



# *Medical Cannabis Protections in the 50 States*

Since the 1970s, 49 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands have recognized the medical value of at least some strains of cannabis. These laws are intended to protect patients who need this medicine to treat their conditions (such as seizures or chronic pain) and improve their quality of life. However, not all laws are created equal. Some are well constructed and allow those diagnosed with approved conditions access to the medication they need, while others restrict access to certain strains and forms of cannabis. Some are even rendered completely ineffective due to their failure to account for federal drug laws. These laws can be placed into four categories:

## **I: Workable Medical Cannabis Laws**

Currently, 34 states and the District of Columbia have enacted workable medical cannabis laws that provide, or will provide, meaningful access to medical cannabis for qualifying patients. In order for a state to have a workable medical cannabis law, it must meet the following criteria:

1. Patients are provided protection from criminal convictions for the medical use and possession of cannabis;
2. There is some realistic means of patients obtaining in-state access to cannabis that does not rely on federal cooperation, typically through private, state-regulated dispensaries, home cultivation, or both; and
3. The law allows for a variety of strains of cannabis, or extracts of cannabis, including both products with higher and lower amounts of THC — in amounts sufficient to meet most patients' medical needs.

Doctors or other practitioners typically must either certify that the patient has a qualifying condition, recommend medical cannabis, or both.

Within this category, there is a great deal of variation as to how comprehensive and effective the laws are, including if they allow home cultivation; if they provide for adequate, statewide access via dispensaries and delivery; how broad the list of qualifying conditions is; and what forms of cannabis are allowed.

## **II: Workable Low-THC Laws**

Low-THC, or CBD-focused laws, allow certain strains and preparations of cannabis to be administered to patients. In some cases, they are limited to patients with intractable seizure disorders. They generally require a physician's certification. These laws generally include a maximum THC content and a minimum CBD content, and they are often limited to extracts (not whole-plant flower). Unlike effective medical cannabis laws, these laws leave behind patients who need more than a modest amount of THC. While this is a serious limitation, workable low-THC laws allow in-state production and access to the types of cannabis that are permitted.

## **III: Flawed CBD Laws**

Most CBD laws fall under this category. These states fail to include any meaningful access to the product, by crafting laws that either have no means of access at all or that set up access that is unworkable in light of federal law. Some states require a prescription rather than a recommendation, which requires doctors to violate federal law. Many of these laws also only provide an affirmative defense for those permitted to possess CBD oil — which can be raised at a trial to prevent a conviction — rather than protection from arrest. Others rely on risk-averse institutions such as universities or pharmacies being willing to break federal law by growing and dispensing cannabis, or they require federal permission for the program to become operational.

While many of these laws themselves do not provide access, many states now allow for the cultivation and production of hemp, which can be a source of CBD products. However, most of those laws do not provide for testing to ensure the safety of the products.

## **IV: Ineffective Medical Cannabis Laws**

These are laws that do not limit THC quantity, but they lack realistic provisions for access and are therefore rendered symbolic or otherwise ineffective. For example, they may use the word “prescribe” instead of “recommend” or limit access to clinical trials — which are rare, extremely expensive, almost exclusively short-term, and require federal approval. Thirty-four states and the District of Columbia enacted laws of this nature between 1978 and 1996. There is no column currently listed for this category because each state with a flawed medical cannabis law also has another type of law — either a CBD law or a workable medical cannabis law.

