



Marijuana: Comparison of State Laws Legalizing Personal, Non-Medical Use

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	<u>Alaska</u>	<u>Colorado</u>	<u>D.C.</u>	<u>Oregon</u>	<u>Washington</u>
Applicable laws	AS §§ 17.38.010 to 17.38.900; 43.61.010 to 43.61.030 (“Ballot Measure 2”).	Colo. Const. art. XVIII, § 16; C.R.S.A §§ 12-43.4-101 to 12-4-1101; 18-3-106; 18-3-205; 39-28.8-201 to 39-28.8-502; 42-4-1301.	DC Code §§ 48–904.01; 48–1103; 22–571.01 (“Initiative 71”).	2015 Laws, Chapter 1 (“Ballot Measure 91”). ¹	RCWA §§46.04.586, 46.20.308, 46.61.502 to 506; §§ 69.50.101 to 69.50.609.
Effective date	February 24, 2015	December 10, 2012 ²	February 26, 2015 ³	July 1, 2015	December 6, 2012
Regulating authority	Alaska Alcoholic Beverage Control Board (“ABCB”). Legislature can create and pass duties to the Marijuana Control Board (“MCB”). ⁴	Colorado Dept. of Revenue, Marijuana Enforcement Division (“MED”), also referred to in law as the State Licensing Authority (“SLA”).	None. Law legalizes the possession, use and home cultivation of marijuana only. It does not legalize retail cultivation or sale of marijuana.	Oregon Liquor Control Commission (“LCC”).	Washington Liquor Control Board (“LCB”).

¹ As of April 28, 2015, Sections 3-70 of Ballot Measure 91 (“Measure 91”) have not been codified into the Oregon statutes (“ORS”). Sections 71-73 of Measure 91 will be added to ORS Chapters 317, 475 and 811 respectively. Sections 74-80 of Measure 91 amend ORS §§ 316.680, 475.525, 475.752, 475.856, 475.860, 475.864, and 571.315.

² Title 12, Article 43.4 of the Colorado statutes (the Retail Marijuana Code) will be repealed under its own terms on July 1, 2016. Prior to the repeal, the Article will be subject to a sunset review by the state Department of Regulatory Agencies.

³ The U.S. Congress has the power to review all legislation passed in the District of Columbia (“D.C.”) and prevent legislation from taking effect. In the 2015 Congressional spending bill passed in December 2014, a provision was included that prevents D.C. from using any local funds “to enact ... any law, rule or regulation to legalize or otherwise reduce penalties associated with the possession, use or distribution of any schedule I substance under the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.) or any tetrahydrocannabinols derivative.” The U.S. House majority’s position is that this provision prevents Initiative 71 from legally taking effect. The D.C. Council, however, moved forward with the required steps to enact Initiative 71, which included sending the measure to Congress in January 2015 for a 30-day review. The review period ended on February, 26, 2015 without Congressional action.

⁴ On April 25, 2015, the Alaska Legislature transmitted an enrolled bill establishing the MCB to the Governor. The Governor has until May 13, 2015 to act on the bill.

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Regulations	None presently effective. Must be adopted by November 24, 2015.	1 CCR 212-2.102 to 212-2.1507.	None presently effective.	None presently effective. Must be adopted by January 1, 2016.	WAC 314-55-005 to 314-55-540.
Minimum legal age for personal possession and use	21. There is a fine of up to \$400 for providing false ID to a marijuana establishment.	21. It is a Class 2 misdemeanor for an underage person to buy or possess retail marijuana. Adults may not provide marijuana to persons under age 21.	21.	21. It is a Class B violation for an underage person to attempt to purchase marijuana or enter an age-restricted portion of an establishment. The use of false ID by an underage person will also result in a suspension of driving privileges. A person with control over real property may not knowingly allow an underage person to consume marijuana on the property or remain on the property after consumption.	21. A violation by someone aged 13-20 will result in the revocation of their driving privileges. Adults may not provide marijuana to persons under age 21.

