program as caregivers or patients.	Yes, if the condition qualifies under the Arkansas program.

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California 1996 initiative and later bills	Allowed (for both patients and adults 21 and older)	Yes. Caregivers must have "consistently assumed responsibility for the housing, health, or safety of [the] patient."	At least eight ounces and six mature plants, or 12 immature plants. Counties can allow more, and a defense can be raised for more.	The state licenses and regulates medical cannabis businesses, and there is no statewide limit on the number.	Allowed	"Cancer, anorexia, AIDS, chronic pain, spasticity, glaucoma, arthritis, migraine, or any other illness for which marijuana provides relief"	Yes, optional. Cards are issued by the Dept. of Public Health.	All adults 21 and older may possess, use, and purchase cannabis. Also, non-residents may get a California doctor's recommendation for in-state protections.
Colorado 2000 voter-approved amendment to constitution and later bills	Allowed (for both patients and adults 21 and older)	Yes. Caregivers must have "significant responsibility for managing the well-being of the patient." Generally, a caregiver cannot assist more than five patients.	Two ounces of cannabis, six plants	As of July 2025, 294 licensed medical cannabis stores, 232 medical growers, and 175 infused product makers were regulated by the Dept. of Revenue and local governments. Medical cannabis is subject to sales tax, with an exemption for indigent patients.	Allowed	Cancer, HIV/AIDS, glaucoma, PTSD, autism, severe pain, cachexia, severe nausea, seizures, a condition for which an opioid could be prescribed, and persistent muscle spasms. The health department can approve additional conditions.	Yes, issued by the Dept. of Public Health and Environment	No, but all adults 21 and older may possess, use, and purchase cannabis.
Conn. 2012 legislation	Allowed for both medical and for all adults 21 and older	Yes, a caregiver can serve one patient (or more for close family). The need for a caregiver must be evaluated by the physician and be included in a written certification.	Five ounces per month; three mature and three immature plants	As of July 2025, there were 71 dispensary facilities and 18 growers. Medical cannabis is subject to state sales tax.	Allowed	Around 40 conditions for adults, including cancer, glaucoma, HIV/AIDS, multiple sclerosis, epilepsy, wasting syndrome, Crohn's disease, PTSD, cerebral palsy, ALS, cystic fibrosis, certain terminal illnesses, chronic pancreatitis, Huntington Disease-related movement disorders, and chronic pain of at least six months duration associated with a specified underlying chronic condition. Fewer conditions qualify for minors.	Yes, issued by the Dept. of Consumer Protection	No, but all adults 21 and older may possess, purchase, and use cannabis.
Delaware 2011 legislation	Not allowed	Yes. Caregivers can assist up to five patients.	Up to six ounces at one time. May obtain up to three ounces in a 14-day period from compassion centers.	Thirteen compassion centers were open as of 2025.	Allowed	The law lists specific conditions, along with any other "diagnosed medical condition or disease" a practitioner determines the patient would "receive palliative or therapeutic benefit" from medical cannabis. Patients 65 and older may self-certify. The health department can add conditions.	Yes, issued by the Delaware Office of the Marijuana Commissioner.	No. However, all adults 21 and older may use and purchase cannabis.
