



Marijuana – Medicinal Use: 2015 Legislative Session Bill Status Update

Research current through September 17, 2015.

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State and Bill Number	Description¹	Status and Date of Last Action
U.S. 2015 H.R. 262	“States’ Medical Marijuana Property Rights Protection Act.” Amends the Controlled Substances Act so as to exempt real property from civil forfeiture due to medical marijuana-related conduct that is authorized by State law.	2/2/2015 – referred to Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security and Investigations.
U.S. 2015 HR 667	Authorizes the Department of Veterans Affairs health care providers to provide recommendations and opinions to veterans regarding participation in State marijuana programs.	2/13/2015 – referred to Subcommittee on Health.
U.S. 2015 HR 1538	“Compassionate Access, Research Expansion, and Respect States Act of 2015.” Provides that any other provision of law, the provisions of the Controlled Substances Act "relating to marihuana shall not apply to any person acting in compliance with State law relating to the production, possession, distribution, dispensation, administration, laboratory testing, or delivery of medical marihuana." Moves marihuana from Schedule I to Schedule II.	3/23/2015 – introduced and referred to Committees on the Judiciary, Energy & Commerce, Financial Services, and Veterans Affairs.
U.S. 2015 HR 1635	Proposes to exclude cannabidiol and cannabidiol-rich plants from the definition of marihuana, and for other purposes. Contains a three-year sunset provision.	3/25/2015 – introduced and referred to Committee on Judiciary.
U.S. 2015 HR 1774	“Compassionate Access Act.” Provides for the rescheduling of marihuana, the medical use of marihuana in accordance with State law, and the exclusion of cannabidiol from the definition of marihuana.	4/14/2015 – introduced in House.
U.S. 2015 HR 2373	“Legitimate Use of Medicinal Marijuana Act” or “LUMMA.” Moves marijuana from controlled substance Schedule I to Schedule II. Provides for the legitimate use of medicinal marijuana in accordance with the laws of the various States.	5/15/2015 – introduced in House.

¹ The word “marijuana” (or “marihuana”) is spelled as it is in the respective bill.

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State and Bill Number	Description¹	Status and Date of Last Action
U.S. 2015 S 683	Identical to 2015 HR 1538.	3/10/2015 – read twice and referred to Committee on Judiciary.
U.S. 2015 S 1333	“Therapeutic Hemp Medical Access Act of 2015.” Amends the Controlled Substances Act to exclude cannabidiol and cannabidiol-rich plants from the definition of marihuana, and for other purposes.	5/13/2015 – introduced in Senate.
Alabama 2015 SB 326	Authorizes the medical use of marijuana only for certain qualifying patients who have been diagnosed by a physician as having a serious medical condition.	6/3/2015 – indefinitely postponed.
Arizona 2015 HB 2346	Adds “workers’ compensation carrier or self-insured employer providing workers' compensation benefits” to the list of entities for which the medical marijuana act does not require reimbursement.	4/6/2015 – enacted (2015 Laws Chapter 210); effective 7/1/2015.
California 2015 AB 26	“The Medical Cannabis Regulation and Control Act.” Establishes a statewide system for regulating and controlling commercial medical cannabis activities by creating a state entity to enact and enforce regulations governing the cultivation, processing, manufacturing, testing, transportation, distribution, provision, donation, and sale of commercial medical cannabis. Allows cities and counties to enact zoning regulations or other restrictions, including bans, applicable to the cultivation, processing, manufacturing, testing, and distribution of commercial medical cannabis based on a local governing body's determination of local needs.	3/9/2015 – referred to Committees on Business and Professions and Health.
California 2015 AB 34	This bill would enact the Medical Cannabis Regulation and Control Act and would establish the Division of Medical Cannabis Regulation and Enforcement within the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control. This bill would make those provisions of the MMPA that prohibit prosecution of qualified patients, persons with valid identification cards, and designated primary caregivers who associate in California, collectively or cooperatively, to cultivate marijuana for medical purposes, inapplicable to licensees.	6/2/2015 – read second time and amended; re-referred to Committee on Appropriations.

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State and Bill Number	Description¹	Status and Date of Last Action
California 2015 AB 34 (continued)	The bill would, thereafter, permit a dispensary to provide patients with medical marijuana and medical marijuana products obtained only from persons licensed under this bill.	6/2/2015 – read second time and amended; re-referred to Committee on Appropriations.
California 2015 AB 243	This bill requires the California Departments of Food and Agriculture, Pesticide Regulation, Public Health, Fish and Wildlife and Water Resources Control Board to promulgate regulations or standards relating to marijuana and its cultivation. The bill would also require various state agencies to take specified actions to mitigate the impact that marijuana cultivation has on the environment. By requiring cities, counties, and their local law enforcement agencies to coordinate with state agencies to enforce laws addressing the environmental impacts of marijuana cultivation, and by including marijuana within the Sherman Act, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. In addition, the bill requires a state licensing authority to charge each licensee under the act a licensure and renewal fee and would further require the deposit of those collected fees into an account specific to that licensing authority in the Medical Marijuana Regulation and Safety Act Fund, which this bill would establish. This bill would impose certain fines and civil penalties for specified violations of the Medical Marijuana Regulation and Safety Act, and would require moneys collected as a result of these fines and civil penalties to be deposited into the Medical Cannabis Fines and Penalties Account, which this bill would establish within the fund. Moneys in the fund and each account of the fund would be available upon appropriation of the Legislature. The bill would become operative only if 2015 AB 266 and 2015 SB 643 are enacted and take effect on or before January 1, 2016.	9/16/2015 – enrolled.

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State and Bill Number	Description¹	Status and Date of Last Action
California 2015 AB 258	This bill would prohibit a hospital, physician and surgeon, procurement organization, or other person from determining the ultimate recipient of an anatomical gift based solely upon a potential recipient's status as a qualified patient, as specified, or based solely on a positive test for the use of medical marijuana by a potential recipient who is a qualified patient, except to the extent that the qualified patient's use of medical marijuana has been found by a physician and surgeon, following a case-by-case evaluation of the potential recipient, to be medically significant to the provision of the anatomical gift. The bill would provide that these provisions shall not be deemed to require referrals or recommendations for, or the performance of, medically inappropriate organ transplants.	7/6/2015 – enacted (2015 Laws Chapter 51); effective 1/1/2016.
California 2015 AB 266	The bill enacts the Medical Marijuana Regulation and Safety Act for the licensure and regulation of marijuana and would establish within the California Department of Consumer Affairs the Bureau of Medical Marijuana Regulation, under the supervision and control of the Director of Consumer Affairs. This bill would also require the California Board of Equalization, in consultation with the Department of Food and Agriculture, to adopt a system for reporting the movement of commercial cannabis and cannabis products. In addition, under existing law, certain persons with identification cards, who associate within the state in order collectively or cooperatively to cultivate marijuana for medical purposes, are not solely on the basis of that fact subject to specified state criminal sanctions. This bill would repeal these provisions upon the issuance of licenses pursuant to the Medical Marijuana Regulation and Safety Act, as specified, and would instead provide that actions of licensees with the relevant local permits, in accordance with the act and applicable local ordinances, are not offenses subject to arrest, prosecution, or other sanction under state law. The bill becomes operative only if 2015 SB 643 and 2015 AB 243 are also enacted and become operative.	9/16/2015 – enrolled.

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State and Bill Number	Description¹	Status and Date of Last Action
California 2015 AB 567	This bill prohibits the sale, distribution, provision, or donation of medical cannabis or medical cannabis products to a qualified patient or caregiver other than at a licensed dispensing facility or through a licensed dispensing facility's delivery service. It also prohibits mobile, vehicular or technology platforms that enable qualified patients or primary caregivers to arrange for any delivery with a third party. Any dispensary that employs or uses the services of any person under 21 years of age for the sale or delivery of medical cannabis or medical cannabis products is subject to suspension or revocation of certain state or local licenses. The bill would also require the State Board of Equalization, the Franchise Tax Board, and the Employment Development Department to administer tax penalty amnesty programs during the period beginning on April 1, 2016, through September 30, 2016, or during a timeframe before December 31, 2016, for medical cannabis-related businesses, as provided. The bill would define a medical cannabis-related business for these purposes as a person that engages in the sale of cannabis for medical purposes to qualified patients or the primary caregivers of qualified patients pursuant to the Compassionate Use Act or the Medical Marijuana Program. The bill would require a licensing authority to revoke or refuse to issue a state or local license to a medical cannabis-related business that is eligible to, but does not participate in, those programs and meets other specified conditions.	9/8/2015 – read second time; ordered to third reading; re-referred to Committee on Rules.
California 2015 AB 821	This bill would exempt from retail sales taxes those taxes the gross receipts from the sale of, and the storage, use, or other consumption of, medical marijuana for consumption by a terminally ill patient, and would require the purchaser to provide an exemption certificate as provided.	5/11/2015 – in House committee; hearing cancelled at request of author.

