



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?
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.	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	
Alaska 1998 initiative, revised later	Allowed	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, patients (and everyone else) 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: May 24, 2021

* = 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.

State	Home Cultivation	Caregivers	Possession Limits	Medical Cannabis Businesses	Home Delivery	Qualifying Conditions	ID Cards?	Recognizes Out-of-State ID Cards?
Arizona 2010 initiative	Allowed in an 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 cannabis, 12 plants for those allowed to cultivate	As of July 2020, 121 Dept. of Health Services-regulated non-profit dispensaries were operational. 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 patients with conditions that qualify under Arizona law. The law does not allow out-of-state patients to obtain cannabis from dispensaries.
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 June 30, 2020, the state had three cultivation facilities and 22 dispensaries in operation. The state will license a total of 32 dispensaries and five cultivation facilities.	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	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.	
Colorado 2000 voter-approved amendment to constitution and later bills	Allowed	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 Oct. 2020, 433 licensed medical cannabis centers and hundreds of growers and 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, severe pain, cachexia, severe nausea, seizures, 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	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	As of July 27, 2020, there were 18 dispensary facilities and four growers. Medical cannabis is subject to state sales tax.	Allowed	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. There is no general qualifying condition for severe or chronic pain. Only eight conditions qualify for minors.	Yes, issued by the Dept. of Consumer Protection	
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.	Six compassion centers are open as of Dec. 2020. 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, 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. The initial statute itself allowed out-of-state protections, but the legislature subsequently removed them.

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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.	Up to four ounces in a 30-day period, obtained from a registered dispensary.	As of Dec. 2020, there were seven operational dispensaries and eight operational cultivation centers. Dispensaries must have a sliding scale of prices for low-income patients. Sales tax is six percent.	Temporarily allowed, in response to COVID	“Any condition for which treatment with medical marijuana would be beneficial, as determined by the patient’s physician”	Yes, issued by the Dept. of Health	
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 2020, the department listed 258 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. 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 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	Not 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 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 Dept. of Public Health	No, however, adults 21 and older are allowed to possess, purchase, and use cannabis pursuant to a 2019 law.
Louisiana 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 10th may be added. While they are considered pharmacies under state law, they function as dispensaries. The first sales began in Aug. 2019. Two universities are contracting with producers to grow the cannabis.	Allowed	Any medical condition the physician considers debilitating to the patient, plus several listed conditions, including cancer, HIV/AIDS, ALS, cachexia or wasting disorder, seizure disorders, Alzheimer's spasticity, Crohn's disease, muscular dystrophy, glaucoma, Parkinson's disease, traumatic brain injury, PTSD, multiple sclerosis, intractable pain, and — in some cases — autism	Not provided for	No

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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. Health department-regulated 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 with the Dept. of Health and Human Services is optional for patients.	Yes. Also, all adults 21 and older are allowed to purchase, possess, and use cannabis pursuant to a Nov. 2016 initiative.
Mass. 2012 initiative	In some cases, such as financial hardship or if a dispensary is far away. Must grow in an 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 2020, the state had approved 50 dispensaries for sales. As a medicine, cannabis is not subject to sales tax.	Allowed	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 pursuant to a Nov. 2016 initiative.

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Maryland 2014 legislation, later revisions	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. As of July 2020, the MMCC had licensed 91 dispensaries, 17 cultivators, and 17 processors. In 2018, the legislature and governor approved a bill that allows additional grower/processor licenses.	Allowed	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
Michigan 2008 initiative, legislative changes	Allowed in an 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.	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 Dept. of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs	Yes. In addition, adults 21 and older are allowed to purchase, possess, grow, and use cannabis pursuant to a Nov. 2018 initiative.

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Minnesota 2014 legislation	Not allowed	Yes. Caregivers may assist one patient, unless two patients reside at the same location. During COVID, caregivers can serve multiple patients.	A 30-day supply, as determined by the pharmacist dispensing the cannabis. Whole plant cannabis is not allowed.	Yes two manufacturers have four dispensaries each.	Not allowed	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.	Yes, through the Dept. 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 were licensed, along with cultivation, transportation, and lab licenses. Sales began in Oct. 2020.	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

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Montana 2004 initiative, later revisions	Allowed	Yes. Providers may serve an unlimited number of patients and maintain storefronts.	Four mature plants, four seedlings, and one ounce	Pursuant to a Nov. 2016 initiative and related rules, dispensaries are allowed subject to regulations and licensing. As of April 2020, there were 355 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 Health and Human Services	No. The state had reciprocity prior to the 2011 law.
Nevada 1998 and 2000 amendments 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 cannabis-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.	Allowed	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 Dept. of Taxation	Yes. Also, all adults 21 and older may purchase, possess, and use, cannabis pursuant to a Nov. 2016 initiative.