D.C. 1998 initiative, revised by D.C. Council; Congress delayed it	All adults 21 and older may cultivate up to six plants. Medical patients under 21 may not cultivate.	Yes. Caregivers can assist only one patient.	Eight ounces or the equivalent, as of May 2026	As of May 2026, there are 65 operational dispensaries and eight licensed cultivation centers. Dispensaries must have a sliding scale of prices for low-income patients. Sales tax is six percent.	Allowed	"Any condition for which treatment with medical marijuana would be beneficial, as determined by the patient's physician" Note: Any patient 21 or older may self-certify.	Yes, issued by the Dept. of Health	Yes. Also, all adults 21 and up may possess cannabis, and anyone 21+ may "self-certify" to buy medical cannabis

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Florida 2016 initiative and later bills	Not allowed	Yes. Typically, there's a 1:1 patient to caregiver ratio, but some exceptions are allowed.	Patients may receive up to 2.5 ounces of whole flower cannabis every 35 days. Patients may possess no more than four ounces of cannabis at one time.	The Dept. of Health has registered "Medical Marijuana Treatment Centers" to cultivate and dispense medical cannabis. As of 2025, the department listed 726 dispensing facilities throughout the state.	Allowed	Cancer, epilepsy, glaucoma, HIV/AIDS, PTSD, ALS Crohn's, Parkinson's, MS, chronic nonmalignant pain, or other debilitating medical conditions of the same kind or class as or comparable to those enumerated, and for which a physician believes that the medical use of cannabis would likely outweigh the potential health risks for a patient	Yes, issued by the Dept. of Health	No
Georgia 2026 legislation (expanded from low-THC)	Not allowed	Yes.	Patients may possess cannabis products with up to 12,000 milligrams of total THC.	As of May 2026, 19 dispensaries are licensed, in addition to 63 independent pharmacies. The state also issued two Class 1 and four Class 2 production licenses.	Not allowed.	Cancer, intractable pain, ALS, epilepsy, multiple sclerosis, mitochondrial disease, Parkinson's, sickle cell anemia, Tourette's, autism, Alzheimer's, epidermolysis bullosa, HIV, lupus, and PTSD (adults only)	Yes, issued by the Dept. of Public Health	Yes, for up to 45 days if they have an ID from another state in some cases.
Hawaii 2000 legislation	Allowed	Yes. Patients can designate a single caregiver. Caregivers can serve up to five patients.	A patient and caregiver can collectively possess 10 tagged plants and four ounces of usable cannabis.	The Dept. of Health has issued eight licenses, with two production centers and three retail dispensaries allowed for each license.	Not allowed	Severe pain, cachexia, wasting syndrome, severe nausea, seizures, PTSD, ALS, rheumatoid arthritis, lupus, HIV/AIDS, epilepsy, MS, glaucoma, and severe and persistent muscle spasms. The health department may add conditions. A primary treating provider may certify their patients for any debilitating condition.	Yes, through the Dept. of Public Health	Yes
Illinois 2013 legislation, later revisions	Allowed	Yes, caregivers can assist only one patient.	Five plants, 2.5 ounces of cannabis, unless a waiver is granted for more	The law allows for 60 medical dispensaries and 22 cultivation facilities. As of July 2025, there were 56 medical cannabis dispensaries. There is a 7% excise tax at the wholesale level and a 1% sales tax.	Not allowed	Dozens of conditions, including chronic pain, PTSD, HIV/AIDS, autism, cancer, spinal cord injury, multiple sclerosis, Crohn's, seizures, cachexia, IBS, migraines, and anorexia. Patients who could be prescribed opioids also qualify. The health department can add conditions.	Yes, through the Dept. of Public Health	No, however, adults 21 and older are allowed to possess, purchase, and use cannabis.
Kentucky 2023 legislation	Not allowed	Yes, limited to three patients.	Default: 30-day supply at home (112 grams of flower); 10-day supply on one's person; physicians can okay more	Regulators awarded 48 dispensary licenses in fall 2024, and previously awarded licenses for processor /producers (holding both cultivator and processor licenses), testing labs, and cannabis cultivators.	Allowed	Cancer; chronic, severe, intractable, or debilitating pain; epilepsy/seizure disorder; multiple sclerosis, muscle spasms; chronic nausea or cyclical vomiting; PTSD; and any other condition the Kentucky Center for Cannabis approves.	Yes, from the Cabinet for Health and Family Services	Yes, but must have a condition that qualifies under Kentucky law. Can purchase a 10-day supply.

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Louisiana 2015 and subsequent legislation	Not allowed	Yes	2.5 ounces of flower cannabis every 14 days	Twenty-six medical cannabis dispensaries were open as of May 2026. Each of 10 licensees has been allowed to open satellite locations as patient numbers increase. Two producers are licensed to grow cannabis.	Allowed	Any medical condition the physician considers debilitating to the patient, plus several listed conditions, including cancer, HIV/AIDS, ALS, wasting, seizure disorders, Alzheimer's, spasticity, Crohn's disease, muscular dystrophy, glaucoma, Parkinson's disease, TBI, PTSD, multiple sclerosis, intractable pain, and (in some cases) autism	No	Yes
Maine 1999 initiative, revised later	Allowed in enclosed, locked location	Yes. Caregivers are not limited in how many patients they may assist.	Eight pounds, and up to six mature plants, plus 12 immature plants and unlimited seedlings	Yes. Dispensaries and caregiver storefronts are allowed. They are subject to the state sales tax.	Allowed	Any medical diagnosis for which a physician believes the patient "is likely to receive therapeutic or palliative benefit from the medical use of marijuana"	Yes, registration is optional for patients.	Yes. Also, all adults 21 and older are allowed to purchase, possess, and use cannabis.