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State and Bill Number	Description¹	Status and Date of Last Action
California 2015 SB 643	<p>This bill sets forth standards for a physician and surgeon prescribing medical cannabis and requires that the Medical Board of California to prioritize its investigative and prosecutorial resources to identify and discipline physicians and surgeons that have repeatedly recommended excessive cannabis to patients for medical purposes or repeatedly recommending cannabis to patients for medical purposes without a good faith examination. The bill prohibits a physician or surgeon who recommends cannabis to a patient for a medical purpose from accepting, soliciting, or offering any form of remuneration from a facility licensed under the Medical Marijuana Regulation and Safety Act. This bill requires the Governor to appoint a chief of the Bureau of Medical Marijuana Regulation. The act would require the Department of Consumer Affairs to have the sole authority to create, issue, renew, discipline, suspend, or revoke licenses for the transportation and storage, unrelated to manufacturing, of medical marijuana and would authorize the department to collect fees for its regulatory activities and impose specified duties on this department in this regard. The act would require the Department of Food and Agriculture to administer the provisions of the act related to, and associated with, the cultivation and transportation of, medical cannabis and would impose specified duties on this department in this regard. The act would require the State Department of Public Health to administer the provisions of the act related to, and associated with, the manufacturing and testing of medical cannabis and would impose specified duties on this department in this regard. The bill would become operative only if 2015 AB 266 and 2015 AB 243 are enacted and take effect on or before January 1, 2016.</p>	9/16/2015 – enrolled.
Colorado 2015 HB 1267	<p>Under current law, a person on probation is prohibited from committing another offense. The possession and use of marijuana is an offense under federal law. The bill makes an exception to the probation conditions for the possession and use of medical marijuana pursuant to the state constitution unless the person is convicted of an offense related to medical marijuana.</p>	5/8/2015 – enacted (2015 Laws Chapter 168); effective 5/8/2015.

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Colorado 2015 SB 14	The bill requires the Colorado medical board to adopt rules regarding guidelines for physicians who make medical marijuana recommendations for patients suffering from severe pain. The bill requires the state health agency to adopt rules regarding guidelines for primary caregivers to give informed consent to patients that the products they cultivate or produce may contain contaminants and that the THC levels are not verified. The bill requires all primary caregivers to register with the state health agency and the state medical marijuana licensing authority. The bill requires the licensing authority and the state health agency to share the minimum amount of information necessary to ensure that a medical marijuana patient has only one caregiver and is not using a primary caregiver and a medical marijuana center. The bill permits moneys in the marijuana tax fund to be used to fund the implementation of any bills approved by the marijuana revenues interim committee.	5/18/2015 – enacted (2015 Laws Chapter 199); effective 5/18/2015.
Colorado 2015 SB 115	Extends the sunset provision of the state's medical marijuana code to September 1, 2019. Requires the state licensing authority to develop and maintain a seed-to-sale tracking system that tracks medical marijuana from either the seed or immature plant stage until the medical marijuana or medical marijuana-infused product is sold to a customer at a medical marijuana center to ensure that no medical marijuana grown or processed by a medical marijuana establishment is sold or otherwise transferred except by a medical marijuana center.	6/5/2015 – enacted (2015 Laws Chapter 283); effective 6/5/2015.
Colorado 2015 SB 260	Currently the retail marijuana code requires that retail marijuana be tested. The bill requires similar testing for medical marijuana. The bill states that testing will not begin until a marijuana laboratory testing reference library is created and licensees are set up for proficiency standards and tests. The bill creates a medical marijuana testing facility license.	5/29/2015 – enacted (2015 Laws Chapter 258); effective 7/1/2016.
Connecticut 2015 HB 5892	Provides that Chapter 420f of the general statutes be amended to allow children access to palliative use of marijuana when necessary and medically appropriate. The bill contains no other detail.	1/21/2015 – referred to Joint Committee on Public Health.

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Connecticut 2015 HB 6862	The Commissioner of Public Health, in consultation with the Commissioner of Consumer Protection, shall study the palliative use of marijuana for children. Not later than January 1, 2016, the Commissioner of Public Health shall report, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a of the general statutes, to the joint standing committees of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to public health and general law concerning the results of such study.	4/14/2015 – favorable report; tabled for the calendar.
Connecticut 2015 HB 7057	Establishes a surcharge on licensed producers' gross receipts of palliative marijuana sold to licensed dispensaries. Allows the palliative use of marijuana for medical conditions and diseases for which a controlled substance is prescribed for a period greater than thirty days.	4/15/2015 – public hearing scheduled 4/20/2015.
Connecticut 2015 SB 465	Provides that Chapter 420f of the general statutes be amended to allow the use of cannabis oil to treat epilepsy where medically indicated by a licensed physician, as proposed by Connecticut Epilepsy Advocate. The bill contains no additional detail.	2/13/2015 – referred to Committee on General Law.
Connecticut 2015 SB 1064	Provides for: (1) licensure of medical marijuana laboratories; (2) the establishment and approval of medical marijuana research programs; (3) legal immunity to nurses who administer medical marijuana; (4) licensed producers and dispensary facilities to sell and transport medical marijuana to licensed laboratories and health care facilities; (5) expands the definition of "qualifying patient"; and (6) eases restrictions on the membership of the Board of Physicians.	5/27/2015 – favorable report from Senate committee; tabled for calendar.
Delaware 2015 SB 7	This Act clarifies the appointment process for and internal operations of the Medical Marijuana Act Oversight Committee. Additionally, the bill authorizes the state Bureau of Investigation to complete the state and federal background checks required under the Medical Marijuana Act for prospective designated caregivers and those seeking to be associated with registered compassion centers or registered safety compliance and to provide the results of the background checks to the Department of Health and Social Services for review.	4/21/2015 – enacted (2015 Laws Chp. 11); effective 4/21/2015.

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Delaware 2015 SB 90	This Act adds intractable epilepsy to the list of debilitating medical conditions for which a physician may supply a written certification for medical marijuana. It also specifically adds disorders such as dystonia which are characterized by involuntary muscle contractions that cause slow, repetitive movements or abnormal postures. IT also allows persons under age 18 access to low THC oil.	6/23/2015 – enacted (2015 Laws Chapter 39); effective 6/23/2015.
Delaware 2015 SB 138	This Act allows for rigorous scientific study to assess the safety, effects and efficacy of cannabis and cannabis compounds for treating medical conditions to be conducted in Delaware in a facility which meets FDA-accepted security and operational standards. This Act provides protections against prosecution, search, seizure, denial of a right or privilege, or disciplinary action solely for acting in accordance with the Delaware Medical Marijuana Act, the Delaware Department of Health and Social Services regulations, federal statutes, and federal regulations.	7/27/2015 – enacted (2015 Laws Chapter 115); effective 7/27/2015.
District of Columbia 2015 LR 35	Declares the existence of an emergency, due to congressional review, with respect to the need to amend, the Legalization of Marijuana for Medical Treatment Initiative of 1998 to expand the definition of a qualifying medical condition to allow physicians to determine whether a patient would benefit from medical marijuana treatment and to increase the number of living plants a medical marijuana cultivation center can possess at any time.	2/3/2015 – approved with Resolution No. R21-0009; effective February 3, 2015.
District of Columbia 2015 LB 44	Amends, on an emergency basis, due to Congressional review, the Legalization of Marijuana for Medical Treatment Initiative of 1998 to expand the definition of a qualifying medical condition to allow physicians to determine whether a patient would benefit from medical marijuana treatment and to increase the number of living plants a medical marijuana cultivation center can possess at any time.	2/19/2015 – enacted with Act No.21-0003; expires 5/19/2015.

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District of Columbia 2015 LB 128	Amends, on an emergency basis, Section 7 of the Legalization of Marijuana for Medical Treatment Initiative of 1999 to allow a cultivation center applicant time to establish a new location.	3/30/2015 – enacted with Act Number A21-0036; expires on Jun 28, 2015.
District of Columbia 2015 LR 130	Resolution to declare the existence of an emergency with respect to the need to increase the number of living marijuana plants that a cultivation center can possess at any time.	4/21/2015 – adopted (R21-0084); effective 4/14/2015.
District of Columbia 2015 LB 159, 160	Temporary amendment and emergency act to amend the Legalization of Marijuana for Medical Treatment Initiative of 1998 to allow marijuana cultivation centers to possess and grow up to 1,000 living marijuana plants. Current law limits the number to 500.	5/6/2015 - enacted (Act Nos. A21-0053, and A21-0071); expires 8/4/2015.
District of Columbia 2015 LR 144	Declares the existence of an emergency with respect to the need to amend the Legalization of Marijuana for Medical Treatment Initiative of 1998 to provide an exception to allow a cultivation center to operate in a Retail Priority Area if the applicant had an application pending or approved prior to the effective date of the law establishing or expanding a Retail Priority Area.	5/5/2015 – adopted (R21-0100); effective 5/5/2015.
District of Columbia 2015 LB 163	To amend, on a temporary basis, the Legalization of Marijuana for Medical Treatment Initiative of 1998 to increase the number of living marijuana plants that a cultivation center can possess at any time.	5/8/2015 – enacted (Act No. A21-0060); expires 8/24/2015.
District of Columbia 2015 LB 183	To amend, on an emergency basis, the Legalization of Marijuana for Medical Treatment Initiative of 1999 to provide an exception to allow a cultivation center to operate in a Retail Priority Area if the applicant had an application pending or approved before the effective date of the law establishing or expanding a Retail Priority Area.	5/22/2015 – enacted (Act No. A21-0064); expires 8/20/2015.
District of Columbia 2015 LB 184	To amend, on a temporary basis, the Legalization of Marijuana for Medical Treatment Initiative of 1998 to provide an exception to allow a cultivation center to operate in a Retail Priority Area if the applicant had an application pending or approved prior to the effective date of the law establishing or expanding a Retail Priority Area.	6/17/2015 – enacted (Act No. A21-0092).