State	Medical Law	CBD Law	Flawed CBD Law	Description
Alabama			X	Alabama allows patients diagnosed with epilepsy and other neurological disorders causing serious seizures to have access to extracts that are “essentially free from plant material” and contain no more than 3% THC. Possession of substances that fit this description only entitles a patient to an affirmative defense in court and does not prevent an arrest. There is currently no meaningful in-state access. The state also supported clinical trials of a cannabis-based medicine, Epidiolex.
Alaska	X			The Alaska Department of Health and Social Services issues medical cannabis cards to anyone diagnosed with cancer, HIV/AIDS, cachexia, severe pain, severe nausea, seizures, persistent muscle spasms, and any additional conditions at its discretion. The state does not allow medical cannabis dispensaries, but does permit home cultivation, and patients may possess one ounce of cannabis and up to six plants. After the passage of Ballot Measure 2 in 2014, anyone over 21 may possess the same quantities of cannabis as permitted under medical cannabis regulations. In addition, regulated stores opened in 2016 for adults who are 21 or older.
Arizona	X			Arizona patients with cancer, HIV/AIDS, hepatitis C, ALS, Crohn’s disease, glaucoma, Alzheimer’s disease, PTSD, severe and chronic pain, cachexia, severe nausea, seizures, or persistent muscle spasms can be issued a medical cannabis card from the Department of Health Services with a recommendation from a physician. As of July 2020, 121 dispensaries were open in Arizona; one is allowed for every 10 pharmacies. Patients can possess up to two-and-a-half ounces of cannabis, and home cultivation is restricted to 12 plants kept in a locked facility for those who live further than 25 miles away from the nearest dispensary.
Arkansas	X			Arkansas patients with cancer, glaucoma, HIV/AIDS, hepatitis C, ALS, Tourette’s, Crohn’s disease, ulcerative colitis, PTSD, severe arthritis, fibromyalgia, Alzheimer’s, cachexia, peripheral neuropathy, intractable pain, severe nausea, seizures, and severe or persistent muscle spasms qualify for a medical cannabis card with a physician’s recommendation. The state has licensed five cultivation facilities and 32 dispensaries, the first of which opened in May 2019. Patients may possess up to two-and-a-half ounces of cannabis. No home cultivation is allowed.

State	Medical Law	CBD Law	Flawed CBD Law	Description
California	X			Patients with any ailment qualify for medical cannabis with a doctor’s recommendation. Health Department-issued ID cards are voluntary. Home cultivation is allowed, and medical cannabis patients are allowed to possess at least eight ounces of cannabis and six mature or 12 immature plants. Since early 2018, the state has regulated and licensed a variety of types of medical cannabis businesses. In 2016, voters approved an initiative to allow adults 21 and older to use, grow, and buy cannabis.
Colorado	X			Medical cannabis cards are issued by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment for qualified patients diagnosed with cancer, HIV/AIDS, glaucoma, severe pain, cachexia, severe nausea, seizures, and persistent muscle spasms. There are more than 400 licensed medical cannabis centers in the state, each regulated by the Department of Revenue and local governments. Growers and infused-product manufacturers are also licensed. Patients may possess up to two ounces of cannabis and six plants for home cultivation. Also, in 2012, voters approved an initiative to allow adults 21 and older to use, grow, and buy cannabis.
Conn.	X			To qualify, adult patients must have one of about 30 conditions, including cancer, chronic pain (narrowly defined), glaucoma, HIV/AIDS, Parkinson’s disease, multiple sclerosis, epilepsy, wasting syndrome, Crohn’s disease, PTSD, cerebral palsy, or any other condition added by the Connecticut Department of Consumer Protection. Fewer conditions qualify for minors. The department issues medical cannabis cards and licenses producers and dispensaries. As of July 2020, there were 17 dispensaries and four growers licensed. Patients are limited to a “one-month supply” determined by the department (currently 2.5 ounces).
Delaware	X			The Delaware Department of Health and Social Services issues medical cannabis cards to adult patients diagnosed with cancer, HIV/AIDS, ALS, decompensated cirrhosis, Alzheimer’s, PTSD, debilitating pain that has either not responded to or produced serious side effects with traditional medication, terminal illness, glaucoma, autism with aggressive behavior, intractable nausea, seizures, persistent muscle spasms, daily persistent headache, and any condition added by the department of health. Fewer conditions qualify for minors. Six compassion centers were open as of July 2020. Home cultivation is not allowed.