Maryland 2014 legislation, later revisions	Allowed	Yes. Caregivers can assist up to five patients. Parents are automatically caregivers for minors.	120 grams of usable cannabis or 36 grams of THC via an infused product. Up to four plants.	Yes. As of July 2025, 101 dispensaries (which can serve both adults and patients), 42 cultivators, and 56 processors.	Allowed	Doctors can register patients with any severe condition "for which other medical treatments have been ineffective ... if the symptoms reasonably can be expected to be relieved by" cannabis.	Yes. Patients register with the Cannabis Administration	No, however, all adults 21 and older are allowed to purchase, possess, and use cannabis.
Mass. 2012 initiative	Allowed with a hardship cultivation registration for medical; allowed for all adults 21+	Yes. Caregivers typically cannot assist more than five patients unless they have a waiver.	A 60-day supply, which is currently set at 10-ounces. Adults and patients with hardship waivers can grow up to six plants.	Yes. As of 2025, 91 medical cannabis dispensaries were licensed. Cannabis is not subject to sales tax.	Allowed unless prohibited by locality	Cancer, glaucoma, HIV/AIDS, hepatitis C, ALS, Crohn's disease, Parkinson's, multiple sclerosis, or another debilitating condition approved of by one's physician. Debilitating is defined as causing symptoms such as weakness or intractable pain "to such an extent that one or more of a patient's major life activities is substantially limited."	Yes, through the Dept. of Public Health	No, however, all adults 21 and older are allowed to purchase, possess, grow, and use cannabis.
Michigan 2008 initiative, legislative changes	Allowed in an enclosed, locked location (both patients and adults 21 and older)	Yes. Caregivers can assist up to five patients at a time.	2.5 ounces. The patient or caregiver can grow up to 12 plants for a patient.	As of July 2025, there were more than 630 medical cannabis businesses licensed, including 169 retailers.	Allowed	Cancer, HIV/AIDS, hepatitis C, ALS, Crohn's disease, nail patella, glaucoma, autism, Alzheimer's, PTSD, arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, OCD, Parkinson's, rheumatoid arthritis, spinal cord injury, Tourette's syndrome, chronic pain, cachexia, severe nausea, seizures, or severe and persistent muscle spasms. The department can add conditions.	Yes, through the Cannabis Regulatory Agency	Yes. In addition, adults 21 and older are allowed to purchase, possess, grow, and use cannabis.

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Minnesota 2014 legislation	Allowed for all adults 21 and older	Yes. Caregivers may assist any number of patients from up to six residences.	A 90-day supply, as determined by the pharmacist dispensing the cannabis.	Yes, two manufacturers have four dispensaries each. Additional medical businesses will be licensed in 2025.	Not allowed	Cancer, HIV/AIDS, Tourette's, ALS, seizures, severe spasms, Crohn's, chronic pain, intractable pain, PTSD, terminal illnesses, autism, obstructive sleep apnea, sickle cell disease, irritable bowel syndrome, obsessive-compulsive disorder, and chronic motor or vocal tic disorder. The department may add conditions, provided the legislature does not object.	Yes, through the Division of Medical Cannabis	No, however, all adults 21 and older are allowed to purchase, possess, grow, and use cannabis.
Mississippi 2022 legislation	Not allowed	Yes, caregivers can assist no more than five patients, except if they work at a facility caring for patients. Typically, patients are limited to one caregiver.	Twenty- eight "Medical Cannabis Equivalency Units," which include just under 3.5 ounces of flower	As of May 2026, the health dept. had licensed 373 cannabis businesses, including 196 dispensaries and 111 cultivation facilities. All qualified applicants are licensed unless there is a local ban.	Not allowed	Cancer, Parkinson's, Huntington's, muscular dystrophy, glaucoma, spastic quadriplegia, HIV/AIDS, hepatitis, ALS, Crohn's, ulcerative colitis, sickle cell anemia, Alzheimer's, agitation of dementia, PTSD, autism, pain refractory to opioid management, diabetic/peripheral neuropathy, spinal cord disease, or severe injury, chronic medical conditions causing wasting, severe nausea, seizures, severe and persistent muscle spasms, or chronic pain (narrowly defined). The health dept can add conditions.	Yes, through the Miss. Dept. of Health	Yes, visiting patients may register for a total of two 15-day periods every year.