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District of Columbia 2015 LB 192	Amends the Legalization of Marijuana for Medical Treatment Initiative of 1998 to provide for the licensure of independent medical marijuana testing facilities by the Department of Health.	7/2/2015 – public hearing.
District of Columbia 2015 LR 177	This resolution would actively approve the Proposed Rulemaking to amend the regulations implementing the Legalization of Marijuana for Medical Treatment Initiative of 1999. The underlying rulemaking requires applicants that have been deemed eligible to receive a medical marijuana dispensary or cultivation center registration to complete the steps required to obtain the registration and open for business. Applicants that fail to complete the steps within the allotted time periods will no longer be eligible for registration.	6/16/2015 – referred to Committee on Health and Human Services.
District of Columbia 2015 LR 212	Medical Marijuana Cultivation Center Expansion Emergency Declaration Resolution of 2015. If enacted, the proposed legislation will allow holders of cultivation center registrations, that own or have valid leases for the real property immediately adjacent to, and located within the same physical structure as, their existing cultivation centers, to expand their facilities into that adjacent real property for purposes of increasing production not to exceed the authorized limit; and will permanently increase the number of living plants medical marijuana cultivation centers may possess at any time to 1,000.	6/30/2015- enacted (Resolution No. R21-0146); effective 6/30/2015.
District of Columbia 2015 LB 255	Medical Marijuana Cultivation Center Expansion Emergency Amendment Act of 2015. Allows holders of cultivation center registrations, that own or have valid leases for the real property immediately adjacent to, and located within the same physical structure as, their existing cultivation centers, to expand their facilities into that adjacent real property for purposes of increasing production not to exceed the authorized limit; and will permanently increase the number of living plants medical marijuana cultivation centers may possess at any time to 1,000.	7/20/2015 – enacted (Act No. A-21-0104); effective until 10/18/2015.

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District of Columbia 2015 LB 256	Medical Marijuana Cultivation Center Expansion Temporary Amendment Act of 2015. Allows holders of cultivation center registrations, that own or have valid leases for the real property immediately adjacent to, and located within the same physical structure as, their existing cultivation centers, to expand their facilities into that adjacent real property for purposes of increasing production not to exceed the authorized limit; and will permanently increase the number of living plants medical marijuana cultivation centers may possess at any time to 1,000.	7/31/2015 – enacted (Act No. A21-0145).
District of Columbia 2015 LB 257	Medical Marijuana Cultivation Center Expansion Amendment Act of 2015. If enacted, the proposed legislation will allow holders of cultivation center registrations, that own or have valid leases for the real property immediately adjacent to, and located within the same physical structure as, their existing cultivation centers, to expand their facilities into that adjacent real property for purposes of increasing production not to exceed the authorized limit; and will permanently increase the number of living plants medical marijuana cultivation centers may possess at any time to 1,000.	6/26/2015 – notice of intent to act published in DC Register.
District of Columbia 2015 LB 346	Amend, on an emergency basis due to Congressional review, the Legalization of Marijuana for Medical Treatment Initiative of 1999 to allow any applicant that received notification on July 25, 2014, that its medical marijuana cultivation center was eligible for registration to modify its application, to allow a holder of a cultivation center registration that owns or has a valid lease for the real property adjacent to its existing cultivation center to expand its facility into that adjacent real property for purposes of increasing production of marijuana plants, not to exceed the authorized limit, and to increase the number of living plants a cultivation center may possess at any time to 1000.	9/17/2015 – introduced.

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State and Bill Number	Description¹	Status and Date of Last Action
Florida 2015 HB 683	Allows registered patients and designated caregivers to purchase, acquire, and possess medical-grade marijuana subject to specified requirements. Allows cultivation and processing licensee, employee, or contractor to acquire, cultivate, transport, and sell marijuana. Allows retail licensee to purchase, receive, possess, store, dispense, and deliver marijuana. Clarifies that person is prohibited from driving under influence of marijuana. Specifies that act does not require or restrict health insurance coverage for purchase of medical-grade marijuana.	4/28/2015 – died in Committee.
Florida 2015 HB 1097	Exempts from the public records requirements personal identifying information of patients and physicians held by Department of Health in electronic medical marijuana patient registry. Exempts information related to ordering & dispensing medical marijuana. Authorizes specified persons & entities access to exempt information. Requires that information released from registry remain confidential.	4/28/2015 – died in Committee.
Florida 2015 HM 1179	A House Memorial to the Congress of the United States, urging Congress to remove marijuana from the Schedule I drug list and allow it to be researched and used for medical purposes.	4/28/2015 – died in Committee.
Florida 2015 SB 528	"The Florida Medical Marijuana Act." Allows registered patients and designated caregivers to purchase, acquire, and possess medical-grade marijuana subject to specified requirements. Allows a cultivation and processing licensee, employee, or contractor to acquire, cultivate, transport, and sell marijuana under certain circumstances. Allows a retail licensee to purchase, receive, possess, store, dispense, and deliver marijuana under certain circumstances.	5/1/2015 – died in committee.
Florida 2015 SB 7066	Revises the illnesses and symptoms for which a physician may order a patient the medical use of low-THC cannabis in certain circumstances. Provides that a physician who improperly orders low-THC cannabis is subject to specified disciplinary action. Requires the state Department of Health to allow specified persons engaged in research to access the compassionate use registry.	5/1/2015 – died on calendar.

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State and Bill Number	Description¹	Status and Date of Last Action
Florida 2016 HB 63	"The Florida Low-THC Cannabis Act." Repeals F.S.A. § 381.986 and allows registered patients and designated caregivers to purchase, acquire and possess low-THC cannabis subject to specified requirements. Allows a cultivation or processing licensee, employee or contractor to engage in specified acts concerning low-THC cannabis under certain circumstances. Allows a retail licensee to purchase, receive, possess, store, dispense and deliver low-THC cannabis under certain circumstances. Allows a licensed laboratory to receive low-THC cannabis for certification purposes. Prohibits certain actions regarding the acquisition, possession, transfer, use and administration of low-THC cannabis. Specifies that a person is prohibited from driving or boating under the influence of low-THC cannabis.	9/10/2015 – referred to Health and Human Services Committee.
Florida 2016 HB 65	Exempts from public records requirements personal identifying information of patients and physicians held by Department of Health in low-THC cannabis patient registry or former compassionate use registry. Exempts information related to ordering and dispensing low-THC cannabis. Authorizes specified persons and entities access to exempt information. Requires that information released from registry remain confidential.	9/10/2015 – referred to Health and Human Services Committee.
Georgia 2015 HB 1	"Haleigh's Hope Act." Amends Chapter 12 of Title 16 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to public health and morals, so as to provide for the possession of low THC oil under certain circumstances. Creates a registration within the Department of Public Health for patients or their caregivers who are authorized to possess low THC oil. Creates the Georgia Commission on Medical Cannabis.	4/16/2015 – enacted (2015 Laws, Act 20); effective 4/16/2015).
Georgia 2015 SR 462	Resolution to urge the Congress of the United States: (1) to amend the Controlled Substances Act of 1970 so as to remove marijuana as a Schedule I controlled substance; and (2) to authorize the study of medical marijuana.	3/31/2015 – adopted.

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State and Bill Number	Description¹	Status and Date of Last Action
Georgia 2015 SB 7	Repeals the current Controlled Substances Therapeutic Relief Act and reenacts a new version. Provides for the medical use and possession of marijuana by registered qualifying patients and allows dispensation of medicinal marijuana and its derivatives by licensed, registered, nonprofit medical marijuana dispensaries within this state.	2/11/2015 – read and referred.
Georgia 2015 SB 185	Amends Title 31 of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated, relating to health, so as to provide for a program of clinical trials of cannabidiol or cannabidiol-containing products for use in treating certain residents of this state under 18 years of age who have medication-resistant epilepsies. Provides immunity from criminal prosecution.	3/19/2015 – second reading in House.
Hawaii 2015 HCR 136-15	Requests the Hawaii Bankers Association to opine whether member financial institutions and their staff who choose to service medical marijuana-related businesses risk civil and criminal prosecution under federal law.	4/7/2015 – Committee on Judiciary recommends that measure be deferred.
Hawaii 2015 HCR 137-15	Resolution that the Director of Agriculture convene a meeting with the Chair of the State Land Use Commission, the Chair of the State Commission on Water Resource Management, and the Departments of Planning and Permitting of the Counties of Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui, and the City and County of Honolulu, to discuss the potential ramifications of House Bill No. 321, Senate Bill No. 1302, or any other proposal to authorize the establishment of medical marijuana production centers or dispensaries.	3/27/2015 – Committee on Health recommends that measure be deferred.
Hawaii 2015 HB 31	voids any provision that discriminates against a person who holds a valid medical marijuana certificate and resides in an apartment or unit of a condominium property regime, condominium, or planned community association, unless the association documents prohibit smoking tobacco and the medical marijuana is used by means of smoking. Amendment moves effective date to July 1, 2050, to facilitate further discussion.	2/10/2015 – passed second reading as amended and referred to Committee on House Consumer Protection and Commerce.