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New Hampshire 2013 legislation, revised later by legislature	Not allowed	Yes. Caregivers can generally help no more than five patients.	Two ounces of cannabis	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.	Not allowed	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 Dept. of Health and Human Services	Yes, for patients with conditions qualifying in NH. They must bring their own cannabis and a statement from their medical provider stating that they have a qualifying medical condition under NH law.
New Jersey 2010 legislation, revised later	Not allowed	Yes. Caregivers can assist only one patient.	No more than three ounces can be dispensed to a patient in 30 days	Yes. The limit until a July 2019 bill passed was 12 dispensaries. The Cannabis Regulatory Commission will set the number of retail and manufacturing licenses.	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 Dept. of Health and Senior Services	Yes

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New Mexico 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 2020, there were more than 100 "licensed producer" locations (which grow and dispense cannabis). Medical cannabis sales are subject to gross receipts tax.	Allowed	Twenty-eight conditions, 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 Dept. of Health	Yes, pursuant to a 2019 law
New York 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 Dec. 2020, there were 10 R.O.'s licensed, each with several locations. A 7% excise tax is imposed on medical cannabis sales.	Allowed	Cancer, HIV/AIDS, ALS, Parkinson's, MS, spinal cord injury with spasticity, neuropathy, epilepsy, inflammatory bowel disease, PTSD, Huntington's, some types of pain, or substance use disorder. The above conditions must also be accompanied by wasting, severe or chronic pain, severe nausea, seizures, or severe or persistent spasms, PTSD, or opioid use disorder. The health commissioner may add or delete conditions.	Yes, through the Dept. of Health	

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North Dakota 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/ grow facilities. The first dispensary opened in March 2019.	Allowed	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 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 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.	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	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. However, it had not done so as of July 2020.

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Oklahoma 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 Dept. of Health licenses dispensaries, growers, and processors. As of July 2020, 2,113 dispensaries and 5,970 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 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 cannabis, six mature plants, and 18 immature plants	Yes. As of April 2021, only one dispensary is licensed, down from 307 in April 2017. In addition, non-medical stores may serve medical cannabis patients.	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 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.	Not allowed, but during COVID caregivers can pick up for unlimited patients	Terminal illnesses, cancer, 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	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 2020, three compassion centers were open. A total of nine are allowed, and applications for new licenses were made available in July 2020. 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

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South Dakota 2020 initiative	Allowed in an enclosed, locked facility (Three plants are allowed at a minimum; Dept. of Health can establish maximum)	Yes. Caregivers can assist up to five patients. Patients may appoint more than one caregiver if additional documentation of need is supplied to the Dept. of Health.	Three ounces of cannabis and additional amounts of cannabis products with limitations to be set by the Dept. of Health	Yes, no statutory limit, though localities may limit the number of dispensaries in their jurisdictions.	Allowed	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; seizures; or severe and persistent muscle spasms, including those characteristic of multiple sclerosis	Yes, through the Dept. of Health	Yes
Utah 2018 initiative, later revised	No	Yes	Determined by physician and/or pharmacist	Yes, 14 dispensaries, with more possible if they are needed. The first dispensaries opened in March 2020.	Allowed	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 Dept. 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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Vermont 2004 legislation, later revised	Allowed in an enclosed, locked facility	Yes. Caregivers can assist only one patient.	Two ounces of cannabis, two mature plants, and seven 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.	Allowed	Cancer, multiple sclerosis, HIV/AIDS, chronic pain, PTSD, Crohn's, Parkinson's, glaucoma, cachexia, severe nausea, or seizures	Yes, through the Dept. of Public Safety	No. However, any adult 21 or older may purchase, possess, grow, and use a limited amount of cannabis.
Virginia 2020 legislation	No	Yes. A patient, or the patient's parent or legal guardian, may choose a "registered agent" to receive cannabis oil on behalf of the patient. An individual may serve as a registered agent for no more than two registered patients.	A 90-day supply	Yes. Specially licensed businesses called "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.	Allowed	Any diagnosed medical condition or disease determined by the practitioner that a patient would benefit from the use of cannabis oils.	Yes, through the Board of Pharmacy	No

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Washington 1998 initiative, revised later	Allowed	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. Hundreds of stores now 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*	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 pursuant to a 2012 initiative.
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, 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 issued dispensary licenses in Feb. 2021.	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*	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.