



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

State	Year Initially Enacted	Home Cultivation	Caregivers	Possession Limits	Dispensaries	Qualifying Conditions	ID Cards?	Recognizes Out-of-State ID Cards?
Alaska	1998, initiative, revised later by the legislature.	Allowed.	Yes. Caregivers can assist only one patient, unless the caregiver is a relative of more than one patient.	One ounce of marijuana, six plants.	Not allowed, but voters legalized marijuana for adults' use in 2014. Now, patients (and everyone else) over 21 may purchase cannabis from adult use marijuana stores.	Cancer, HIV/AIDS, glaucoma, cachexia, severe pain, severe nausea, seizures, and persistent muscle spasms.* The health department can approve additional conditions.	Yes, through the Department of Health and Social Services.	No. However, adults 21 and older may possess, use, and purchase marijuana.
Ariz.	2010, initiative.	Allowed in enclosed, locked facility if the patient does not live within 25 miles of the nearest dispensary.	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 marijuana, 12 plants for those allowed to cultivate.	Yes. As of early 2018, about 130 Department of Health Services-regulated non-profit dispensaries were operational. Sales are subject to a 6.6% sales tax.	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 Department of Health Services can approve additional conditions.	Yes, through the Department of Health Services. Cards are valid for two years.	Yes, for patients with conditions that qualify under Arizona law. Does not allow out-of-state patients to obtain marijuana from dispensaries.

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* = There are additional limitations to this condition.

Disclaimer: This grid is not intended for or offered for legal advice. It is for informational and educational purposes only. It also does not capture nuances of the laws, many of which are a dozen or more pages. Please consult with an attorney licensed to practice in the state in question for legal advice.

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Ark.	2016, initiative.	Not allowed.	Yes. Caregivers cannot be a member of the U.S. military or National Guard.	Two and one-half ounces.	Yes. The first dispensaries opened in May 2019. In all, the state plans to license 32 dispensaries and five cultivation facilities.	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 Department 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.
Calif.	1996, initiative, subsequent legislation.	Allowed.	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 marijuana businesses, and there is no statewide limit on the number. (Prior to 2018, collectives and cooperatives acted as dispensaries, but were not subject to state licensing or regulation.)	"Cancer, anorexia, AIDS, chronic pain, spasticity, glaucoma, arthritis, migraine, or any other illness for which marijuana provides relief."	Yes, optional. Issued by the Department of Public Health.	No, though out-of-state patients may be able to get approval from California physicians. Also, all adults 21 and older may possess, purchase, and use marijuana.

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Colo.	2000, amendment to state constitution approved by voters, legislation enacted later.	Allowed.	Yes. Caregiver must have “significant responsibility for managing the well-being of the patient.” Generally, a caregiver cannot assist more than five patients.	Two ounces of marijuana, six plants.	Yes. As of Jan. 2020, 438 licensed medical marijuana centers and hundreds of growers and infused product makers are regulated by the department of revenue and local governments. Medical marijuana is subject to sales tax, with an exemption for indigent patients.	Cancer, HIV/AIDS, glaucoma, PTSD, severe pain, any condition an opiate is prescribed for, cachexia, severe nausea, seizures, persistent muscle spasms, and an autism spectrum disorder. The health department can approve additional conditions.	Yes. Issued by the Department of Public Health and Environment.	No, but adults 21 and older may possess, use, and purchase marijuana.
Conn.	2012, legislation.	Not allowed.	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.	2.5 ounces per month, unless one’s physician indicates a lesser amount is appropriate.	Yes. As of Jan. 2020, there are 14 dispensary facilities and four growers. Medical marijuana is subject to state sales tax.	Around 30 conditions for adults, including cancer, glaucoma, HIV/AIDS, multiple sclerosis, epilepsy, wasting syndrome, Crohn’s disease, PTSD, cerebral palsy, ALS, cystic fibrosis, and certain terminal illnesses. Unlike most states, there is no general qualifying condition for severe or chronic pain. Only 10 conditions qualify for minors.	Yes. Issued by the Department of Consumer Protection.	No.

