



# 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?
<b>Alabama</b>  <b>2021 legislation</b>	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	No
<b>Alaska</b>  <b>1998 initiative, revised later</b>	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, 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 16, 2022*

\* = 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.**

State	Home Cultivation	Caregivers	Possession Limits	Medical Cannabis Businesses	Home Delivery	Qualifying Conditions	ID Cards?	Recognizes Out-of-State ID Cards?
<b>Arizona</b> <b>2010 initiative</b>	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 April 2021, 125 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.
<b>Arkansas</b> <b>2016 initiative</b>	Not allowed	Yes. Caregivers cannot be a member of the U.S. military or National Guard.	Two and one-half ounces	As of March 2022, the state had five 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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<b>California</b> <b>1996 initiative and later bills</b>	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.
<b>Colorado</b> <b>2000 voter-approved amendment to constitution and later bills</b>	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 May 2022, 410 licensed medical cannabis centers, 471 growers, and 227 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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<b>Conn. 2012 legislation</b>	Not allowed for medical; allowed starting in July 2023 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.	2.5 ounces per month, unless one's physician indicates a lesser amount is appropriate	As of May 2022, 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, 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 and use cannabis. Adult-use sales are expected to begin in late 2022.
<b>Delaware 2011 legislation</b>	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.	Seven compassion centers are open as of May 2022. 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. The initial statute itself allowed out-of-state protections, but the legislature subsequently removed them.

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<b>D.C.</b> <b>1998 initiative, revised by D.C. Council; Congress delayed it</b>	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 May 2022, there are seven operational dispensaries and seven licensed cultivation centers. Dispensaries must have a sliding scale of prices for low-income patients. Sales tax is six percent.	As of May 2022, delivery is allowed pursuant to an emergency ordinance related 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	Yes. Also, all adults 21 and up may possess and use cannabis.
<b>Florida</b> <b>2016 initiative and later bills</b>	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 May 2022, the department listed 429 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
<b>Hawaii</b> <b>2000 legislation</b>	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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<b>Illinois</b> <b>2013 legislation, later revisions</b>	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.
<b>Louisiana</b> <b>2015 and subsequent legislation</b>	Not allowed	Yes	2.5 ounces of flower cannabis every 14 days	Nine cannabis-only "pharmacies" have been approved and a 10th may be added. 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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<b>Maine</b> <b>1999 initiative, revised later</b>	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. 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.
<b>Mass.</b> <b>2012 initiative</b>	Allowed in some cases for medical; allowed for all adults 21+	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.

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<b>Maryland</b>  <b>2014 legislation, later revisions</b>	Not allowed	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 May 2022, the MMCC had licensed 102 dispensaries, 18 cultivators, and 19 processors.	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
<b>Michigan</b>  <b>2008 initiative, legislative changes</b>	Allowed in an enclosed, locked location (both patients and adults 21 and older)	Yes. Caregivers can assist up to five patients at a time.	2.5 ounces. The patient or caregiver can grow up to 12 plants for a patient.	As of April 2022, regulators had issued more than 1,500 medical cannabis business licenses, including 459 provisioning centers (retailers).	Allowed	Cancer, HIV/AIDS, hepatitis C, ALS, Crohn’s disease, nail patella, glaucoma, autism, Alzheimer’s, PTSD, arthritis, inflammatory bowel disease, OCD, Parkinson’s, rheumatoid arthritis, spinal cord injury, Tourette’s syndrome, chronic pain, cachexia, severe nausea, seizures, or severe and persistent muscle spasms. The department can add conditions.	Yes, through the Dept. of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs	Yes. In addition, adults 21 and older are allowed to purchase, possess, grow, and use cannabis.



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<b>Minnesota</b> <b>2014</b> <b>legislation</b>	Not allowed	Yes. Caregivers may assist any number of patients from up to six households.	A 30-day supply, as determined by the pharmacist dispensing the cannabis.	Yes, two manufacturers have four dispensaries each.	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, and chronic motor or vocal tic disorder. The department may add conditions, provided the legislature does not object.	Yes, through the Dept. of Health	No
<b>Missouri</b> <b>2018</b> <b>initiative</b>	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 May 2022, 204 dispensaries are licensed, 198 of which are approved to operate. There are also licensed cultivators, transporters, and labs.	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
<b>Mississippi</b> <b>2022</b> <b>legislation</b>	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.	28 "Medical Cannabis Equivalency Units," which include just under 3.5 ounces of flower	The health dept. will license dispensaries, growers, and other businesses. All qualified applicants will be 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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<b>Montana</b> <b>2004 initiative, later revisions</b>	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	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 Health and Human Services	No. However, all adults may possess and use cannabis pursuant to a 2020 initiative.
<b>Nevada</b> <b>1998 and 2000 amendments to state constitution approved by voters, legislation followed</b>	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 May 22, there are 66 medical dispensaries, along with growers, infused product makers, and labs.	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 Division of Public and Behavioral Health	Yes. Also, all adults 21 and older may purchase, possess, and use, cannabis.