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Hawaii 2015 HB 321	Establishes a licensing system for medical marijuana dispensaries. Prohibits counties from enacting zoning regulations that discriminate against licensed dispensaries and production centers. Allows a qualifying patient, primary caregiver, or an owner or employee of a medical marijuana production center or dispensary to transport medical marijuana in any public place, under certain conditions. Replaces the requirement that a certifying physician be the qualifying patient's primary care physician with a requirement that the physician have a bona fide physician-patient relationship with the qualifying patient. Allows persons authorized to use and possess medical marijuana in other states to be treated similarly to qualifying patients in this State pursuant to rules adopted by the department of health after 1/1/2018. Prohibits primary caregivers from cultivating medical marijuana after 12/31/2018, subject to certain exceptions. Authorizes the department of health to conduct criminal history checks on license applicants, licensees, prospective employees of dispensaries and production centers, subcontractors, and persons authorized to enter and remain on such premises.	7/15/2015 – enacted (2015 Laws Act. 241); effective 7/1/2015.
Hawaii 2015 HB 788	Authorizes the cultivation of medical marijuana by persons age 21 and over if the person has registered with the Department of Health ("Department"). The bill also requires the Department to adopt rules. Prohibits the infusion of trademarked products with medical marijuana.	2/11/2015 – Committee on Health recommends that measure be deferred.
Hawaii 2015 HB 794	Provides that a "debilitating medical condition" includes any condition for which a physician determines would benefit from the medicinal use of marijuana.	2/11/2015 – Committee on Health recommends that measure be deferred.
Hawaii 2015 HB 795	Prohibits an employer from disciplining, suspending, discharging, or discriminating against an employee who is a patient qualified to use medical marijuana solely because the employee tested positive for marijuana use.	2/11/2015 – Committee on Health recommends that measure be deferred.

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Hawaii 2015 HB 993	Clarifies that a primary care or specialist physician may make the "written certification" necessary for medical use of marijuana. Requires that a certification form provided by the Department of Health to register a medical marijuana patient and provide the patient's consent for the release of medical information shall specify that the consent applies to information from a primary care or specialist physician.	2/11/2015 – Committee on Health recommends that measure be deferred.
Hawaii 2015 HB 1455	Increases the maximum number of qualifying patients that a primary caregiver may care for at any given time. Requires each primary caregiver upon registration to disclose to the Department of Health the number of qualifying patients and other patient information for whom the caregiver is responsible. Limits the number of marijuana plants that can be grown for medical marijuana use to 14 plants at a single property.	2/18/2015 – Committee on Consumer Protection and Commerce recommends that measure be deferred.
Hawaii 2015 HB 1485	The purposes of the bill are: (1) to further define marijuana for medical use; (2) to create standards for dosage and potency regarding qualifying conditions; and (3) to create licensing and operational regulations for manufacturers and dispensaries for medical marijuana.	2/2/2015 – referred to House Health, Consumer Protection and Commerce, Judiciary, and Finance Committees.
Hawaii 2015 SB 190	Allows a registered qualifying patient or a registered primary caregiver of the registered qualifying patient to transfer marijuana seedling plants or marijuana seeds to another registered qualifying patient or another registered primary caregiver, whether or not the registered primary caregiver to whom the marijuana seedling plant or marijuana seed is transferred is the caregiver for a particular registered qualifying patient. Increases the maximum number of registered qualifying patients that a registered primary caregiver may care for at any given time.	1/23/2015 – referred to Senate Health and House Public Safety and Military Affairs Committees.

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Hawaii 2015 SB 595	Permits the establishment of a limited number of medical marijuana dispensaries for the purpose of providing medical marijuana for symptom relief to registered patients with qualifying medical conditions.	1/26/2015 – referred to Senate Health and Ways and Means Committees.
Hawaii 2015 SB 682	Establishes a system of medical marijuana dispensaries and production centers. Requires that the number of licensed dispensaries and production centers increase gradually over an initial phase-in period. Prohibits counties from enacting zoning regulations that discriminate against licensed dispensaries and production centers. Allows a qualifying patient, primary caregiver, or an owner or employee of a medical marijuana production center or dispensary to transport medical marijuana in any public place, under certain conditions. Replaces the requirement that a certifying physician be the qualifying patient's primary care physician with a requirement that the physician have a bona fide physician-patient relationship with the qualifying patient. Prohibits primary caregivers from cultivating medical marijuana after 6/30/2018, subject to certain exceptions.	4/20/2015 – conference committee appointed.
Hawaii 2015 SB 888	Requires each county to establish compassion centers for the dispensing of medical marijuana. Requires that compassion centers shall only provide service to qualifying patients and primary caregivers registered with the Department of Health. Makes compassion centers subject to the general excise tax by making inapplicable the exemption for amounts received from sales of prescription drugs or prosthetic devices. Imposes a general excise tax on marijuana sales. Imposes registration fee on compassion centers, to be shared with counties.	1/28/2015 – referred to Senate Health, Ways and Means, and House Public Safety and Military Affairs Committees.
Hawaii 2015 SB 1291	Prohibits discrimination against medical marijuana patients and their caregivers by schools, landlords, courts with regard to medical care or parental rights, planned community associations, condominium property regimes, or condominiums.	7/14/2015 – enacted (2015 Laws Act. 242); effective 7/14/2015.

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Hawaii 2015 SB 1302	Establishes a system of medical marijuana dispensaries and production centers. Prohibits counties from enacting zoning regulations that discriminate against licensed dispensaries and production centers. Renames "medical marijuana registry special fund" to "medical marijuana registry and regulation special fund" and expands expending options. Establishes protections for an owner or qualified employee of a licensed production center or dispensary. Clarifies the right of qualifying patients and primary caregivers to transport medical marijuana.	2/20/2015 - committee report adopted, passed second reading as amended; referred to Senate Ways and Means Committee.
Idaho 2015 SB 1106	Amends existing law to clarify that cannabidiol oil is not under the definition of "marijuana" for purposes of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act.	2/26/2015 – referred to Committee on State Affairs.
Idaho 2015 SB 1146	Amends existing law to define "cannabidiol oil" and provide an affirmative defense for possession and use by persons have cancer, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, seizure disorders, multiple sclerosis, Crohn's disease, mitochondrial disease, fibromyalgia, Parkinson's disease or sickle cell disease.	4/16/2015 – vetoed by the Governor.
Idaho 2015 SB 1167	Adds to existing law to define terms, to provide for a hemp extract registration card, to provide for an application and to provide fees. Provides an exemption to the Uniform Controlled Substances Act for lawful use and possession of hemp extract.	3/18/2015 – introduced; referred to State Affairs Committee.
Illinois 2015 HB 249	Amends the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Pilot Program Act. Provides that a dispensing organization may not be located within 1,500 feet (instead of 1,000) of the property line of a pre-existing public or private preschool or elementary or secondary school or day care center, day care home, group day care home, or part day child care facility.	3/27/2015 – House committee amendment referred to Rules Committee.

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Illinois 2015 HB 341	Amends the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Pilot Program Act. Provides that a law enforcement or correctional agency, or any individual employed by a law enforcement or correctional agency, is not subject to criminal or civil liability as a result of taking any action within the scope of the official duties of the agency or individual to prohibit or prevent the possession or use of cannabis by a cardholder incarcerated at a correctional facility.	7/22/2015 – enacted (Public Act 99-0096); effective 7/22/2015.
Illinois 2015 HB 3299	Amends the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Pilot Program Act. Provides that patient registry identification cards issued prior to the date the first dispensary organization registration is issued by the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation shall be extended for a period of one year from the date such registration is issued without further fee to the cardholder. Extends the date of repeal of the Act from January 1, 2018 to 4 years after the filing of the declaration.	9/9/2015 – bill dead; no action taken after Governor's amendatory veto.
Illinois 2015 HB 3349	Amends the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Pilot Program Act. Imposes: (1) an additional tax upon the privilege of cultivating medical cannabis at the rate of 30% of the sales price per ounce, (2) a tax upon the privilege of dispensing medical cannabis at a rate of 20% of the sales price per ounce, and (3) a tax upon the privilege of using medical cannabis at a rate of 10% of the sales price per ounce. Provides that proceeds from the taxes shall be deposited into the General Revenue Fund and specifies the manner in which the proceeds shall be used.	3/27/2015 – re-referred to Rules Committee.
Illinois 2015 SB 33	Amends the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Pilot Program Act. Adds “post-traumatic stress disorder” to the definition of “debilitating medical condition.”	9/10/2015 – vetoed by the Governor.
Illinois 2015 SB 1571	Amends the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Pilot Program. Provides that nothing in the Act may be construed to require an employer or a property and casualty insurer to reimburse a person for costs associated with the medical use of cannabis.	7/10/2015 – enacted (Public Act 99-0031); effective 1/1/2016.