	<u>Alaska</u>	<u>Colorado</u>	<u>D.C.</u>	<u>Oregon</u>	<u>Washington</u>
Maximum amount of marijuana allowed to possess, use, purchase, or transport for personal use	1 ounce. ⁵ It is also legal to possess, manufacture or purchase marijuana accessories. Consumption in public is not allowed and violators are subject to a fine of up to \$100.	1 ounce. It is also legal to possess, use, display, purchase or transport marijuana accessories. Cannot consume marijuana “openly or publicly.” An out-of-state resident may purchase only 0.25 ounces from a retail establishment.	2 ounces. Applies only to non-federal land within the District. Approximately 20% of D.C. land is federal, where it remains illegal to possess or use marijuana for personal, non-medical use.	An individual can possess up to 1 ounce in public. Use of marijuana in public is not allowed, however, and is a Class B violation. Other state limits are on a “per household” basis and include 8 ounces of usable marijuana, 16 ounces of homemade marijuana products in solid form, and 72 ounces of marijuana products in liquid form.	1 ounce of useable marijuana, 16 ounces of marijuana-infused product in solid form, 72 ounces of marijuana-infused product in liquid form, and 7 grams of marijuana concentrate. It is illegal to open a package containing marijuana or consume marijuana “in view of the general public.” A violation is a Class 3 civil infraction.

⁵ AS § 17.38.010 provides that nothing in the law “diminish[es] the right to privacy as interpreted by the Alaska Supreme Court” in *Ravin v. State of Alaska* [537 P.2d 494 (Alaska 1975)].” Under that decision and subsequent court rulings, the possession, use, and display of up to four (4) ounces of marijuana by an adult in a private residence is protected under the person’s state right to privacy.

	<u>Alaska</u>	<u>Colorado</u>	<u>D.C.</u>	<u>Oregon</u>	<u>Washington</u>
Maximum number of marijuana plants a person is allowed to cultivate without a license	6, with 3 or fewer being mature, flowering plants. Possession of the marijuana produced by the plants is lawful on the premises where the plants were grown.	6, with three 3 or fewer being mature, flowering plants. Possession of the marijuana produced by the plants is lawful on the premises where plants were grown.	6, with three 3 or fewer being mature, flowering plants. The combined limit for all persons residing within a single house or rental unit is 12 plants, with 6 or fewer being mature, flowering plants. It is also legal to possess within such house or rental unit the marijuana produced by such plants.	4 plants per residence.	None. The law does not allow home cultivation of marijuana for personal, non-medical use. All marijuana consumed for personal, non-medical use must come from a state licensed retail establishment.

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Additional restrictions on personal cultivation	Plants cannot be within the unaided vision of public; must take reasonable precaution to secure plants from unauthorized access; cultivator must own the property or have consent of the lawful owner to cultivate at that location. Violation results in fine of up to \$750.	Growing must take place in an enclosed, locked space; growing cannot be conducted openly or publicly; homemade products cannot be made available for sale.	Not addressed to date in law or regulations.	Homegrown marijuana plants or products cannot be readily seen by someone's normal unaided vision from a public place; cannot produce, process, store or keep homemade marijuana extracts. Violation is a Class B violation.	N/A.
Maximum amount of homegrown marijuana that can be transferred to another person age 21 or older	1 ounce 6 plants without remuneration.	1 ounce without remuneration.	1 ounce without remuneration.	1 ounce of marijuana, 16 ounces of homemade marijuana products in solid form, and 72 ounces of marijuana products in liquid form. Cannot give marijuana to any person who is visibly intoxicated.	N/A.