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<b>New Hampshire</b>  <b>2013 legislation, revised later by legislature</b>	Not allowed	Yes. Caregivers can generally help 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, 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.
<b>New Jersey</b>  <b>2010 legislation, revised later</b>	Not allowed for medical; allowed for adults 21 and older	Yes. Caregivers can assist only one patient.	No more than three ounces can be dispensed to a patient in 30 days	Yes. There were 23 dispensaries operating as of December 2021. Thirty 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 pursuant to a 2020 referendum.

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<b>New Mexico</b>  <b>2007 legislation</b>	Yes, anyone who is 21+ can grow up to six mature plants and six seedlings.	Yes.	Patients can purchase about 15 ounces every 90 days tax-free, or the equivalent. There is no possession limit at home.	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. Adults 21 and up may possess and purchase cannabis.
<b>New York</b>  <b>2014 legislation</b>	Will be allowed pursuant to 2021 law, but rules must be in place first. (Medical first, later all adults 21 and older)	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 determined either by the patient's physician or the dispensary's pharmacist.	Yes. Initially, each of five "registered organizations" were approved to manufacture and have up to four dispensaries each. As of May 2022, 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	Adults 21 and up may possess cannabis. Adult sales have not begun as of May 2022.

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<b>North Dakota</b> <b>2016 initiative, revised by the legislature in 2017</b>	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.	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
<b>Ohio</b> <b>2016 legislation</b>	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. As of May 2022, 58 dispensaries have been licensed along with 37 cultivators.	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. It had not done so as of August 2021.

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<b>Oklahoma 2018 initiative</b>	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 May 2022, 2,286 dispensaries and 7,724 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
<b>Oregon 1998, initiative, revised</b>	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 May 2022, only one dispensary is licensed, down from 307 in April 2017. However, non-medical 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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<b>Penn.</b> <b>2016 legislation</b>	Not allowed	Yes. Caregivers may assist up to five 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
<b>Rhode Island</b> <b>2006 legislation, later revised</b>	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 May 2022, three compassion centers are open. Six additional licenses have been issued but are not yet 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

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<b>South Dakota</b> <b>2020 initiative</b>	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. Licensing and sales have not begun as of May 2022.	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. Voters approved legalizing cannabis for all adults 21 and older, but opponents challenged it in court. As of Aug. 2021, it is blocked pending a state Supreme Court decision.
<b>Utah</b> <b>2018 initiative, later revised</b>	No	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, 14 dispensaries have been licensed and are operational as of May 2022	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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<b>Vermont</b> <b>2004 legislation, later revised</b>	Allowed in an enclosed, locked facility (both for medical and adults 21+)	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 possess and use cannabis. Adult-use sales have not begun as of Aug. 2021.
<b>Virginia</b> <b>2020 legislation</b>	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 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.	Yes, through the Board of Pharmacy	No. However, any adult 21 or older may possess and use cannabis. Adult-use sales are not allowed until 2024.

State	Home Cultivation	Caregivers	Possession Limits	Medical Cannabis Businesses	Home Delivery	Qualifying Conditions	ID Cards?	Recognizes Out-of-State ID Cards?
<b>Washington</b> <b>1998 initiative, revised later</b>	Allowed for medical (but not for adult-use)	Yes. Caregivers can only assist one patient at a time.	<b>Registered patients:</b> Six plants, three ounces cannabis (or eight from one's plants); 48 ounces infused solids; 216 ounces infused liquids; 21 grams concentrates <b>Unregistered patients:</b> 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.
<b>West Virginia</b> <b>2017 legislation</b>	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 whole plant forms	The Bureau of Health licensed 100 dispensaries along with 10 growers and processors. As of April 2022, nine dispensaries were open.	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.