Missouri 2018 initiative	Allowed (with a cultivation registration card)	Yes, patients may appoint a caregiver to cultivate for them.	One ounce, up to six plants	Yes, as of July 2025, 217 dual-use dispensaries were licensed, along with licensed cultivators, labs, and transporters	Allowed	Cancer, epilepsy, glaucoma, intractable migraines, severe pain, PTSD, HIV, any terminal illness, a chronic medical condition normally treated with medications that could lead to dependence, or, in the judgment of a physician, any other chronic, debilitating, or other medical condition	Yes, through the Dept. of Health and Senior Services	Yes. Also , all adults 21 and older are allowed to purchase, possess, grow, and use cannabis.
Montana 2004 initiative, later revisions	Allowed (both patients and adults 21 and older)	Yes. Providers may serve an unlimited number of patients and maintain storefronts.	Four mature plants, four seedlings, and one ounce (or equivalent)	As of July 2025, there were about 477 licensed dispensaries, most of which are dual-use and about 20 of which are medical only.	Yes, in some localities	Cancer, HIV/AIDS, glaucoma, cachexia, intractable nausea or vomiting, seizure disorder, multiple sclerosis, Crohn's, painful peripheral neuropathy, hospice care admittance, PTSD, or in some cases, severe pain or spasms	Yes, through the Dept. of Revenue	No. However, all adults 21 and older may possess, use, and buy cannabis

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Nebraska 2024 initiative	None	Yes. Adult patients' caregivers must have an affidavit signed by the patient. For minors and those under a guardian's care, a parent, guardian, or their designee.	Five ounces (not including the weight of other ingredients)	A Nebraska Medical Cannabis Commission will register private entities to process, manufacture, deliver and dispense medical cannabis. It can issue separate licenses for different categories of business. The commission is required to begin accepting applications by October 2025.	TBD by regulations.	No list of conditions. To qualify, a patient must have a "valid signed and dated declaration" issued within the past two years by a licensed MD, DO, physicians assistant, or nurse practitioner saying that, in the practitioner's judgment "the potential benefits of cannabis outweigh the potential harms for the alleviation of a patient's medical condition, its symptoms, or side effects of the condition's treatment."	None provided for by the initiatives' text; patients need a certification	Patients need a certification from a MD, DO, nurse practitioner or physician's assistant licensed in any state. IDs are not provided for.
Nevada 1998 and 2000 amendments to state constitution approved by voters, legislation followed	Allowed for those living more than 25 miles from a dispensary (both medical and adult-use)	Yes. Caregivers must have significant responsibility for managing a patient's well-being.	2.5 ounces every 14 days, 12 plants (for those allowed to grow)	Yes, as of July 2025, there were 109 dual-use (medical and adult-use) dispensaries and one medical only dispensary, along with growers, infused product makers, and labs.	Allowed	Cancer, HIV/AIDS, glaucoma, PTSD, severe or chronic pain, cachexia, nausea, autism, an anxiety disorder, seizures, an autoimmune disease, anorexia nervosa, opioid dependence, neuropathic condition, or persistent muscle spasms. The health department can approve additional conditions.	Yes, through the Division of Public and Behavioral Health	Yes. Also, all adults 21 and older may purchase, possess, and use cannabis.
New Hampshire 2013 legislation, revised later	Not allowed	Yes. Caregivers can generally assist no more than five patients.	Two ounces of cannabis	Yes. There are seven nonprofit alternative treatment centers (ATCs).	Not allowed	The law lists specific conditions. In addition, for patients 21 and older, practitioners can certify patients for "any debilitating or terminal medical condition" if "the potential benefits of using therapeutic cannabis would ... likely outweigh the potential health risks" in the provider's clinical opinion.	Yes, through the Dept. of Health and Human Services	Yes, for patients with conditions qualifying in NH.