	<u>Alaska</u>	<u>Colorado</u>	<u>D.C.</u>	<u>Oregon</u>	<u>Washington</u>
Driving and marijuana use	Illegal to drive “under the influence” of any controlled substance.	Illegal to drive “under the influence” or “while ability impaired” by one or more drugs. There is an inference that a person is “under the influence” if their THC level in blood is 5.0 (ng/ml) or above. Also, a person in the passenger area of a motor vehicle may not use marijuana or have an open marijuana container in their possession.	Illegal to drive while “intoxicated” or “under the influence” of any drug.	Illegal to drive “under the influence” of any controlled substance. It is also illegal to use “any marijuana” while driving.	Illegal to drive: (1) “under the influence” of marijuana; (2) with a THC level in the blood of 5.0 (ng/ml) or more for persons 21 and older; or (3) with a THC level above 0.0 (ng/ml) for persons under age 21.
Types of marijuana establishments authorized	Retail marijuana store; marijuana cultivation facility; marijuana product manufacturing facility; marijuana testing facility.	Marijuana cultivation facility; marijuana testing facility; marijuana product manufacturing facility; retail marijuana store.	None. The law does not legalize the retail cultivation or sale of marijuana.	Marijuana producer; marijuana processor; marijuana wholesaler; marijuana retailer.	Marijuana producer; marijuana processor; marijuana retailer.

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Can one entity hold multiple types of licenses at same time?	Not addressed to date in law or regulations.	Yes, however the owner of a testing facility cannot own any other type of facility. In addition, persons with existing medical marijuana establishment licenses can hold retail licenses. ⁶	N/A.	Yes, it is specifically allowed by Ballot Measure 91.	Yes to some extent. A licensee can be both a marijuana producer and processor, but neither may have a financial interest in a marijuana retailer. In addition, no entity can hold more than three processor, three retail, or one producer license at the same time.

⁶ As adopted, Colorado’s regulations required “vertical integration” in that at least 70% of a retail store’s inventory had to be supplied by a commonly-owned cultivation facility and a retail store could sell no more than 30% of its inventory to stores for which it shared no ownership. This requirement ceased to apply after September 30, 2014.

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Persons or entities who cannot hold licenses	Not addressed to date in law or regulations.	Persons under age 21; state residents for less than two years; persons convicted of a controlled substances felony within past 10 years or with other felony conviction(s) discharged within past five (5) years; persons who are, are financed by, or employ someone whose past criminal record indicates they are not of good moral character; sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, police officers, prosecuting officers, or employee of SLA.	N/A.	Persons under age 21; habitual users to excess of alcohol, habit forming drugs, marijuana or controlled substances; persons convicted of state/federal law that is substantially related to fitness of running the business.	Persons under age 21; persons who have not resided in state for three months; business entities not formed in state; license is subject to immediate suspension if holder is not in compliance with a child support order; persons exceeding the disqualifying number of “points” based on prior arrests and/or convictions.

	<u>Alaska</u>	<u>Colorado</u>	<u>D.C.</u>	<u>Oregon</u>	<u>Washington</u>
Restrictions on locations of marijuana establishments	Not addressed to date in law or regulations.	Cannot share premises with a medical marijuana center that allows patients under age 21 on premises, even if the two have common ownership ⁷ ; must apply to SLA for permit to move retail establishment.	N/A.	Must have defined boundaries and cannot be mobile.	Cannot be located within 1,000 feet of the perimeter of any elementary or secondary school, playground, recreation center or facility, child care center, public park, public transit center, or library, or any game arcade admission to which is not restricted to persons 21 and older.
Limit on number of retail licenses issued	Not addressed to date in law or regulations.	None.	N/A.	Not addressed to date in law or regulations.	334, assigned to locations throughout state by formula based on population.

⁷ A retail establishment can share premises with a medical marijuana center that prohibits patients under age 21, so long as the locality permits a dual operation, the two establishments are commonly owned, and there is a clear separation of medical and retail inventory.