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Del.	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.	Yes. Four compassion centers are open as of Jan. 2020. Compassion centers must be not-for-profit.	For adults: Cancer, cachexia, HIV/AIDS, ALS, glaucoma, decompensated cirrhosis, Alzheimer's, PTSD, certain migraines, daily persistent headache, autism with aggressive behavior, terminal illness, seizures, intractable nausea, persistent muscle spasms, or debilitating pain that has not responded to other treatments. Minors qualify with: seizure disorder, severe debilitating autism, certain terminal illness, or conditions causing cachexia or wasting, intractable nausea, or severe muscle spasms. The health department can add conditions.	Yes. Issued by the Department of Health and Social Services.	The statute itself envisions out-of-state protections for patients with qualifying conditions, but dispensaries can only provide marijuana to patients with a Delaware ID card.
D.C.	1998, initiative, revised by D.C. Council. Because of intervention by Congress, it did not take effect until 2010.	All adults 21 and older may cultivate up to six plants. Minor patients may not cultivate.	Yes. Caregivers can assist only one patient.	Up to four ounces in a 30-day period, obtained from a registered dispensary.	Yes, as of Jan. 2020, there are seven operational dispensaries and eight operational cultivation centers. Dispensaries must have a sliding scale of prices for low-income patients. Six percent sales tax.	"Any condition for which treatment with medical marijuana would be beneficial, as determined by the patient's physician."	Yes. Issued by the Department of Health.	Yes. As of August 2019, medical cannabis cards from 27 states are accepted for purchasing cannabis.

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Fla.	2016, initiative.	Not currently 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.	Yes, the Department of Health has registered "Medical Marijuana Treatment Centers" to cultivate and dispense medical cannabis. As of July 2019, the department lists 144 dispensing facilities throughout the state.	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 marijuana would likely outweigh the potential health risks for a patient.	Yes, issued by the Department of Health.	No.
Hawaii	2000, legislation.	Allowed.	Yes. Caregivers can assist only one patient. (They will no longer be able to cultivate for patients after Dec. 1, 2023.)	A patient and caregiver can collectively possess 10 tagged plants, and four ounces of useable marijuana.	The Department of Health has issued eight licenses, with two production centers and three retail dispensaries allowed for each license.	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.	Yes, through the Department of Public Health.	Yes.

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Ill.	2013, legislation. Subsequent revisions.	Allowed.	Yes. Caregivers can assist only one patient.	Five plants, 2.5 ounces of marijuana, unless a waiver is granted for more.	Yes. The law allows for 60 medical dispensaries and 22 cultivation facilities, although the last reported figures indicated only 54 dispensaries were operational. There is a 7% excise tax at the wholesale level and a 1% sales tax.	Dozens of conditions are allowed, including chronic pain, PTSD, HIV/AIDS, autism, cancer, spinal cord injury or disease, multiple sclerosis, Crohn’s disease, seizures, cachexia, irritable bowel syndrome, migraines, osteoarthritis, and anorexia nervosa. Patients who are prescribed opioids — or who could be — also qualify. The health department can add conditions.	Yes, through the Department of Public Health.	No. However, adults 21 and older are allowed to possess, use, and purchase marijuana pursuant to a 2019 law.
La.	2015 and subsequent legislation.	Not allowed.	Yes.	Dependent on the dosage for the individual patient. Smoked cannabis is not allowed. Patients may use cannabis via a “metered-dose inhaler.”	Nine “pharmacies” have been approved and a 10 th may be added. While they are considered pharmacies under state law, they function as dispensaries. The first sales began in August 2019. Two universities are contracting with producers to grow the cannabis.	Cancer, HIV/AIDS, cachexia or wasting disorder, seizure disorders (including but not limited to epilepsy), spasticity, Crohn’s disease, muscular dystrophy, glaucoma, Parkinson’s disease, PTSD, multiple sclerosis, intractable pain, and — in some cases — autism.	Not provided for.	No.