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Indiana 2015 HB 1387	Exempts individuals from criminal penalties for possession or use of cannabis oil if: (1) the individual is a patient of a physician who is practicing at a hospital or clinic that is affiliated with a state medical school and as part of the treatment, the physician has dispensed, administered or transferred the substance to the patient; or (2) the individual is participating in a clinical trial or expanded access program for which cannabis oil has been approved by the federal Food and Drug Administration for use.	1/14/2015 – first reading: referred to Committee on Courts and Criminal Code.
Indiana 2015 HB 1450	Allows the possession of hemp extract for the treatment of specified medical conditions if referred by a treating physician. Establishes the compassionate use registry for the registration of physicians, patients, and caregivers for the possession of hemp extract for medical treatment and sets forth requirements.	1/22/2015 – first reading: referred to Committee on Rules and Legislative Procedures.
Indiana 2015 HB 1487	Defines “qualifying patient” and permits a qualifying patient to use medical cannabis under certain circumstances. Requires the state Department of Health to adopt rules before July 1, 2016, concerning the use, distribution, cultivation, production and testing of medical cannabis. Provides immunity for physicians who recommend the medical use of cannabis.	1/14/2015 – first reading: referred to Committee on Rules and Legislative Procedures.
Indiana 2015 SB 284	Establishes a medical marijuana program and permits caregivers and patients who have received a physician recommendation to possess a certain quantity of marijuana for treatment. Creates the Department of Marijuana Enforcement (“DOME”) to oversee the program. Authorizes DOME to grant research licenses to research facilities with a physical presence in Indiana. Repeals the controlled substance excise tax and the marijuana eradication program.	1/8/2015 – first reading: referred to Committee on Health and Provider Services.

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Iowa 2015 SF 484 (formerly 2015 SSB 1243)	“The Medical Cannabis Act.” The bill allows a patient with a debilitating medical condition who receives written certification from the patient's health care practitioner that the patient has a debilitating medical condition and who submits the written certification along with an application to the Department of Public Health (Department) for a medical cannabis registration card to allow for the lawful use of medical cannabis to treat the patient's debilitating medical condition. A patient who is issued a medical cannabis registration card will be able to receive medical cannabis directly from a licensed medical cannabis dispensary in this state.	4/15/2015 – read first time in House; referred to Public Safety Committee.
Kansas 2015 HB 2011	“The Cannabis Compassion and Care Act.” Provides for the legal use of cannabis for certain debilitating medical conditions. Provides for the registration and functions of compassion centers. Authorizes the issuance of identification cards. Provides for the administration of the act by the Department of Health and Environment. Amends K.S.A. § 79-5210.	1/12/2015 – introduced and referred to Committee on Health and Human Services.
Kansas 2015 HB 2049	Authorizes “hemp preparation” treatment for seizure disorders and establishes a registry about same.	5/12/2015 – referred to House Committee on Corrections and Juvenile Justice.
Kansas 2015 HB 2282	Allows hemp preparation treatments for seizure disorders. Establishes the registration of patients and preparation centers. Protects users from arrest, prosecution or discrimination for authorized use.	2/26/2015 – withdrawn from calendar; referred to Committee on Appropriations.
Kansas 2015 SB 9	“The Cannabis Compassion and Care Act.” Provides for the legal use of cannabis for certain debilitating medical conditions. Provides for the registration and functions of compassion centers. Authorizes the issuance of identification cards. Provides for the administration of the act by the Department of Health and Environment. Amends § K.S.A. 79-5210.	1/12/2015 – introduced and referred to Committee on Public Health and Welfare.

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Kentucky 2015 HB 3	The “Gatewood Galbraith Medical Cannabis Act.” Requires the Department for Public Health (“Department”) to operate a medical cannabis program. Requires prospective patients to possess a diagnosis from a physician, and possess a registry identification card issued by the Department.	2/3/2015 – posted in Health & Welfare Committee.
Kentucky 2015 SB 40	Creates various new sections of KRS Chapter 218A to establish a comprehensive system for medical cannabis in Kentucky, including provisions for medical verification of need, persons allowed to cultivate, use, and possess the drug, organizations allowed to assist in providing the drug, regulation by the state Department for Public Health.	2/3/2015 – referred to Licensing, Occupations, & Administrative Regulations Committee.
Louisiana 2015 HR 196	Resolution that the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Louisiana does hereby authorize and direct the Department of Agriculture and Forestry to create the Medical Marijuana Patient Access Review Committee, which shall investigate the potential patient needs, the necessary production facilities along with possible regulatory suggestions for those facilities and guidelines for granting a license, and the necessary number and locations of distribution facilities and guidelines for granting a license.	6/10/2015 – read by title; returned to calendar.
Louisiana 2015 HB 6	“Louisiana Therapeutic Use of Marijuana Act.” Provides for the authority to prescribe and dispense therapeutic marijuana. Creates the Therapeutic Marijuana Utilization Review Board. Creates the Louisiana Therapeutic Use of Marijuana Fund. Provides standards and criteria for a therapeutic marijuana treatment facility. Provides for the qualifications and licensing of physicians to prescribe therapeutic marijuana.	4/13/2015 – read and referred to the Committee on Health and Welfare.

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Louisiana 2015 SB 143	Provides that a physician licensed to practice medicine in this state may prescribe, in any form as permitted by the rules and regulations of the Louisiana Board of Pharmacy except for inhalation, and raw or crude marijuana, tetrahydrocannabinols, or a chemical derivative of tetrahydrocannabinols for therapeutic use by patients clinically diagnosed as suffering from glaucoma, symptoms resulting from the administration of chemotherapy cancer treatment, and spastic quadriplegia in accordance with rules and regulations promulgated by the Louisiana State Board of Medical Examiners. The rules and regulations must be promulgated by January 1, 2016.	6/29/2015 – enacted (2015 Laws Act. 261); effective 6/29/2015.
Maine 2015 HP 8	This bill repeals the provision in the Maine Medical Use of Marijuana Act that limits to five (5) the number of qualifying patients a primary caregiver may assist.	6/18/2015 – placed in legislative files (dead).
Maine 2015 HP 22	This bill removes from the Maine Medical Use of Marijuana Act any limitation on the type of medical conditions for which patients may be certified by their physicians to engage in the medical use of marijuana. Current law requires a debilitating medical condition.	6/22/2015 – placed in legislative files (dead).
Maine 2015 HP 184	Permits the disclosure of the Department of Health and Human Services list of registered caregivers for medical marijuana patients in a law enforcement official's jurisdiction to allow the law enforcement official to rule out a registered primary caregiver when verifying reports of criminal activity.	5/14/2015 – placed in legislative files (dead).
Maine 2015 HP 381	Provides that a school board may not prohibit the possession on school grounds of medical marijuana in a non-smokeable form by the parent or guardian of a child with a disability for whom medical marijuana has been recommended by the child's health care provider as a reasonable accommodation necessary for that child to attend events held on school grounds. Also provides that a child with a disability may not be denied eligibility to attend school solely because the child requires medical marijuana in a non-smokeable form as a reasonable accommodation necessary for the child to attend school.	7/16/2015 – enacted, Governor's veto overridden (2015 Laws Chapter 369); effective 10/15/2015.

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Maine 2015 HP 384	Bill proposes to amend the registration process for patients under the Maine Medical Use of Marijuana Act by: (1) requiring medical providers to send only the date of birth of a qualifying patient and the zip code of that patient's residence to the Department of Health and Human Services; (2) requiring the department to assign a unique identifying number for that qualifying patient and notify the medical provider of that number; and (3) requiring the medical provider to issue the qualifying patient a card with the qualifying patient's unique identifying number.	6/30/2015 – Governor's veto sustained by Senate.
Maine 2015 HP 505	This bill allows a qualifying patient under the Maine Medical Use of Marijuana Act who is an incapacitated adult to possess marijuana and cultivate marijuana for that incapacitated adult's own use.	6/30/2015 – Governor's veto sustained by Senate.
Maine 2015 HP 519	This bill amends the Maine Medical Use of Marijuana Act to require, beginning January 2, 2016, a primary caregiver to obtain an electrical permit from an electrical inspector prior to cultivating in a residential building.	5/14/2015 – placed in legislative files (dead).
Maine 2015 HP 727	This bill establishes in the medical use of marijuana laws the registration of testing laboratories that perform testing on marijuana samples for the cannabinoid profile and for possible contaminants. Registered testing laboratories must be located in the State, and the laboratories and their principal officers, board members, agents and employees are given the same immunity from prosecution, search, seizure and penalty currently granted to registered dispensaries. The Department of Health and Human Services is required to establish an application form and fees for registered testing laboratories by December 15, 2015.	5/5/2015 – placed in legislative files (dead).
Maine 2015 HP 728	This bill allows for the operation of marijuana testing facilities. These facilities may possess marijuana regulated under the Maine Medical Use of Marijuana Act. Dispensaries and registered primary caregivers may own and operate marijuana testing facilities for research and development purposes. If a label for medical marijuana refers to potency or cannabinoid profile, the label must be verified by a marijuana testing facility.	6/30/2015 – Governor's veto sustained by Senate.