State	Medical Law	CBD Law	Flawed CBD Law	Description
Florida	X			Florida patients with cancer, epilepsy, glaucoma, positive status for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), Crohn's disease, Parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis, chronic nonmalignant pain, “or other debilitating medical conditions of the same kind or class as or comparable to those enumerated,” can be issued a medical cannabis card from the Department of Health with a recommendation from a physician. The department licenses medical cannabis treatment centers, which may have both a cultivation location and multiple dispensing locations. Home cultivation is not allowed.
Georgia		X		Georgia allows patients diagnosed with seizure disorders, cancer, ALS, multiple sclerosis, Crohn’s disease, intractable pain, PTSD (for adults only), mitochondrial disease, autism in the case of minors, Tourette’s syndrome, epidermolysis bullosa, Alzheimer's disease, AIDS, peripheral neuropathy, Parkinson’s disease, or sickle cell disease to qualify for medical cannabis. Cannabis oil is restricted to 5% THC and must contain at least as much CBD. In 2019, the legislature added provisions for in-state production and distribution of low-THC medical cannabis oils.
Hawaii	X			The Hawaii Department of Public Health issues medical cannabis cards to qualifying patients diagnosed with severe pain, cachexia or wasting syndrome, severe nausea, seizures, severe and persistent muscle spasms, HIV/AIDS, ALS, glaucoma, PTSD, rheumatoid arthritis, lupus, or any additional conditions approved by the department. A patient and caregiver can collectively possess 10 tagged plants and four ounces of useable cannabis. In 2016, the state licensed eight dispensaries, which are allowed up to two production and three retail locations each.
Idaho				Idaho is the only state with no laws recognizing medical cannabis or cannabinoids. In 2015, the governor vetoed a bill that would have provided an affirmative defense for the possession of cannabidiol oil for patients suffering from cancer, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), seizure disorders, multiple sclerosis, Crohn’s disease, mitochondrial disease, fibromyalgia, Parkinson’s disease, or sickle cell disease.

State	Medical Law	CBD Law	Flawed CBD Law	Description
Illinois	X			The Illinois Department of Public Health issues medical cannabis cards to qualified patients with any of around 40 medical conditions, including chronic pain, PTSD, HIV/AIDS, autism, cancer, spinal cord injury or disease, multiple sclerosis, Crohn's disease, seizures, irritable bowel syndrome, migraines, and any other condition added by the Department of Public Health. In addition, medical cannabis is allowed for any patient who is or could be prescribed opiates. Sixty dispensaries and 22 cultivation facilities are allowed. Home cultivation is allowed.
Indiana			X	Any person may buy, sell, and possess CBD oil, as long as it meets certain labeling requirements and contains no more than 0.3 percent THC. However, there is no clear provision allowing anyone to produce the CBD products in state.
Iowa		X		Patients diagnosed with chronic pain, terminal illness, multiple sclerosis, seizures, AIDS or HIV, Crohn's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, cancer (in some cases), PTSD, or autism with self-harm may possess and use medical cannabis extracts with their medical practitioners' approval. They are limited to 4.5 grams of cannabis every 90 days, unless their practitioner affirms they need a different amount. The Department of Public Health has approved two manufacturing facilities and five dispensaries, but some shut down in mid-2020.
Kansas			X	Kansas' law provides an affirmative defense for possession of CBD oil with up to five percent THC. The law does not provide for access to CBD oils.
Kentucky			X	Patients diagnosed with intractable seizure disorders may qualify for medical cannabidiol in Kentucky. Patients may only gain access to cannabidiol if they receive a written order from a doctor practicing at a hospital affiliated with a state university that has a medical school. While the CBD law itself did not provide for access, a separate industrial hemp law has provided a source of CBD-rich products.
Louisiana	X			Doctors may recommend cannabis to patients for any condition that is debilitating for that patient. Patients also qualify if they have a listed condition, which include chemotherapy-related symptoms, spastic quadriplegia, cachexia, seizures, Crohn's disease, glaucoma, severe spasms, intractable pain, PTSD, Alzheimer's disease, traumatic brain injury, ALS, chronic pain related to fibromyalgia or sickle cell anemia, or, in some cases, autism. The Board of Pharmacy licensed nine pharmacies (without DEA licenses) to dispense cannabis, and the Department of Agriculture licensed two cultivators. Smoking is not allowed, but the law now allows extracts to be administered via a "metered-dose inhaler." Raw, flower cannabis is not allowed.