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Maine	1999, initiative, revised later by initiative and the legislature.	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. Health department regulated dispensaries and caregiver storefronts are allowed. They are subject to the state sales tax.	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 with the Department of Health and Human Services is optional for patients.	Yes. Also, adults 21 and older are allowed to possess, use, and purchase marijuana pursuant to a Nov. 2016 initiative. (However, adult-use stores are not open as of Jan. 2020.)
Mass.	2012, initiative.	In some cases, such as financial hardship or if a dispensary is far away. Must grow in enclosed, locked location.	Yes. Unless an exception applies — such as for immediate family and medical professionals — caregivers may assist one patient.	A 60-day supply. The health department set a 10-ounce presumptive amount, but physicians may specify a patient needs more.	Yes. As of July 2019, the state had approved 50 dispensaries for sales. As a medicine, marijuana is not subject to sales tax.	Cancer, glaucoma, HIV/AIDS, hepatitis C, ALS, Crohn's disease, Parkinson's, multiple sclerosis, or another debilitating condition approved of by a patient'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 Department of Public Health.	No. However, adults 21 and older are allowed to possess, use, grow, and purchase marijuana pursuant to a Nov. 2016 initiative.

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Md.	2014, legislation, later revisions; prior, incomplete laws in 2013, 2011, and 2003.	No.	Yes. Caregivers can assist up to five patients at a time. Parents and legal guardians are automatically considered caregivers for minors.	A “30-day supply”: Unless a physician finds it inadequate, 120 grams of usable cannabis or 36 grams of THC via an infused product.	Yes. Regulators have given pre-approval to 102 dispensaries (82 of which had final approval as of July 2019), 15 cultivators, and 15 processors. In 2018, the legislature and governor approved a bill that would allow additional grower/processor licenses. There are 18 licensed processors as of July 2019.	The MMCC is encouraging doctors to register patients who have glaucoma, PTSD, are receiving palliative care, or have conditions that cause wasting, severe or chronic pain, severe nausea, seizures, or severe or persistent muscle spasms. But, 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, optional. Patients must be registered with the MMCC.	No.
Mich.	2008, initiative, legislative changes.	Allowed in enclosed, locked location.	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.	Yes. The first licenses were issued in summer 2018.	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 Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs.	Yes. In addition, adults 21 and older are allowed to possess, use, grow, and purchase marijuana pursuant to a Nov. 2018 initiative.

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Minn.	2014, legislation.	Not allowed.	Yes. Caregivers may assist a single patient, unless two patients reside at the same location, in which case they may assist two.	A 30-day supply, as determined by the pharmacist dispensing the cannabis. Whole plant cannabis is not allowed.	Eight. Two manufacturers have four dispensaries each.	Cancer, HIV/AIDS, Tourette's, ALS, seizures, severe spasms, Crohn's, intractable pain, PTSD, terminal illnesses, autism, and obstructive sleep apnea. The department may add conditions, provided the legislature does not object. Chronic pain and macular degeneration are scheduled to be added in August 2020.	Yes, through the Department of Health.	No.
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, 192 dispensaries will be licensed, along with cultivation, transportation, and lab licenses. Dispensaries are expected to be licensed in late January 2020.	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 Department of Health and Senior Services.	Yes.
Mont.	2004, initiative. Gutted by lawmakers in 2011. Voters expanded the law in 2016.	Allowed.	Yes. Providers may serve an unlimited number of patients and maintain storefronts.	Four mature plants, 12 seedlings, and one ounce.	Pursuant to a Nov. 2016 initiative and related rules, dispensaries are allowed subject to regulations and licensing.	Cancer, HIV/AIDS, Crohn's, glaucoma, cachexia, intractable nausea or vomiting, seizure disorder, multiple sclerosis, painful peripheral neuropathy, hospice care admittance, PTSD, or in some cases, severe pain or spasms.	Yes, through the Department of Health and Human Services.	No. The state had reciprocity prior to the 2011 law.

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Nevada	1998 and 2000, amendment to state constitution approved by voters, legislation followed.	Allowed for those living more than 25 miles from a dispensary.	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), and an amount of marijuana-infused products to be set by the Health Division.	Yes, up to 66 dispensaries, along with growers, infused product makers, and labs. Sales taxes and 2% excise taxes apply.	Cancer, HIV/AIDS, glaucoma, PTSD, severe pain, cachexia, severe nausea, seizures, or persistent muscle spasms. The health department can approve additional conditions.	Yes, through the Department of Taxation.	Yes. Also, adults 21 and older may possess, use, and purchase marijuana pursuant to a Nov. 2016 initiative.
N.H.	2013, legislation, revised later by legislature.	Not allowed.	Yes. Caregivers can generally help no more than five patients.	Two ounces of marijuana.	Yes. There are four nonprofit alternative treatment centers (ATCs). The first one opened in April 2016. In 2019, the legislature approved additional locations for each ATC.	PTSD, moderate to severe chronic pain, or a number of conditions that produce one of the following: elevated intraocular pressure, cachexia, chemotherapy-induced anorexia, wasting syndrome, seizures, agitation of Alzheimer's disease, constant or severe nausea, moderate to severe vomiting, or severe, persistent spasms.	Yes, through the Department of Health and Human Services.	Yes, for patients with conditions qualifying in NH. They must bring their own marijuana and a statement from their medical provider stating that they have a qualifying medical condition under NH law.

