



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

| State and Year | Home Cultivation | Caregivers | Possession Limits | Medical Cannabis Businesses | Home Delivery | Qualifying Conditions | ID Cards | Recognizes Out-of-State ID Cards? |
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| 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. | The Medical Cannabis Commission will issue cultivation licenses (up to 12), processors (up to four), dispensaries (up to four with up to three locations each), vertically integrated licenses (up to five), secure transporters, and testing laboratories. As of July 31, 2023, litigation has delayed the licensing process. | Unclear, may be determined by rule | 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. |

Last updated: July 31, 2023

* = 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, some of which are dozens of pages. Please consult with an attorney licensed to practice in the state in question for legal advice.

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| 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 March 2023, 131 Dept. of Health Services-regulated medical cannabis dispensaries were operational. 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 | As of May 2023, 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 June 2023, 374 licensed medical cannabis centers, 236 medical growers, and 114 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. |

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| 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 June 2023, there were 18 dispensary facilities and four 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. | Twelve compassion centers are open as of June 2023. Compassion centers must be not-for-profit. | Allowed | For adults: Cancer, cachexia, HIV/AIDS, ALS, glaucoma, decompensated cirrhosis, Alzheimer's, PTSD, certain migraines, autism with aggressive behavior, terminal illness, seizures, intractable nausea, persistent muscle spasms, chronic debilitating migraines, new daily persistent headache, or debilitating pain that has not responded to other treatments. Minors' conditions are more limited. The health department can add conditions. | Yes, issued by the Dept. of Health and Social Services | No. However, all adults 21 and older may use cannabis. Sales are expected to begin in late 2024 or early 2025. |

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| 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 July 31, 2023 | As of July 2023, there are six operational dispensaries and nine 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 |
| 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 July 2023, the department listed 295 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 |
| Hawaii 2000 legislation | Allowed | Yes. Patients can designate a single caregiver. (Caregivers will no longer be able to cultivate for most patients after Dec. 31, 2023.) | 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. | Yes, through the Dept. of Public Health | Yes |

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| 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. 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, irritable bowel syndrome, 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. |

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| Kentucky 2023 legislation | Not allowed | Yes, limited to three patients. | Default amounts TBD; 30-day supply at home; 10-day supply on one's person; physicians can okay more | Regulators will license dispensaries, processors, producers (holding both cultivator and processor licenses), testing labs, and four tiers of cannabis cultivators. | Yes, appears to be envisioned but rules have not been issued as of July 2023 | 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. |
| Louisiana 2015 and subsequent legislation | Not allowed | Yes | 2.5 ounces of flower cannabis every 14 days | Eleven medical cannabis-only "pharmacies" are open as of July 2023. Each of 10 licensees may open satellite locations as patient numbers increase. . Two universities are contracting with producers 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 |

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| Maine 1999 initiative, revised later | Allowed in enclosed, locked location (both adult-use and medical) | 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. |

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| Maryland 2014 legislation, later revisions | Allowed | Yes. Caregivers can assist up to five patients at a time. Parents and legal guardians 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 2023, 102 dispensaries (which can serve both adults and patients), 18 cultivators, and 21 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 July 2023, 93 medical cannabis dispensaries are 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 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 Dept. of Public Health | No, however, all adults 21 and older are allowed to purchase, possess, grow, and use cannabis. |

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| Michigan | Allowed in an enclosed, locked | Yes. Caregivers can assist up to | 2.5 ounces. The patient or caregiver | As of June 2023, there were more than 1,200 | Allowed | Cancer, HIV/AIDS, hepatitis C, ALS, Crohn’s disease, nail patella, glaucoma, autism, Alzheimer’s, PTSD, arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, OCD, | Yes, through the Cannabis | Yes. In addition, adults 21 and |

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| 2008 initiative, legislative changes | location (both patients and adults 21 and older) | five patients at a time. | can grow up to 12 plants for a patient. | medical cannabis businesses licensed, including 305 retailers. | | 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. | Regulatory Agency | older are allowed to purchase, possess, grow, and use cannabis. |
| 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 2024 or 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 ⁸ "Medical Cannabis Equivalency Units," which include just under 3.5 ounces of flower | As of Aug. 2023, the health dept. has licensed 184 dispensaries, 111 growers, and other businesses. 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. |

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| 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 2023, 213 dispensaries are licensed, 198 of which are approved to operate. Also 53 licensed cultivators, plus 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, however, 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 September 2021, there were 296 dispensary licenses. | 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 |
| 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 2023, there are 67 medical dispensaries, along with growers, infused product makers, and labs. A 2023 law expands dual licensing as medical and adult use. | 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. |

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| 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 | PTSD, moderate to severe chronic pain (with limits), 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, and opiate use disorder | 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. There were 23 dispensaries operating as of July 2023. 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 s. | 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 are 1,047 dispensaries as of July 5, 2023. 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. Will be allowed for all adults by mid-2024. | 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 15, 2023, 40 dispensing locations, operated by 10 vertically integrated "registered organizations." A 7% excise tax is imposed on medical cannabis sales. | 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. |

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| 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, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> interstitial cystitis, migraine rheumatoid arthritis, chronic back pain*, debilitating pain*, intractable nausea, and severe persistent spasms * = with limits | Yes, through the Dept. 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. | 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 | Yes. The state Board of Pharmacy has authority to determine how many are allowed and where they may be located. As of July 2023, 132 dispensaries are licensed (some of which are provisional) along with 69 cultivators and 90 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 may enter into agreements with other states. It had not done so as of July 2023 |

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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 July 2023, 2,821 dispensaries and 6,378 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 2023, only two dispensaries are licensed, down from 307 in April 2017. 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. |

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| 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. Up to 50 dispensaries with up to three locations each, in addition to up to 25 separate growers/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 July 2023, seven compassion centers are 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 July 2023, there are 77 licensed dispensaries, 17 manufacturers, and 41 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. |
| 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 have been licensed and are operational as of July 2023 | 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. |

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| 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. Five nonprofit dispensaries, with a total of seven locations, are open. A sixth dispensary is allowed if the patient number reaches 7,000. However, patient numbers have declined since legalization and are below 4,000 as of July 2023. | 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. |
| 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. Twenty-one dispensaries are open as of July 2023. | 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 Board of Pharmacy. The program will transfer to the Virginia Cannabis Control Authority on January 1, 2024. | 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 are stalled due to new House leadership and a hostile governor. |

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| State | Home Cultivation | Caregivers | Possession Limits | Medical Cannabis Businesses | Home Delivery | Qualifying Conditions | ID Cards? | Recognizes Out-of-State ID Cards? |
|--|---|---|--|--|---------------|--|---|--|
| 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 Unregistered patients: affirmative defense for six ounces, four plants | In 2015, the legislature approved allowing adult-use stores to get a medical endorsement. As of July 2023, 237 adult-use cannabis stores have the 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 enough to significantly interfere with the patient's activities of daily living and ability to function. | 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 Bureau of Health licensed 100 dispensaries along with 10 growers and processors. As of April 2023, there were 48 dispensaries open in the state. | 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. |