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Restrictions on advertising of marijuana establishments	Not addressed to date in law or regulations.	No false, deceptive or misleading ads; cannot use TV/internet/radio/print media unless less than 30% of target audience is under 21; cannot use ads or logos that appeal to minors; cannot target out-of-state residents; cannot assert products are “safe”; retail establishment ads or signs cannot be visible to public from street, sidewalk, park or other public place except for fixed sign located on premises; retail establishment can sponsor event if less than 30% of audience likely to see ad is under 21.	N/A.	Marijuana cannot be given as a prize, premium or consideration for a lottery, contest, game of chance or skill, or competition of any kind.	No ads on public transit vehicle or publicly owned/operated property; no ads within 1,000 feet of the grounds of a school, playground, recreation center or facility, child care center, public park, or library, or any game arcade admission to which is not restricted to persons 21 or older; no false or misleading statements; no reference to therapeutic effects; cannot use giveaways, coupons or branded merchandise; labeling must contain certain warnings; no advertising that appeals to minors.

	<u>Alaska</u>	<u>Colorado</u>	<u>D.C.</u>	<u>Oregon</u>	<u>Washington</u>
Restrictions on operations of producer and/or processor marijuana establishments	Not addressed to date in law or regulations.	Cultivation facility limited to 3,600 plants unless SLA grants waiver for extended plant count after two quarters of sales; cannot employ anyone who does not have occupational license; cultivation facility may only produce water-based marijuana concentrate on premises; cannot sell products direct to consumers; individually packaged edible products cannot contain more than 100mg of THC; standardized serving of no more than 10mg THC.	N/A.	Not addressed to date in law or regulations.	Limits on volume of marijuana allowed outdoors and indoors; producer limited to 2 million square feet of space; packaging and label requirements; defined serving size for marijuana-infused products (10mg of THC per serving; 100 mg of THC per product; single serving of extract cannot exceed one gram); processor must obtain LCB approval for all marijuana-infused products, labeling, and packaging prior to offering these items for sale to retailer.

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Restrictions on operations of retail marijuana establishments	Marijuana and marijuana products may not be visible from public right-of-way; store may not require any consumer identification other than a government-issued ID.	Cannot sell more than one (1) ounce to state residents and ¼ ounce to non-residents; hours of operation limited to 8:00am-midnight; must use state inventory tracking system; inventory must be purchased from a licensed cultivation facility or licensed products manufacturing facility; all sales in person (no internet sales); marijuana and other products cannot be visible from outside premises; no consumption allowed on premises; cannot employ anyone who does not have occupational license; security and alarm requirements.	N/A.	Cannot employ a person under age 21; cannot operate a noisy, lewd, disorderly or insanitary establishment or supply impure or otherwise deleterious marijuana items; cannot misrepresent marijuana items to a customer or the public; cannot sell products or items unless they comply with minimum standards; cannot sell a mature marijuana plant (only a marijuana producer is allowed to possess a mature marijuana plant); limits on sales may be imposed by LCC.	No online sales; cannot employ person under age 21 or allow any such person to enter; cannot display signs visible to public on the premises other than one sign identifying business name, which is limited to 1,600 sq. inches; marijuana and marijuana products cannot be visible from a public right of way; no marijuana or marijuana products can be consumed on premises; may only sell marijuana, marijuana infused products, marijuana concentrates, marijuana extracts and paraphernalia; security and alarm requirements.

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Restrictions on price	Not addressed to date in law or regulations.	Cannot give away marijuana or marijuana product for any reason.	N/A.	Not addressed to date in law or regulations.	Cannot sell products below acquisition cost.
“Seed-to-sale” tracking system	Not addressed to date in law or regulations.	Marijuana Inventory Tracking System (“METRC”), a radio-frequency identification system (“RFID”).	N/A.	Not addressed to date in law or regulations.	Producers, processors, and retailers can employ their own inventory tracking software as long as it allows the collection and submission of the specific information and reports required by LCB inventory tracking rules. LCB uses BioTrackTHC.