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Maine 2015 HP 858	This bill amends the Maine Medical Use of Marijuana Act in the following ways: (1) it clarifies that a primary caregiver may cultivate up to 6 marijuana plants for each of up to 5 qualifying patients; (2) it allows a primary caregiver to employ or contract with more than one person to assist with the duties required of that primary caregiver; (3) it allows the Department of Health and Human Services to make onsite assessments of registered primary caregivers who cultivate marijuana for 3 or more registered patients at a time to ensure compliance; (4) it allows a registered primary caregiver to transfer excess prepared marijuana to a qualifying patient for reasonable compensation; and (5) it provides that a primary caregiver or registered dispensary that receives compensation from a qualifying patient for the costs associated with cultivating marijuana for that qualifying patient or assisting that qualifying patient is required to register as a seller with the State Tax Assessor and collect and remit sales tax.	6/3/2015 – placed in legislative files (dead).
Maine 2015 HP 942	The bill makes 26 specific changes to the Maine Medical Use of Marijuana Act.	6/18/2015 – placed in legislative files (dead).
Maine 2015 SP 17	This bill adds hospitals to the list of eligible primary caregivers for qualifying patients, adds hospitals to the universe of medical facilities where qualifying patients may use and store forms of smokeless, prepared marijuana and eliminates the ability of these medical facilities to prohibit or restrict the use or storage of smokeless, prepared marijuana by a qualifying patient.	6/30/2015 – Governor's veto sustained by Senate.
Maine 2015 SP 256 (continued)	This bill amends the Maine Medical Use of Marijuana Act in the following ways: (1) it increases the amount of excess prepared marijuana a registered primary caregiver may transfer for reasonable compensation in a calendar year from 2 pounds to 5 pounds; (2) it specifies that, like registered dispensaries, a primary caregiver's cultivation facility is subject to reasonable inspection by the Department of Health and Human Services at any time, without prior notice; (continued below)	6/30/2015 – carried over to any special or regular session of the 127th Legislature.

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Maine 2015 SP 256 (continued)	(3) it requires the Department of Health and Human Services to adopt routine technical rules governing the manner in which the department considers an application for and a renewal of a registry identification card for a primary caregiver; (4) it clarifies that the information provided by the Department of Health and Human Services to the Department of Administrative and Financial Services, Bureau of Revenue Services may be used by the bureau to determine whether an applicant for a license or renewal of a license as a registered dispensary has complied with the tax laws; and (5) it specifies that the Medical Use of Marijuana Fund may be used by the Department of Health and Human Services for enforcement purposes that are primarily for the protection of public health and safety and for investigations.	6/30/2015 – carried over to any special or regular session of the 127th Legislature.
Maine 2015 SP 312	This bill allows a taxpayer, either an individual or corporation that operates a registered dispensary of medical marijuana pursuant to the Maine Medical Use of Marijuana Act to deduct from income the costs of operating that registered dispensary. The bill also allows a qualified patient to deduct from income the costs of medical marijuana purchased by that qualifying patient.	7/16/2015 – carried over from the special appropriations table to any special or regular session of the 127th legislature.
Maryland 2015 HB 490	Makes numerous changes to the Natalie M. LaPrade Medical Marijuana Commission, including renaming it the Natalie M. LaPrade Medical Cannabis Commission.	5/12/2015 – enacted (2015 Laws Chapter 251); effective 5/12/2015.
Maryland 2015 HB 601	Provides that a physician may certify that in their professional opinion, a 30-day supply of marijuana would be inadequate to meet the medical needs of the qualifying patient. Also provides that such a qualifying patient in possession of an amount of medical marijuana that is greater than a 30-day supply may not be subject to arrest, prosecution, certain penalties, or certain discipline, or be denied any right or privilege under certain circumstances.	3/23/2015 – unfavorable committee report; withdrawn.

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State and Bill Number	Description¹	Status and Date of Last Action
Maryland 2015 HB 1068	Requires the Natalie M. LaPrade Medical Marijuana Commission ("Commission") to issue, in a certain manner, a certain confirmation of registration to a nonresident cardholder within a certain time period under certain circumstances. Requires the Commission to adopt regulations. Provides that a nonresident cardholder may obtain medical marijuana only from certain growers and dispensaries. Provides that a nonresident cardholder may not be subject to arrest, prosecution, or certain penalties or be denied any right or privilege for the medical use of marijuana.	3/20/2015 – unfavorable committee report; withdrawn.
Maryland 2015 SB 456	Requires a court to dismiss a certain possession of marijuana charge if the court finds that the person used or possessed marijuana because of medical necessity. Requires a court to dismiss a certain possession of drug paraphernalia charge related to marijuana if the court finds that the person possessed the drug paraphernalia related to marijuana because of medical necessity.	5/12/2015 – enacted (2015 Laws Chapter 351); effective 10/1/2015.
Michigan 2015 HB 4209	"Medical Marihuana Provisioning Center Regulation Act." A bill to license and regulate medical marihuana provisioning centers and safety compliance facilities. Provides immunity for persons engaging in medical marihuana-related activities in compliance with this act.	2/17/2015 – read first time and referred to Committee on Judiciary.
Michigan 2015 HB 4210	This amendatory act is curative and applies retroactively as to the following: clarifying the quantities and forms of marihuana for which a person is protected from arrest, precluding an interpretation of "weight" as aggregate weight, and excluding an added inactive substrate component of a preparation in determining the amount of marihuana, medical marihuana, or usable marihuana that constitutes an offense.	2/17/2015 – read first time and referred to Committee on Judiciary.
Michigan 2015 HB 4827	Provides that the Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs must establish, maintain and utilize, directly or by contract, a system to track marihuana that is grown, processed, transferred, stored, or disposed of under the medical marihuana facilities licensing act.	8/18/2015 – introduced and referred to Committee on Judiciary.

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State and Bill Number	Description¹	Status and Date of Last Action
Michigan 2015 SB 72	Clarifies portions of the Michigan Medical Marihuana Act regarding where the use/possession of marihuana is not authorized. Adds that use/possession is not authorized on private property in violation of a prohibition established by the property owner. Adds that a lessor of private property does not have to rent to a person who smokes or cultivates marihuana on the premises if such restriction is in the written lease.	4/21/2015 – referred to second reading in House.
Michigan 2015 SB 140	This amendatory act is curative and applies retroactively as to the following: clarifying the quantities and forms of marihuana for which a person is protected from arrest, precluding an interpretation of "weight" as aggregate weight, and excluding an added inactive substrate component of a preparation in determining the amount of marihuana, medical marihuana, or usable marihuana that constitutes an offense.	2/18/2015 – introduced and referred to Committee on Judiciary.
Michigan 2015 SB 142	"Medical marihuana provisioning center regulation act." A bill to license and regulate medical marihuana provisioning centers and safety compliance facilities. Provides for the powers and duties of certain state and local governmental officers and entities. Provides immunity for persons engaging in medical marihuana-related activities in compliance with this act.	2/18/2015 – introduced and referred to Committee on Judiciary.
Michigan 2015 SB 346	Provides that an insurer must provide coverage for the medical use of marihuana or for expenses related to the medical use of marihuana if the use is in compliance with Michigan law.	5/21/2015 – introduced and referred to Committee on Insurance.
Minnesota 2015 HF 542	Requires courts to allow evidence of medical necessity for certain criminal, administrative, and civil cases involving natural herbs of the genus Cannabis.	2/2/2015 - introduced and first reading; referred to Public Safety and Crime Prevision Policy and Finance Committee.

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Minnesota 2015 HF 1141	Adds chronic and intractable pain as a qualifying medical condition in the medical cannabis registry program.	2/23/2015 - introduced and referred to Committee on Health and Human Resources Reform.
Minnesota 2015 HF 1482	Changes four provisions in the medical cannabis program, including the frequency of allowing new registration for manufacturers of marijuana used for medical purposes.	4/7/2015 – committee report to adopt, as amended.
Minnesota 2015 HF 1812	Removes the Commissioner of Health's authority to add qualifying medical conditions or delivery forms of medical cannabis.	3/12/2015 – introduced; referred to Committee on Health and Human Services Reform.
Minnesota 2015 SF 404	Requires courts to allow evidence of medical necessity for certain criminal, administrative, and civil cases involving natural herbs of the genus Cannabis.	1/29/2015 – introduced and referred to Committee on Judiciary.
Minnesota 2015 SF 545	Adds chronic and intractable pain as a qualifying medical condition in the medical cannabis registry program.	2/5/2015 – referred to Committee on Health, Human Services, and Housing.
Minnesota 2015 SF 1771	Changes provisions in the medicinal cannabis program.	5/13/2015 – first reading in Senate; referred to Committee on Health and Human Services Finance.
Mississippi 2015 SB 2318	Allows the medical use of marijuana by seriously ill patients under a doctor's supervision. Also, it moves marijuana/THC from controlled substance Schedule I to II.	2/3/2015 – died in committee.