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N.J.	2010, legislation, revised later by legislature.	Not allowed.	Yes. Caregivers can assist only one patient.	No more than three ounces can be dispensed to a patient in 30 days.	Yes. As of July 2019, the program establishes three license types: cultivators, manufacturers, and dispensaries. The Cannabis Regulatory Commission will set the number of retail and manufacturing licenses. The previous limit was 12 dispensaries.	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 Department of Health and Senior Services.	Yes.
N.D.	2016, initiative, revised by the legislature in 2017.	No, the Legislature amended the law and eliminated a 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.	Yes. The department licensed eight compassionate care centers and two manufacturers. The first dispensary opened in March 2019.	Terminal illness, cancer, HIV/AIDS, hepatitis C, ALS, PTSD, Alzheimer's, dementia, epilepsy, Crohn's, fibromyalgia, spinal stenosis, glaucoma, and any condition that produces wasting, and debilitating pain.*	Yes, through the Department of Health.	No.
N.M.	2007, legislation.	Allowed with special permit and possible inspection.	Yes. They can assist up to four patients and may assist patients who grow cannabis, but may not grow independently.	Six ounces. Patients with cultivation licenses are also allowed to cultivate four mature plants and 12 seedlings.	Yes. As of July 2019, there are more than 98 "licensed producer" locations (which grow and dispense cannabis). Medical marijuana sales are subject to gross receipts tax.	28, including severe chronic pain, PTSD, opiate use disorder, autism, epilepsy, cancer, Crohn's, HIV/AIDS, glaucoma, intractable nausea/vomiting, and hospice care. Regulators may add conditions.	Yes, through the Department of Health.	Yes, pursuant to a 2019 law.

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N.Y.	2014, legislation	Not allowed.	Yes. Caregivers may assist no more than five patients, unless they are a specific type of facility such as a nursing home, adult care facility, school, or hospital.	Patients may possess a 30-day supply, an amount that will be determined either by the patient's physician or the dispensary's pharmacist. Whole plant cannabis is only allowed in metered ground plant preparations.	Yes. Initially, each of five "registered organizations" were approved to manufacture and have up to four dispensaries each. As of July 2019, there are 10 R.O.'s licensed. A 7% excise tax is imposed on medical marijuana sales.	Opioid replacement, PTSD, cancer, HIV/AIDS, chronic pain (narrowly defined), ALS, epilepsy, Parkinson's, MS, spinal cord injury with spasticity, neuropathy, inflammatory bowel disease, Huntington's, and some types of pain. Each condition must be accompanied by a qualifying symptom, such as wasting, severe or chronic pain, PTSD, or opioid use disorder. The health commissioner may add or delete conditions.	Yes, through the Department of Health.	No.
Ohio	2016, legislation	Not allowed.	Yes. A patient can have up to two caregivers, and a caregiver may assist up to two patients in accordance with rules adopted by the state board of pharmacy.	A 90-day supply, which was set by rule 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. The total was initially set at 60 dispensaries statewide. The first dispensary opened in March 2019.	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, Tourette's, and ulcerative colitis. The medical board can add conditions.	Yes, through the board of pharmacy.	To be determined. The board of pharmacy may enter into agreements with other states, so long as patient eligibility requirements are similar, and the other state will also recognize Ohio patients.