	<u>Alaska</u>	<u>Colorado</u>	<u>D.C.</u>	<u>Oregon</u>	<u>Washington</u>
Marijuana establishment application/renewal process	Can submit application up to 90 days before current registration ends; ABCB must issue registration or written reason for denial 45-90 days after application submitted; application must specify where establishment will be located; a separate application is needed for each physical location.	Completed applications for new licenses approved or denied by MED 45-90 days after receipt; application must also be approved by local jurisdiction; applicant may not operate a retail establishment until local jurisdiction has approved; renewal application must be submitted at least 30 days before current license expires.	N/A.	Submit application and nonrefundable application fee to LCC.	LCB not presently accepting applications for new licenses of any type
First acceptance of applications for licenses	February 24, 2016, with first licenses issued by May 24, 2016.	October 1, 2013 (for holders of medical marijuana licenses); July 1, 2014 (others). First retail stores opened January 1, 2014.	N/A.	On or before January 4, 2016.	November 18, 2013 to December 20, 2013. Retail sales began July 8, 2014. LCB is not currently accepting additional applications for new licenses of any type.

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Grounds for rejection of license application/renewal	Not addressed to date in law or regulations.	Applicant does not comply with applicable law, rules, regulations; applicant fails to comply with special terms of conditions placed; licensed premises operated so as to adversely affect public health/safety.	N/A.	There are sufficient other licensed premises in locality that the subject application is not demanded by public interest or convenience; applicant has not demonstrated financial responsibility; false statements made to LCC; is not of good repute and moral character.	Person exceeds the disqualifying number of “points” based on prior arrests and/or convictions; not current on taxes owed to state Department of Revenue.
Application fee	Fee cannot be set above \$5,000, adjusted annually for inflation.	New license: \$500 (for person seeking retail establishment license who is operating under a medical marijuana license); \$1,000 (for a testing facility); \$5,000 (all others). Renewal: \$300.	N/A.	\$250 for new and renewal applications.	\$250 for new and renewal applications.

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License fee	Not addressed to date in law or regulations.	\$2,200 (for cultivation facility, products manufacturing facility or testing facility); \$3,000 (for retail store). There are additional fees if licensee requests an “extended plant count” facility.	N/A.	\$1,000.	\$1,000. Each separate location requires a separate fee.
Length of licenses	Not addressed to date in law or regulations.	One year.	N/A.	One year. First license may be shorter, as all renewal licenses come due at quarterly intervals.	One year.

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Examination of books and records of establishment	Alaska is authorized to examine.	Retail establishment must retain books and records necessary to fully account for the business transactions conducted under its license for the current year and three preceding years; most recent six months of records must be on premises; MED can inspect on premises records on demand anytime during business hours; off premises records must be provided within three days of request by MED.	N/A.	LCC can examine records of any licensee upon 72 hours' notice (and may examine records of producers at any time). Producers must keep records of all sales, number of ounces produced and number of plants for two years.	Licenseses must keep records that clearly reflect all financial transactions and the financial condition of the business for three year period. Can be inspected by LCB if requested.

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Testing	Not addressed to date in law or regulations.	Cultivation or manufacturing facility cannot sell any product until its cultivation or production process has been validated through contaminant testing; those facilities must also have samples taken for testing from 10% of harvest or production batches; retail establishments may be required to submit samples for testing based on random or risk-based processes; potency testing is also required.	N/A.	Not addressed to date in law or regulations.	Producers and processors must submit representative samples of marijuana, useable marijuana, or marijuana-infused products to an independent, third-party testing laboratory for inspection and testing to certify compliance with standards adopted by the LCB.