State	Medical Law	CBD Law	Flawed CBD Law	Description
Maine	X			Medical cannabis cards are optional for patients and some caregivers in Maine. In 2018, the legislature significantly reworked the state’s law, including removal of the qualifying condition list — doctors can certify any patients they believe cannabis may help. Patients may possess up to eight pounds of cannabis and may grow up to six mature plants. Caregivers may also grow for patients. The health department regulates dispensaries, and caregiver storefronts are allowed. Also, in November 2016, voters approved an initiative to allow adults 21 and older to use, grow, and buy cannabis. (However, adult-use sales had not begun as of July 2020.)
Maryland	X			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. Physical ID cards are optional. Regulators have approved more than 100 dispensaries along with several grower/processors.
Mass.	X			The Massachusetts Cannabis Control Commission issues medical cannabis cards for patients diagnosed with cancer, glaucoma, HIV/AIDS, hepatitis C, ALS, Crohn’s disease, Parkinson’s disease, multiple sclerosis, or any other condition that substantially limits life activities as approved by a patient’s physician. The first dispensaries opened in June 2015, and 50 were open as of July 2020. Patients are limited to a 60-day, 10-ounce supply, with exceptions to be specified by a physician. Additionally, for patients facing financial hardship or those who live far away from a dispensary, permission to grow at home in an enclosed, locked location is granted. Also, in November 2016, voters approved an initiative to allow adults 21 and older to use, grow, and buy cannabis.
Michigan	X			Medical cannabis cards are managed by Michigan’s Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs (LARA), and are issued to patients diagnosed with cancer, HIV/AIDS, hepatitis C, ALS, Crohn’s disease, nail patella, glaucoma, Alzheimer’s, PTSD, severe and chronic pain, cachexia, severe nausea, seizures, severe and persistent muscle spasms, or any other conditions added by the department. In September 2016, the legislature and governor approved a law that allows LARA-licensed dispensaries, growers, processors, transporters, and testing laboratories. Patients or caregivers are allowed to grow up to 12 plants in an enclosed, locked location. Possession for medical purposes is limited to two and a half ounces. Also, in November 2018, voters approved an initiative to allow adults 21 and older to use, grow, and buy cannabis.

State	Medical Law	CBD Law	Flawed CBD Law	Description
Minn.	X			Minnesota's Department of Health issues medical cannabis cards for patients diagnosed with cancer, HIV/AIDS, Tourette's, ALS, seizures, severe spasms, Crohn's, terminal illnesses, PTSD, autism, obstructive sleep apnea, and any other conditions added by the department. Chronic pain has been approved and will be added in August 2020. Minnesota licensed two manufacturers, which may have up to four dispensaries each. Patients are limited to a 30-day supply as determined by a pharmacist, and smoking is not allowed.
Miss.			X	Qualifying patients with a debilitating epileptic condition in the state of Mississippi may possess CBD oil that contains at least 15% cannabidiol and no more than 0.5% THC. Any CBD oil must come from the University of Mississippi's Department of Pharmacy Service, though it is not clear whether possession of legal CBD oil would prevent arrest or merely allow an affirmative defense in court. Only three university-affiliated organizations could produce or possess this oil. A medical cannabis ballot initiative has qualified for the November 2020 ballot.
Missouri	X			The Department of Health and Senior Services issues ID cards to patients with a wide range of qualifying conditions, including cancer, HIV, glaucoma, and severe pain – provided the patient's health care provider approves of the treatment. With a cultivation registration card, patients and caregivers will also be able to cultivate up to six plants in their home. The law allows for 192 dispensaries, plus licensed cultivation, transportation, and labs. The first sales are expected in late 2020.
Montana	X			Montana's Department of Health and Human Services issues medical cannabis cards to patients suffering from cancer, HIV/AIDS, glaucoma, cachexia, intractable nausea or vomiting, seizure disorder, Crohn's disease, painful peripheral neuropathy, PTSD, admittance to hospice care, and in some cases, severe pain or spasms. Patients or their providers can possess up to four mature plants, 12 seedlings, and one ounce of usable cannabis. A 2016 voter initiative created protections for dispensaries.