New Jersey 2010 legislation, revised later	Not allowed	Yes. Patients may have up to two caregivers if they are physically unable to go to dispensaries.	No more than three ounces can be dispensed to a patient in 30 days	Yes. As of December 2024, there were 53 retail stores licensed to sell to medical patients. Additional licenses have been issued.	Allowed, but permanent rules have not been crafted	Chronic pain, PTSD, seizure disorder, cancer, opioid use disorder, HIV/AIDS, anxiety, ALS, intractable skeletal muscular spasticity, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, inflammatory bowel disease, terminal illness, migraine, Tourette's syndrome, dysmenorrhea, or any other condition added by the commission	Yes, through the Cannabis Regulatory Commission	No. Adults 21 and up may possess, purchase, and use cannabis

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New Mexico 2007 legislation	Allowed for all adults 21 and older.	Yes.	Patients can purchase about 15 ounces every 90 days tax-free, or the equivalent. There is no possession limit at home. Adults can grow six mature plants and six seedlings	Yes. There were over 1,000 dispensaries as of July 2025. Medical cannabis sales are subject to gross receipts tax.	Allowed	Thirty conditions, including severe chronic pain, PTSD, opiate use disorder, autism, epilepsy, cancer, Crohn's, HIV/AIDS, glaucoma, insomnia, intractable nausea/ vomiting, and hospice care. Regulators may add conditions.	Yes, through the Dept. of Health	Yes. Also, all adults 21 and up may possess and purchase cannabis.
New York 2014 legislation	Allowed for patients and adults 21 and older.	Yes. Caregivers may assist no more than five patients, unless they are a specific type of facility.	Patients may possess a 30-day supply, an amount determined either by the patient's physician or the dispensary's pharmacist. Patients can grow up to six plants, with three mature	Yes. As of July 2025, 453 dispensing locations, operated by 10 vertically integrated "registered organizations."	Allowed	Any condition deemed clinically appropriate by one's health care provider.	Yes, through the Office of Cannabis Management	No, but adults 21 and up may possess and purchase cannabis.
North Dakota 2016 initiative, later revised by the legislature	Not allowed, the legislature eliminated a voter-enacted limited home cultivation provision.	Yes. They can assist no more than five patients.	Two and one-half ounce purchase limit during a 30-day period, infused products with up to 6,000 mg of THC.	Yes. The department licensed eight compassionate care centers and two manufacturers/ grow facilities.	Allowed	Terminal illness, cancer, autism, HIV/AIDS, hepatitis C, ALS, PTSD, Alzheimer's, dementia, epilepsy, Crohn's, fibromyalgia, spinal stenosis, glaucoma, anorexia nervosa, anxiety disorder, Tourette Syndrome, and any condition that produces wasting, brain injury, bulimia, decompensated cirrhosis, Ehlers-Danlos, endometriosis, interstitial cystitis, migraine rheumatoid arthritis, chronic back pain*, debilitating pain*, intractable nausea, and severe persistent spasms	Yes, through the Dept. of Health	No
Ohio 2016 legislation	Allowed for all adults 21 and older	Yes. A patient can have up to two caregivers, and a caregiver may assist up to two patients.	A 90-day supply, defined as: up to eight ounces of tier I cannabis (0-10% THC); 5.3 ounces of tier II (10.1-23% THC); 26.55 grams of THC in topicals; 9.9 grams of THC in forms for oral administration; or 53.1 grams of THC content in oils for vaping	Yes. The state Board of Pharmacy has authority to determine how many are allowed and where they may be located. As of August 2025, 162 dispensaries had active licenses along with cultivators and processors.	Not allowed	HIV/AIDS, Alzheimer's, ALS, cancer, Parkinson's, PTSD, Crohn's, hepatitis C, TBI, chronic traumatic encephalopathy, seizure disorders, fibromyalgia, glaucoma, inflammatory bowel disease, MS, chronic or intractable pain, sickle cell anemia, spinal cord disease or injury, cachexia, Tourette's, and ulcerative colitis. The medical board can add conditions.	Yes, through the Board of Pharmacy	No. The board of pharmacy was supposed to enter into agreements with other states but did not. However, all adults 21+ can buy, use, and possess cannabis.