	<u>Alaska</u>	<u>Colorado</u>	<u>D.C.</u>	<u>Oregon</u>	<u>Washington</u>
Tax on marijuana producers or processors	Excise tax of \$50/oz. on transactions from marijuana cultivation facility to retail store or product manufacturing facility. Remittance of tax is the responsibility of the cultivation facility and paid to the state Department of Revenue. Through regulations, certain parts of the plant may be excepted from the tax or taxed at a lower rate.	Excise tax of 15% on first sale or transfer of unprocessed marijuana by a cultivation facility to a retail store or product manufacturing facility. Payment is made by cultivation facility to state Department of Revenue.	N/A.	“Privilege” tax of \$35/oz. on marijuana flowers, \$10/oz. on marijuana leaves and \$5 per immature plant. Tax is assessed at the time of first sale by producer. Starting July 1, 2017, the tax rates will be adjusted every two years by a cost of living adjustment specified in the law.	Excise tax of 25% that is responsibility of seller on transactions from marijuana producer to processor and from marijuana processor to retailer. The producer to processor tax does not apply if they are the same entity. Tax does not apply to processor to processor sales. Taxes are remitted to LCB.
Tax on retail sales	Not addressed to date in law or regulations.	10% special sales tax plus normal 2.9% state sales tax.	N/A.	Not addressed to date in law or regulations.	25% of the selling price, in addition to general state sales and business and occupation taxes.

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Are additional fees or taxes on establishments by localities allowed?	Not addressed to date in law or regulations.	Yes, including local sales and marijuana specific taxes.	N/A.	Not allowed as to the purchase, sale, production, processing, transportation, and delivery of marijuana items. State has exclusive right to tax.	Yes, local sales taxes.
Marijuana fund(s) created	Not addressed to date in law or regulations.	Marijuana Tax Cash Fund (“Marijuana Fund”).	N/A.	Oregon Marijuana Account (“OMA”).	Dedicated Marijuana Fund (“Fund”).
How is tax revenue allocated?	Not addressed to date in law or regulations.	The first \$40 million from excise tax on producers goes to Public School Capital Construction Assistance Fund, with the remainder to the Marijuana Fund. 15% of the special retail sales tax is distributed to local governments that allow retail marijuana sales, with the (continued below)	N/A.	LCC may retain an amount (not to exceed \$250,000) as a working cash balance. The balance of funds goes to the OMA. Funds in OMA are allocated as follows: 40% to Common School Fund; 20% to Mental Health Alcoholism and Drug Services Account; (continued below)	LCB may keep up to \$1.25 million every three months for administration expenses. Also, at quarterly intervals, the following amounts are disbursed: \$125,000 to Dept. of Social and Health Services (“SHS”) to administer/analyze healthy youth survey; (continued below)

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How is tax revenue allocated? (continued from above)	Not addressed to date in law or regulations.	remaining 85% to the Marijuana Fund. Amounts transferred to the Marijuana Fund may be appropriated by legislature in any fiscal year following the year of receipt towards the following programs, among other things: studies of law enforcement activities and costs, marijuana education and prevention campaigns for public and law enforcement, obtaining health data about marijuana and other drug use, school-based prevention, and community-based marijuana prevention programs.	N/A.	15% to State Police Account; 10% to counties in the state to assist law enforcement; 10% to cities in the state to assist law enforcement; 5% to Oregon Health Authority.	\$50,000 to SHS for cost/benefit analysis of law and \$5,000 to Univ. of Washington Alcohol and Drug Abuse Institute. The remainder of funds are allocated as follows: 15% to SHS Division of Behavior Health and Recovery; 10% to Dept. of Health for marijuana education and health program; 1% to UW/WSU for research on marijuana use; 50% to Basic Health Plan Trust Account; 5% to Health Care Authority; 0.3% to Office of Super. of Public Instruction; 18.7% to General Trust.

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Can locality prohibit operation of establishment?	Yes, through ordinance or voter initiative. Locality can also enact ordinances governing time, place, manner and number of establishments.	Yes. A license for a retail store approved by SLA must also be approved by the locality before operation can begin. Localities may also impose a separate licensing requirement as part of restrictions on time, place, manner and number of business.	N/A.	Yes, but through a voter initiative only if the requirements for preparing, circulating and filing a petition for an election must be followed. Cities and counties may adopt reasonable regulations regarding time, place and manner of operation if needed to prevent adverse effects.	The locality where an establishment is or desires to be located is notified of a new/renewal application and it has a right to file a written objection (within 20 days) against the application, with such objection given substantial weight by LCB. The state Attorney General has issued a non-binding opinion letter that under the current language of the law, local governments may adopt ordinances prohibiting marijuana businesses. ⁸

⁸ Robert W. Ferguson, AGO 2014 No. 2 (January 16, 2014) (letter to the Chair of LCB).