State	Medical Law	CBD Law	Flawed CBD Law	Description
Nebraska			X	In 2014, lawmakers approved a law intended to allow the University of Nebraska Medical Center to conduct a pilot study on low-THC, high-CBD cannabis oils for patients with intractable seizures.
Nevada	X			Patients suffering from cancer, HIV/AIDS, glaucoma, PTSD, severe pain, cachexia, severe nausea, seizures, persistent muscle spasms, or any other condition approved by the Nevada Department of Health and Human Services are eligible to receive medical cannabis cards. Up to 66 dispensaries are allowed, as are growers, labs, and infused product manufacturers. The first dispensary opened in July 2015. Patients are allowed to possess up to two and a half ounces every 14 days and a set quantity of cannabis-infused products. Patients or caregivers authorized to grow cannabis may possess up to 12 plants. Also, in 2016, voters approved an initiative to allow adults 21 and older to use, buy, and, in some cases grow, cannabis.
N.H.	X			The qualifying conditions are PTSD, moderate to severe chronic pain, or any injury or condition that produces 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. Patients may possess no more than two ounces of cannabis. 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.
N.J.	X			The New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services issues medical cannabis cards to patients with chronic pain, PTSD, ALS, multiple sclerosis, muscular dystrophy, inflammatory bowel disease, cancer, HIV/AIDS, terminal illness, seizure disorders, intractable skeletal muscular spasticity, glaucoma, anxiety, migraine, muscular dystrophy, Tourette's Syndrome, and other conditions added by the department. The regulatory authority is supposed to transition to the Cannabis Regulatory Commission, but it hadn't been fully appointed as of July 2020. 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.

State	Medical Law	CBD Law	Flawed CBD Law	Description
New Mexico	X			The Department of Health issues medical cannabis cards to hospice patients and to patients suffering from any of nearly 30 conditions including chronic pain, PTSD, opiate use disorder, autism, epilepsy, cancer, Crohn’s, HIV/AIDS, glaucoma, intractable nausea or vomiting, or any other conditions added by the health department. As of July 2020, there were over 100 “licensed producer” locations (which grow and dispense cannabis). Patients are allowed to possess up to six ounces of cannabis. With a special permit, they may grow four mature plants and 12 seedlings.
New York	X			The New York Department of Health issues ID cards to patients suffering from cancer, HIV/AIDS, Parkinson’s disease, multiple sclerosis, spinal cord damage, epilepsy, inflammatory bowel disease, ALS, neuropathies, PTSD, Huntington’s disease, chronic pain under certain conditions, opiate use disorder, or any other condition added by the health commissioner. Opiate substitution also qualifies. The commissioner may also remove conditions from this list. Patients generally must also suffer from an associated condition: cachexia or wasting syndrome, severe or chronic pain, severe nausea, seizures, or severe or persistent muscle spasms. Ten manufacturers — with no more than four locations each — have been approved to dispense cannabis. Patients may possess a 30-day supply. Smoking is not permitted.
North Carolina			X	North Carolina authorizes the use of hemp extracts with at least 5% CBD and no more than 0.9% THC for patients with intractable epilepsy. In 2016, the state began allowing industrial hemp cultivation, as long as it has no more than 0.3% THC.
North Dakota	X			The North Dakota Department of Health issues ID cards to patients with a terminal illness, cancer, HIV/AIDS, hepatitis C, ALS, PTSD, Alzheimer’s, dementia, Crohn’s disease, fibromyalgia, spinal stenosis, glaucoma, epilepsy, a medical condition that produces cachexia or wasting, or, in some cases, severe and debilitating pain. Patients are allowed to obtain up to a 30-day supply from regulated dispensaries. The department licensed eight compassionate care centers and two manufacturers. The first dispensary opened in March 2019.