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Okla.	2018, initiative.	Yes, up to six mature and six seedlings.	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 cannabis products.	Yes, the Department of Health licenses dispensaries, growers, and processors. As of Jan. 2020, 2,242 dispensaries and 5,443 growers were licensed.	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 Department of Health.	Yes, but must register for a 30-day temporary ID card with the Oklahoma Department of Health.
Ore.	1998, initiative, revised later by legislature.	Allowed at registered grow sites, for no more than four people at a time.	Yes. A caregiver must have "significant responsibility for managing the well-being" of the patient.	24 ounces of marijuana, six mature plants, and 18 immature plants.	Yes. As of Jan. 2020, only three dispensaries are licensed, down from 307 in April 2017. In addition, non-medical stores may serve medical marijuana patients.	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 Department of Human Services.	No. However, all adults 21 and older may possess, use, and purchase marijuana.
Penn.	2016, legislation.	Not allowed.	Yes. Caregivers may assist up to five patients. Patients may have up to two caregivers.	A 30-day supply. If the physician does not voluntarily recommend dosing, a provider at the dispensary will do so.	Yes. Up to 50 dispensaries with up to three locations each, in addition to up to 25 separate growers/processors. The first dispensaries opened in Feb. 2018.	Terminal illnesses, cancer, HIV/AIDS, ALS, Parkinson's, MS, epilepsy, inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's, PTSD, neuropathies, Huntington's, intractable seizures, glaucoma, autism, sickle cell anemia, certain CNS damage, severe chronic or intractable pain, neurodegenerative diseases, dyskinetic and spastic movement disorders, and opiate substitution.	Yes, through the Department of Health.	No.

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R.I.	2006, legislation, revised later by legislature.	Allowed in enclosed, locked facility.	Yes. Patients are allowed up to two caregivers (dispensaries are considered caregivers). Caregivers can assist up to five patients.	2.5 ounces, 12 plants, and 12 seedlings. Caregivers can possess that much per patient, with a total cap of 24 plants and five ounces.	Yes. As of July 2019, three compassion centers are open. A total of nine are allowed. Sales tax applies, along with a 4% surcharge.	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 Department of Health.	Yes.
Utah	Nov. 2018 initiative; legislature amended in Dec. 2018.	No.	Yes.	Determined by physician and/or pharmacist.	Yes, 14 dispensaries, with more possible if they are needed. The health department selected growers in July 2019 and dispensaries in Jan. 2020. (The Dec. 2018 legislature-revised law provided for state-run distribution. That was removed in fall 2019 due to federal law concerns.)	HIV, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, cancer, cachexia, persistent nausea, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, epilepsy, debilitating seizures, multiple sclerosis, debilitating muscle spasms, PTSD, autism, a terminal illness, a condition resulting in an individual receiving hospice care, and chronic pain. Patients may also petition the "compassionate use board" to become a qualifying patient for other conditions.	Yes, through the Department of Health.	Yes. Out-of-state patients have legal protections if they aren't a resident, have a card from another state, and possess cannabis in a form allowed under Utah law.

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Vt.	2004, legislation, revised later by legislature.	Allowed in enclosed, locked facility.	Yes. Caregivers can assist only one patient.	Two ounces of marijuana, two mature plants, and seven immature plants.	Yes. Five nonprofit dispensaries, with a total of seven locations, are open. A sixth dispensary will be allowed once there are 7,000 patients.	Cancer, multiple sclerosis, HIV/AIDS, chronic pain, PTSD, Crohn's, Parkinson's, glaucoma, cachexia, severe nausea, or seizures.	Yes, through the Department of Public Safety.	No. However, any adult 21 or older may possess a limited amount of marijuana. That law doesn't provide for adult-use stores.
Wash.	1998, initiative, revised later by legislature.	Allowed.	Yes. Caregivers can only assist one patient at a time.	Registered patients: Six plants, three ounces marijuana (or eight from one's plants); 48 ounces infused solids; 216 ounces infused liquids; 21 grams concentrates. Unregistered patients: affirmative defense for six ounces, four plants.	In 2015, the legislature approved allowing adult-use stores to get a medical endorsement. Hundreds of stores now have the endorsement.	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.*	Yes, voluntary, through the Department of Health. Patients who register and receive a card have higher limits and greater protections.	No. However, all adults 21 and older may possess, use, and purchase marijuana pursuant to a 2012 initiative.

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W. Va.	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, tinctures, liquid, and non-whole plant forms.	The Bureau of Health will issue up to 100 dispensary permits, along with up to 10 grower permits and up to 10 processor permits. Implementation has been slow. The bureau began accepting business applications in Dec. 2019.	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.*	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.