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Stated effect of law on employers	Law does not require employers to permit or accommodate the use, consumption, possession, transfer, display, transportation, sale, or growing of marijuana in the workplace or to affect the ability of employers to have policies restricting the use of marijuana by employees.	Law does not require an employer to permit or accommodate the use, consumption, possession, transfer, display, transportation, sale or growing of marijuana in the workplace or to affect the ability of employers to have policies restricting the use of marijuana by employees.	Law does not require any District government agency or office, or any employer, to permit or accommodate the use, consumption, possession, transfer, display, transportation, sale, or growing of marijuana in the workplace or to affect the ability of any such agency, office, or employer to establish and enforce policies restricting the use of marijuana by employees.	Law does not amend or affect any state or federal law pertaining to employment matters.	Not addressed to date in law or regulations.

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Stated effect of law on public entities	Law does not prohibit a person, employer, school, hospital, recreation or youth center, or correction facility from prohibiting or otherwise regulating the possession, consumption, use, display, transfer, distribution, sale, transportation, or growing of marijuana on or in that property.	Law does not prohibit a person, employer, school, hospital, detention facility, corporation or any other entity who occupies, owns or controls a property from prohibiting or otherwise regulating the possession, consumption, use, display, transfer, distribution, sale, transportation, or growing of marijuana on or in that property.	No District government agency or office shall limit or refuse to provide any facility service, program, or benefit to any person based upon or by reason of conduct that is made lawful.	Law does not amend or affect any state or federal law pertaining to employment matters. Also law does not prohibit the recipient of a federal grant or a party to a federal contract or a person applying to be a party to a federal contract from prohibiting the manufacture, delivery, possession, or use of marijuana to the extent necessary to comply with the terms and conditions of the contract or to satisfy federal requirements for the contract.	Not addressed to date in law or regulations.

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Stated effect on private property owners	Law does not prohibit a corporation, or any other entity who occupies, owns, or controls private property from prohibiting or otherwise regulating the possession, consumption, use, display, transfer, distribution, sale, transportation, or growing of marijuana on or in that property.	Law does not prohibit a person, employer, school, hospital, detention facility, corporation or any other entity who occupies, owns or controls a property from prohibiting or otherwise regulating the possession, consumption, use, display, transfer, distribution, sale, transportation, or growing of marijuana on or in that property.	Law does not prohibit any person, business, corporation, organization, or other entity, or District government agency or office, who or which occupies, owns, or controls any real property, from prohibiting or regulating the possession, consumption, use, display, transfer, distribution, sale, transportation, or growing of marijuana on or in that property.	Law does not amend or affect any state or federal law pertaining to landlord-tenant matters.	Not addressed to date in law or regulations.

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Future studies required by law	Not addressed to date in law or regulations.	MED must gather data and study law enforcement's activity and costs related to the personal, non-medical use of marijuana in Colorado in 2006-2007 as compared to 2014-2015.	Not addressed to date in law or regulations	LCC must investigate the influence of marijuana on driving ability and present the results/ recommendations to the state legislature by January 1, 2017.	Washington Institute for Public Policy must conduct cost/benefit evaluations of the implementation of law and produce its preliminary report/recommendations by September 1, 2015. The first final report is due September 1, 2017. Subsequent reports are due September 1, 2022, and September 1, 2032.
Is marijuana a "controlled substance" under state law?	Yes, as a Schedule VI substance.	Marijuana is included in state definition of "controlled substance" but is not listed in state schedules.	No as to amounts/uses that are legal under the law. Yes as to additional amounts/uses.	Yes, in Schedule II.	Yes, in Schedule I.