State	Medical Law	CBD Law	Flawed CBD Law	Description
Ohio	X			The Board of Pharmacy issues ID cards to patients with a doctor’s certification who have been diagnosed with a qualifying condition. The conditions list includes Alzheimer's, cancer, epilepsy, glaucoma, inflammatory bowel disease, cachexia, multiple sclerosis, chronic or intractable pain, Parkinson's disease, HIV, PTSD, sickle cell anemia, spinal cord disease or injury, Tourette's syndrome, and traumatic brain injury. Other medical conditions may be added by the state medical board. Doctors must be trained and registered with the state to make recommendations. The state board of pharmacy will decide the number of dispensaries. It initially allowed 60 statewide. The first dispensary opened in March 2019.
Okla.	X			The Oklahoma Department of Health issues medical cannabis licenses for patients with a doctor’s recommendation. There is no list of qualifying conditions. Medical cannabis dispensaries may sell to patients. Patients are limited to possessing three ounces of cannabis (or eight at home), six mature plants, and six seedlings. They may possess up to an ounce of concentrates and 72 ounces of edible cannabis products. As of July 2020, 2,113 dispensaries and 5,970 growers were licensed in Oklahoma.
Oregon	X			The Oregon Department of Human Services issues medical cannabis cards for patients diagnosed with cancer, HIV/AIDS, glaucoma, a degenerative or pervasive neurological condition, cachexia, severe pain, severe nausea, seizures, PTSD, persistent muscle spasms, and any other condition added by the health department. Medical cannabis dispensaries may sell to patients and receive cannabis from patients, caregivers, and registered grow sites. Patients are limited to possessing 24 ounces of cannabis, six mature plants, and 18 immature plants. Also, in 2014, voters approved an initiative to allow adults 21 and older to use, grow, and buy cannabis.
Penn.	X			Pennsylvania’s health department issues ID cards to qualifying patients with conditions including cancer, ALS, HIV/AIDS, Parkinson’s, IBD, neurodegenerative diseases, Huntington’s, Crohn’s, PTSD, seizures, autism, sickle cell anemia, anxiety disorders, Tourette’s syndrome, substitute therapy for opiate addiction, and severe chronic or intractable pain. State law allows up to 50 dispensaries with up to three locations each and up to 25 separate growers/ processors. The first dispensaries opened in February 2018.

State	Medical Law	CBD Law	Flawed CBD Law	Description
Rhode Island	X			Rhode Island's Department of Public Health issues medical cannabis cards for patients suffering from cancer, HIV/AIDS, PTSD, hepatitis C, glaucoma, Alzheimer's, severe debilitating pain, cachexia, severe nausea, seizures, persistent muscle spasms, autism, and any other conditions added by the health department. There are currently three compassion centers open in the state, but in July 2019, lawmakers approved legislation creating six additional licenses and raising the annual fee to \$500,000. Separate growers are also licensed. Patients are allowed to cultivate up to 12 plants and 12 seedlings in an enclosed, locked facility and may possess up to two and a half ounces of cannabis.
South Carolina			X	Qualifying patients with severe forms of epilepsy that are not "adequately treated by traditional medical therapies" may be given cannabidiol or any preparation of cannabis with no more than 0.9% THC content and no less than 15% CBD. Although the CBD law itself does not include access, the state also has an industrial hemp law, defined as less than 0.3% THC.
South Dakota			X	South Dakota has a law that allows cannabidiol that is approved by the federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The FDA subsequently approved a cannabidiol-based drug (Epidiolex), meaning it is also legal in South Dakota. A medical cannabis ballot initiative has qualified for the November 2020 ballot.
Tenn.			X	Tennessee universities can cultivate cannabis, process it into oil, and dispense it as part of a trial for any disease, in the highly unlikely event that it is approved by the "drug enforcement administration located in the state." Patients can also possess cannabis oils with less than 0.9% THC if they were obtained pursuant to a "legal order or recommendation from the issuing state" and if they or an immediate family member was diagnosed with epilepsy by a Tennessee doctor. In addition, an industrial hemp law provides a source of CBD.
Texas			X	Texas allows certain patients to be prescribed cannabis with at least 10% CBD but no more than 0.5% THC. The qualifying conditions are epilepsy, multiple sclerosis, spasticity, ALS, autism, terminal illness, and neurodegenerative diseases. Medical cannabis may be cultivated, processed, and dispensed by a handful of organizations regulated by the Texas Department of Public Safety. Because the CBD oil must be prescribed under the law, participating doctors seem to be at risk under federal law. However, some doctors are participating and dispensaries are operational in the state.