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Missouri 2015 HB 490	“Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Pilot Program Act.” Establishes a pilot program for the medical use of marijuana. The program automatically sunsets six years after the effective date unless reauthorized by an act of the General Assembly.	4/8/2015 – public hearing scheduled; bill not heard.
Missouri 2015 HB 800	Establishes the Missouri Compassionate Care Act which provides for the licensure of medical cannabis centers and cultivation and production facilities to provide medical cannabis to qualifying patients.	4/8/2015 – House committee substitute reported do pass.
Missouri 2015 HB 930	Allows medical marijuana for medical use and provides that it shall be taxed at 8 percent of the purchase price. Contains within bill the “Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Pilot Program Act.” The program automatically sunsets six years after the effective date unless reauthorized by an act of the General Assembly.	4/8/2015 – public hearing completed.
Missouri 2015 HB 1183	Adds provision that only a neurologist may recommend hemp extract and sign the statement described in subsection 2 or 3 of this section as part of the treatment plan of a patient diagnosed with intractable epilepsy.	4/9/2015 – committee substitute reported do pass.
Missouri 2015 SB 386	Current law allows people with intractable epilepsy to possess and use hemp extract to treat their condition. The bill allows people with a “serious condition” to use hemp extract. “Serious condition” is defined as cancer, HIV, AIDS, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis, spinal cord damage, inflammatory bowel disease, neuropathies, Huntington's disease, post-traumatic stress disorder, or certain specified symptoms or complications associated with the conditions listed above.	5/15/2015 – put on House calendar for third reading.
Missouri 2015 SB 395	Establishes the Missouri Compassionate Care Act which provides for the licensure of medical cannabis centers and cultivation and production facilities to provide medical cannabis to qualifying patients.	4/2/2015 – hearing scheduled but not heard.
Montana 2015 HB 173	Prohibits agency rulemaking concerning the use or sale of marijuana except in cases of marijuana intended for use or sale solely for the purposes of alleviating a debilitating medical condition.	2/27/2015 – third reading failed and missed deadline for transmittal.

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Montana 2015 HB 456	Adds post-traumatic stress disorder to the list of debilitating medical conditions that qualify for use of marijuana for medicinal purposes.	2/27/2015 – missed deadline for general bill transmittal.
Montana 2015 HB 611	Allows marijuana use for medical purposes by veterans with post-traumatic stress disorder.	3/31/2015 – missed deadline for revenue bill transmittal.
Montana 2015 SB 403	Transfers administrative responsibilities under the Montana Marijuana Act to the Department of Labor and Industry. Increases fines associated with violations of the Act.	4/28/2015 – died in House Committee.
Montana 2015 SB 406	Revises the Montana Medical Marijuana Act. Adds post-traumatic stress disorder to the list of debilitating medical conditions.	3/31/2015 – missed deadline for revenue bill transmittal.
Montana 2015 SB 417	Revises state medical use of marijuana laws.	3/31/2015 – missed deadline for revenue bill transmittal.
Nebraska 2015 LB 390	Provides for the medical use of cannabidiol as prescribed. Creates the Medical Cannabidiol Pilot Study. Provides that cannabidiol may only be obtained by patients with intractable seizures and treatment resistant seizures and on the order of a neurologist who is licensed to practice medicine and surgery in Nebraska and designated as a medical provider under the act and administered to a patient by or under the direction or supervision of such medical provider participating in the Medical Cannabidiol Pilot Study.	5/27/2015 – enacted; effective 5/27/2015.
Nebraska 2015 LB 390A	Appropriates \$250,000 from the Nebraska Health Care Cash Fund for FY2015-16 and \$250,000 from the Nebraska Health Care Cash Fund for FY2016-17 to the Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska, for Program 781, to aid in carrying out the provisions of Legislative Bill 390, One Hundred Fourth Legislature, First Session, 2015.	5/27/2015 – enacted; effective 5/27/2015.

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Nebraska 2015 LB 643	Adopts the Cannabis Compassion and Care Act with the purpose to protect patients with debilitating medical conditions, as well as their practitioners and providers, from arrest and prosecution, criminal and other penalties, and property forfeiture if such patients engage in the medical use of cannabis.	5/19/2015 – enrollment and review ER124 adopted.
Nevada 2015 AB 70	Provides for the administration and enforcement of taxes on the sale of marijuana, edible marijuana products and marijuana-infused products by medical marijuana establishments. Eliminates certain duties of the Department of Taxation relating to the rates of such taxes.	6/8/2015 – enacted (2015 Laws Chapter 401); effective 7/1/2015.
Nevada 2015 SB 32	Provides for the issuance of a letter of approval to certain younger children that allows such children to engage in the use of marijuana for medical purposes. Authorizes the Division of Public and Behavioral Health of the Department of Health and Human Services to issue a registry identification card.	4/11/2015 – no further action allowed.
Nevada 2015 SB 276	Section 1 of this bill requires the Division to reallocate the certificates provided for a county which has no qualified applicants to the other counties of this State. Section 5 of this bill provides for the reallocation and issuance of such currently unused certificates. Section 2 of this bill allows the transfer of ownership in a medical marijuana establishment and the transfer of a medical marijuana establishment registration certificate if the new owner: (1) meets the requirements of existing law relating to liquid assets; (2) submits certain information to allow the Division to perform certain background checks; and (3) proves that its acquisition of the establishment will not violate certain restrictions on holding multiple establishments. Section 3 of this bill allows an establishment to move to a new location under the jurisdiction of the same local government if, after a public hearing, the local government approves the new location. Section 4 of this bill requires the Division to revise its regulations to conform with the provisions of section 3.	6/9/2015 – enacted (2015 Laws Chapter 495); effective 6/9/2015.

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<u>State and Bill Number</u>	<u>Description¹</u>	<u>Status and Date of Last Action</u>
Nevada 2015 SB 283	Existing law allows for the operation of medical marijuana establishments in Nevada. This bill allows for the establishment of marijuana financial services cooperatives, a type of financial services entity, membership in which is restricted to entities that operate a lawful medical marijuana establishment in Nevada and which exists to provide banking services and loans to such establishments. This bill provides that marijuana financial services cooperatives operate and are regulated in much the same way as credit unions in Nevada.	4/11/2015 – no further action allowed.
Nevada 2015 SB 372	Sections 3-12 and 34 of this bill require the completion of education and training by medical marijuana establishment agents as a condition for the renewal of a medical marijuana establishment agent registration card. Sections 26 and 28 of this bill eliminate the prohibition against a person who has been convicted of knowingly or intentionally selling a controlled substance from obtaining a registry identification card or being the designated primary caregiver of such a person. Section 32 of this bill requires the Division to: (1) for medical marijuana dispensaries, issue a quantity of at least one medical marijuana establishment registration certificate for each 20,000 people in this State and apportion the certificates between the counties on the basis of each county's population; and (2) issue medical marijuana registration certificates, in addition to the number determined necessary to serve and supply medical marijuana dispensaries, to medical marijuana establishments which are operated for the purpose of researching the medical use of marijuana and operated by a physician.	4/11/2015 – no further action allowed.
Nevada 2015 SB 447	Among other provisions, Sections 1.2-1.5 and 2 of this bill define certain terms, including "concentrated cannabis," and revise the definition of marijuana for the purposes of regulating controlled substances. Section 7 of this bill revises the quantities of marijuana and concentrated cannabis for the purposes of the prohibition against trafficking. (Continued below).	6/10/2015 – enacted (2015 Laws Chapter 506); effective 7/1/2015.

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State and Bill Number	Description¹	Status and Date of Last Action
Nevada 2015 SB 447 (continued)	Section 8 of this bill makes it unlawful to knowingly or intentionally extract concentrated cannabis. A person who violates such a provision is guilty of a category C felony. Sections 17 and 18 of this bill require the Division to issue a letter of approval to an applicant who is under 10 years of age stating that the Division has approved the person's application to be exempted from state prosecution for engaging in the medical use of marijuana if the applicant meets these requirements instead of requiring the applicant to obtain a registry identification card that is prepared or issued by the Department. Section 18 also prescribes the required contents of a letter of approval. Sections 17 and 22 of this bill require the custodial parent or legal guardian of a child under the age of 10 years who obtains a letter of approval to agree to serve as the designated primary caregiver for the child. Section 18 requires the Division to issue a registry identification card to the designated primary caregiver of the holder of a letter of approval. Section 26.5 of this bill allows a medical marijuana establishment to move to a new location under the jurisdiction of the same local government if the local government approves the new location. Section 36 of this bill provides that a law enforcement agency is not prohibited from adopting policies or procedures that preclude an employee from engaging in the medical use of marijuana.	6/10/2015 – enacted (2015 Laws Chapter 506); effective 7/1/2015.
New Hampshire 2015 HB 117	This bill adds physician assistants to the providers who are able to prescribe cannabis for therapeutic purposes.	2/5/2015 - committee report: inexpedient to legislate.
New Hampshire 2015 HB 219	Prohibits the use of electronic benefits cards in businesses that primarily engage in body piercing, branding, tattooing, cigar stores, smoke shops and marijuana dispensaries.	7/21/2015 – enacted (2015 Laws Chapter 269); effective 9/18/2015.
New Hampshire 2015 HB 476	This bill adds epilepsy, lupus, Parkinson's disease and Alzheimer's disease to the definition of "qualifying medical condition" for the purpose of the law governing the use of cannabis for therapeutic purposes.	7/6/2015 – enacted (2015 Laws Chapter 195); effective 9/4/2015.