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Oklahoma 2018 initiative	Allowed	Yes, caregivers may assist homebound patients.	Three ounces of cannabis on their person, eight ounces at their residence; one ounce of concentrates; and 72 ounces of edible products. Up to six mature plants and six seedlings	Yes, the Dept. of Health licenses dispensaries, growers, and processors. As of May 2026, 1,453 dispensaries and 2,261 growers were licensed.	Not allowed	There is no list of qualifying conditions. It is at physicians' discretion, using "standards a reasonable and prudent physician would follow when recommending or approving any medication."	Yes, issued by the Dept. of Health	Yes, but patients must register for a 30-day temporary ID card with the Dept. of Health
Oregon 1998, initiative, revised	Allowed at registered grow sites for medical; allowed for adults 21 and older	Yes. A caregiver must have "significant responsibility for managing the well-being" of the patient.	24 ounces of cannabis, six mature plants, and 18 immature plants	Yes. As of July 2025, 401 dispensaries were licensed. However, adult-use stores may serve medical cannabis patients tax-free.	Allowed	Cancer, HIV/AIDS, a degenerative or pervasive neurological condition, cachexia, severe pain, severe nausea, seizures, PTSD, glaucoma, and persistent muscle spasms. The health department can add conditions.	Yes, through the Dept. of Human Services	No. However, all adults 21 and older may purchase, possess, and use cannabis.
Penn. 2016 legislation	Not allowed	Yes. Caregivers may assist any number of patients. Patients may have up to two caregivers.	A 90-day supply. If the physician does not voluntarily recommend dosing, a provider at the dispensary will do so.	Yes. As of August 2025, there were 191 licensed dispensaries and 25 grower/processors.	Not allowed, but curbside delivery is available.	Terminal illnesses, cancer including remission therapy, HIV/AIDS, ALS, Parkinson's, MS, epilepsy, inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's, PTSD, neuropathies, anxiety disorders, Tourette's syndrome, Huntington's, epilepsy, glaucoma, autism, sickle cell anemia, certain CNS damage, severe chronic or intractable pain, neurodegenerative diseases, dyskinetic and spastic movement disorders, and opiate use disorder (in some cases)	Yes, through the Dept. of Health	No
Rhode Island 2006 legislation, later revised	Allowed in an enclosed, locked facility both for patients and adults 21 and older	Yes. Patients are allowed up to two caregivers. Caregivers can assist up to five patients.	2.5 ounces, 12 plants, and 12 seedlings. (Adults have lower limits) Caregivers can possess that much per patient, with a total cap of 24 plants and five ounces.	Yes. As of August 2025, seven compassion centers were licensed and operational. Sales tax applies, along with a 4% surcharge.	Allowed	Cancer, HIV/AIDS, hepatitis C, glaucoma, severe nausea, Alzheimer's, debilitating pain, cachexia, seizures, PTSD, persistent muscle spasms, and autism. The health department can add conditions.	Yes, through the state Dept. of Health	Yes. Also, all adults 21 and older may purchase, possess, and use cannabis.

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South Dakota 2020 initiative	Allowed, but must apply specifically to cultivate at home	Yes. Caregivers can assist up to five patients.	Three ounces of cannabis and additional amounts of cannabis products with limitations to be set by the Dept. of Health. For those allowed to grow: two mature and two immature plants.	Yes, no statutory limit, though localities may limit the number of dispensaries in their jurisdictions. As of August 2025, there were 65 licensed dispensaries, 21 manufacturers, and 40 cultivators.	Not allowed	HIV/AIDS, multiple sclerosis. ALS, cancer or its treatment (in some cases), Crohn's, epilepsy, PTSD, or a chronic or debilitating disease or medical condition or its treatment that produces one or more of the following: wasting syndrome; severe, debilitating pain; severe nausea (not associated with pregnancy); seizures; or severe and persistent muscle spasms	Yes, through the Dept. of Health	Yes.