State	Medical Law	CBD Law	Flawed CBD Law	Description
Utah	X			Utah's qualifying conditions include: HIV, Alzheimer's disease, ALS, cancer, cachexia, persistent nausea that is not significantly responsive to traditional treatment (with exceptions), Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, epilepsy, debilitating seizures, multiple sclerosis, debilitating muscle spasms, PTSD (provided certain conditions are met), autism, a terminal illness (with six months or fewer remaining), hospice care, and chronic pain (provided that certain conditions are met). Patients may also petition the "compassionate use board" to become a qualifying patient for other conditions. The health department selected growers in July 2019 and dispensaries in January 2020. Sales began in March 2020.
Vermont	X			The Vermont Department of Public Safety issues medical cannabis cards to patients suffering from cancer, multiple sclerosis, HIV/AIDS, PTSD, Crohn's, Parkinson's, glaucoma, chronic pain, cachexia, severe nausea, or seizures. Patients may possess up to two ounces and may grow up to two mature plants and seven immature plants in an enclosed, locked facility. Five dispensaries were open as of July 2020. In addition, adults 21 and older may possess and cultivate limited amounts of cannabis.
Virginia	X			Patients qualify with a physician's, physician's assistant's, or nurse practitioner's written certification. There is no list of qualifying conditions. Cannabis in its natural, plant-based form (such as flower) is not allowed. Cannabis extracts must have at least five milligrams of either CBD or THC-A and no more than 10 milligrams of THC per dose. The state has approved five "pharmaceutical processors" and up to 25 dispensing locations will be approved in the state. The first sales began in October 2020.
Wash.	X			Qualifying conditions include cancer, HIV/AIDS, multiple sclerosis, seizure and spasm disorders, intractable pain, glaucoma, Crohn's disease, hepatitis C, PTSD, and diseases causing nausea, vomiting, or appetite loss. Registered patients may grow six plants, while unregistered may grow four. Also, in 2012, voters approved an initiative to allow adults 21 and older to use, possess, and buy cannabis. In 2015, legislation passed to allow for regulated access to medical cannabis.

State	Medical Law	CBD Law	Flawed CBD Law	Description
West Virginia	X			The Bureau of Health will issue identification cards to qualifying patients with a terminal illness, 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 — in some cases — intractable pain. The bureau will license up to 100 dispensaries, 10 growers, 10 processors, and unlimited testing labs. West Virginia has been among the slowest states to implement. The law passed in 2017, but sales are not expected to begin until mid-2021.
Wisconsin			X	Wisconsin allows anyone diagnosed with seizure disorders to possess “cannabidiol in a form without a psychoactive effect.” Any physician or pharmacy that has been given an investigational drug permit by the FDA is allowed to dispense cannabidiol, but it is unlikely as it relies on federal cooperation. Without an investigational drug permit or other federal permission, patients can only access CBD from a state that allows medical cannabis and allows out-of-state patients to use dispensaries. In addition, in late 2017, the state enacted a pilot program to license industrial hemp production, which may provide a means of access
Wyoming			X	Wyoming allows “hemp extracts” with up to 0.3% THC content and at least 5% CBD content for residents who suffer from intractable epilepsy or seizure disorders. Minors qualify if a parent or legal guardian monitors their use. The health department issues registration cards to qualifying patients. There are no means of access in the state, and any extracts must have an accompanying certificate of analysis verifying its THC/CBD content.
<b>Totals</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	Idaho is the only state without any type of medical cannabis or low-THC law.