Texas 2025, legislative (expanded from low-THC)	Not allowed	Not allowed	Determined by physician	Yes, as of May 2026, there were two operational licensed vertically integrated dispensaries. In 2026, regulators issued 15 licenses total for vertically integrated cultivation centers/dispensaries. They may have satellite locations.	Not allowed	ALS, autism, cancer, Crohn's disease, chronic pain (continuous or intermittent severe pain lasting more than 90 days), epilepsy, incurable neurodegenerative diseases, multiple sclerosis, PTSD, seizure disorder, spasticity, traumatic brain injury, terminal diseases, or admission to hospice care.	No	No
Utah 2018 initiative, later revised	Not allowed	Yes. Patients may designate up to two caregivers. Nursing and assisted living facilities may be designated as caregivers.	Determined by physician and/or pharmacist	Yes, 15 dispensaries had been licensed and are operational as of August 2025, along with eight cultivators.	Allowed	Conditions include HIV, Alzheimer's disease, ALS, cancer, cachexia, persistent nausea (with exclusions), Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, epilepsy, debilitating seizures, multiple sclerosis, debilitating muscle spasms, PTSD, autism, a terminal illness, a condition resulting in hospice care, and persistent or acute pain. Patients may also petition the "compassionate use board" to become a qualifying patient for other conditions.	Yes, through the Dept. of Health	Yes, but must have a qualifying condition and register. Can get cards for up to two 21-day periods under Utah law.
Vermont 2004 legislation, later revised	Allowed in an enclosed, locked facility both for medical and adults 21 and older	Yes. Caregivers can assist only two patients.	Two ounces of cannabis, six mature plants, and 12 immature plants	Yes. Four dispensaries. In addition, adult-use stores can get medical endorsements.	Allowed	Cancer, multiple sclerosis, HIV/AIDS, chronic pain, PTSD, Crohn's, Parkinson's, glaucoma, cachexia, severe nausea, or seizures	Yes, through the Cannabis Control Board	No. However, any adult 21 or older may possess, purchase, and use cannabis.

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Virginia 2020 legislation	Not in the medical program; however, adults 21 and older are allowed to securely cultivate up to four tagged plants	Yes. A patient, or the patient's parent or legal guardian, may choose a "registered agent" to receive cannabis products on behalf of the patient. An individual may serve as a registered agent for no more than two registered patients.	A 90-day supply. No more than four ounces of botanical cannabis can be dispensed to a patient in a 30-day period.	Yes. "Pharmaceutical processors" may cultivate cannabis, manufacture the products, and dispense them to patients. The law allows for up to 25 dispensing locations in the state operated by four licensees.	Allowed	Any diagnosed medical condition or disease determined by the practitioner that a patient would benefit from the use of cannabis.	Yes, optional. Through the Virginia Cannabis Control Authority.	No. However, any adult 21 or older may possess and use cannabis. Adult-use sales were supposed to begin on January 1, 2024, but parts of the 2021 law requiring reenactment were vetoed by the next governor — Glenn Youngkin.
Washington 1998 initiative, revised later	Allowed for medical (but not for adult-use)	Yes. Caregivers can only assist one patient at a time.	Registered patients: Six plants, three ounces cannabis (or eight from one's plants); 48 ounces infused solids; 216 ounces infused liquids; 21 grams concentrates. Less for unregistered patients.	As of July 2025, 298 adult-use cannabis stores had a medical endorsement.	Not allowed	Cancer, HIV/AIDS, multiple sclerosis, intractable pain, Crohn's,* glaucoma,* hepatitis C, PTSD, traumatic brain injury, chronic renal failure requiring hemodialysis, nausea,* vomiting,* appetite loss,* wasting,* cramping,* seizures,* muscle spasms,* or spasticity.* *This condition must be severe	Yes, voluntary, through the Dept. of Health. Patients who register and receive a card have higher limits and greater protections.	No. However, all adults 21 and older may purchase, possess, and use cannabis.
West Virginia 2017 legislation	Not allowed	Yes. Caregivers may assist up to five patients. Patients may have up to two caregivers.	A 30-day supply of cannabis pills, oils, gels, creams, ointments, dermal patches, tinctures, liquid, and whole plant forms. The default amount is six ounces or 60 grams of concentrate.	As of July 2025, there were 64 dispensaries open in the state, along with nine growers and eight processors.	Not allowed	Cancer, HIV/AIDS, ALS, Parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis, spinal cord damage, epilepsy, neuropathies, Huntington's disease, Crohn's disease, PTSD, intractable seizures, sickle cell anemia, or severe chronic or intractable pain (with limits), terminal illness	Yes, issued by the Bureau of Health	No, the Bureau may enter into agreements with other states to allow terminally ill cancer patients to buy medical cannabis in another state, but it does not allow the converse.

* = There are additional limitations to this condition.