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New Hampshire 2015 SB 22	This bill clarifies certain procedures in the law governing therapeutic use of cannabis, including length of time that applicant's photograph may be used.	6/16/2015 – enacted (2015 Laws Chapter 143); effective 8/11/2015.
New Hampshire 2015 SB 54	This bill requires an alternative treatment center for therapeutic cannabis that is exempt from property taxes to make payments in lieu of taxes to the municipality in which the center's buildings and land are located.	5/7/2015 – enacted (2015 Laws Chapter 29); effective 4/1/2015.
New Jersey 2014 ACR 224	This concurrent resolution embodies the finding of the Legislature that certain regulations promulgated by the Department of Health ("DOH") to implement the "New Jersey Compassionate Use Medical Marijuana Act," P.L.2009, c.307 (C.24:6I-1 et al.), are not consistent with the intent of the Legislature as expressed in the language of the act as enacted and amended. Specifically, N.J.A.C.8:64-2.4 requires physicians to register with the DOH, and the department currently makes the list of registered physicians available to the general public. This requirement has resulted in a shortage of physicians available to authorize medical marijuana, as many physicians are reluctant to have their names appear on a public registry, and so unnecessarily restricts access to medical marijuana for patients.	5/7/2015 – received in Senate; referred to Health, Human Services and Senior Citizens Committee.
New Jersey 2014 ACR 233	Concurrent resolution urging the United States Congress and the President of the United States to enact the "Compassionate Access, Research Expansion, and Respect States Act" (CARERS Act) to allow for federal laws that are fair and compassionate, permit states to set their own medical marijuana policies without federal interference, and make marijuana accessible to the millions of Americans who would benefit from its medicinal properties.	5/14/2015 – introduced and referred to Assembly Health and Senior Services Committee.
New Jersey 2014 AB 2845	Requires a registered qualifying patient's authorized use of medical marijuana to be considered equivalent to use of any other prescribed medication.	3/10/2014 – introduced, referred to Assembly Health and Senior Services Committee.

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New Jersey 2014 AB 3438	This bill would prohibit employers from taking any adverse employment action against an individual based on that individual's authorized use of medical marijuana unless the employer establishes by clear and convincing evidence that the use of medical marijuana has had or would have a significant detrimental impact on the individual's performance of a bona fide occupational qualification which is reasonably necessary to the normal operation of the particular business or enterprise.	6/23/2014 – introduced, referred to Assembly Health and Senior Services Committee.
New Jersey 2014 AB 3525	This bill would revise the provisions and requirements of the “New Jersey Compassionate Use Medical Marijuana Act,” including permitting qualifying patients to grow and process their own medical marijuana, revising the eligibility criteria under the act, mandating standardized dosage and testing requirements, permitting patients to access medical marijuana in any quantity, form, strain, or potency recommended by the patient's physician as appropriate to the patient's treatment needs, providing additional legal protections under the act, and establishing certain requirements for regulations promulgated by the Department of Health.	7/11/2014 – introduced, referred to Assembly Health and Senior Services Committee.
New Jersey 2014 AB 3726	Authorizes the medical use of marijuana for qualifying patients with post-traumatic stress disorder.	5/7/2015 – received in Senate; referred to Health, Human Services and Senior Citizens Committee.
New Jersey 2014 AB 4587	Requires facilities providing services to persons with developmental disabilities and schools to adopt policies permitting administration of medical marijuana to qualifying patients.	6/29/2015 – passed both houses.
New Jersey 2014 SCR 166	Concurrent resolution declaring that N.J.A.C.8:64-2.4, N.J.A.C.8:64-2.5, N.J.A.C.8:64-5.2, N.J.A.C.8:64-7.9, N.J.A.C.8:64-10.6, N.J.A.C.8:64-10.7, N.J.A.C.8:64-10.8, N.J.A.C.8:64-10.12, and N.J.A.C.8:64-11.5 are not consistent with the intent of the Legislature as expressed in the language of the "New Jersey Compassionate Use Medical Marijuana Act," P.L.2009, c.307.	5/14/2015 – introduced and referred to Health, Human Services and Senior Citizens Committee.

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New Jersey 2014 SB 1169	Requires a registered qualifying patient's authorized use of medical marijuana to be considered equivalent to use of any other prescribed medication.	1/30/2014 – introduced; referred to Senate Health, Human Services and Senior Citizens Committee.
New Jersey 2014 SB 2016	Appropriates \$1.6 million to the New Jersey Compassionate Use Medical Marijuana Act.	6/26/2015 – enacted (2015 Laws Chapter 63); effective 7/1/2015.
New Jersey 2014 SB 2312	This bill would revise the provisions and requirements of the "New Jersey Compassionate Use Medical Marijuana Act," including permitting qualifying patients to grow and process their own medical marijuana, revising the eligibility criteria under the act, mandating standardized dosage and testing requirements, permitting patients to access medical marijuana in any quantity, form, strain, or potency recommended by the patient's physician as appropriate to the patient's treatment needs, providing additional legal protections under the act, and establishing certain requirements for regulations promulgated by the Department of Health.	7/31/2014 – introduced; referred to Senate Health, Human Services and Senior Citizens Committee.
New Jersey 2014 SB 2898	Authorizes medical marijuana for qualifying patients with post-traumatic stress disorder.	5/14/2015 – introduced and referred to Health, Human Services and Senior Citizens Committee.
New Jersey 2014 SB 2899	This bill revises the New Jersey Compassionate Use Medical Marijuana Act to authorize an alternative treatment center to transfer to another alternative treatment center any excess inventory of: marijuana seeds, seedlings, or paraphernalia; marijuana plants; or marijuana packaged for use by qualifying patients in any form authorized by law.	5/14/2015 – introduced and referred to Health, Human Services and Senior Citizens Committee.

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New Jersey 2014 SB 3049	Requires facilities providing services to persons with developmental disabilities and schools to adopt policies permitting administration of medical marijuana to qualifying patients.	6/29/2015 – substituted by 2015 AB 4587.
New York 2015 AB 3460	Establishes an emergency program to provide cannabidiol access to patients with epilepsy and other serious conditions.	1/23/2015 – introduced and referred to Committee on Assembly Health.
New York 2015 AB 7060	Creates expedited access to medical marijuana in certain cases where a patient's serious condition is progressive and degenerative.	6/15/2015 – passed Senate.
New York 2015 AB 7476	Makes numerous amendments to state's medical marijuana act including the prohibition on smoking as a medical use and adding several conditions to the list of "serious conditions."	5/13/2015 – introduced and referred to Committee on Assembly Health.
New York 2015 AB 8258	Subdivision 18 of Section 3360 of the Public Health Law as added by a Chapter of the Laws of 2015 amending the Public Health Law relating to expedited access to medical marijuana in certain cases, as proposed in legislative bills numbers S.5086 and A.7060, is amended to read as follows: "'special certification' means a special certification made under subdivision nine of section thirty-three hundred sixty-one of this title."	6/25/2015 – passed Senate.
New York 2015 AB 8317	Amends medicinal use of marijuana law to allow a physician to certify the use of "low THC oil." "Low THC oil" means an oil that contains not more than five percent by weight of tetrahydrocannabinol and an amount of cannabidiol equal to or greater than the amount of tetrahydrocannabinol.	6/23/2015 – introduced and referred to Committee on Assembly Health.
New York 2015 SB 3282	Creates an emergency program to provide cannabidiol access to patients with epilepsy or other serious conditions.	2/4/2015 – introduced and referred to Committee on Senate Health.

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State and Bill Number	Description¹	Status and Date of Last Action
New York 2015 SB 5086	Creates an expedited access to medical marijuana in certain cases where a patient's serious condition is progressive and degenerative.	6/15/2015 – substituted by 2015 AB 7060.
New York 2015 SB 5989	Subdivision 18 of Section 3360 of the Public Health Law as added by a Chapter of the Laws of 2015 amending the Public Health Law relating to expedited access to medical marijuana in certain cases, as proposed in legislative bills numbers S.5086 and A.7060, is amended to read as follows: "special certification" means a special certification made under subdivision nine of section thirty-three hundred sixty-one of this title."	6/25/2015 – substituted by 2015 AB 8258.
North Carolina 2015 HB 78	"North Carolina Medical Cannabis Act." The purpose of the legislation is to protect patients with debilitating medical conditions, and their physicians and caregivers, from arrest and prosecution, criminal and other penalties, and property forfeiture by allowing the beneficial use of medical cannabis in a regulated system for alleviating symptoms caused by debilitating medical conditions and their medical treatments. The legislation is intended to make only those changes to existing North Carolina laws that are necessary to protect patients and their doctors from criminal and civil penalties and is not intended to change current civil and criminal laws governing the use of cannabis for nonmedical purposes.	3/25/2015 – reported unfavorably to House.
North Carolina 2015 HB 317	Allows patients with a terminal or debilitating illness to lawfully use marijuana and tetrahydrocannabinols.	3/23/2015 – referred to Committee on Judiciary.
North Carolina 2015 HB 766	Amends the exemption for use or possession of hemp extract to increase the maximum allowable THC concentration and lower the minimum allowable cannabidiol concentration. Authorizes certain neurologists to use hemp extract as an alternative treatment for intractable epilepsy without participating in a pilot study.	7/16/2015 – enacted (2016 Laws Chapter 154); effective 7/16/2015.
North Dakota 2015 HCR 3059	A concurrent resolution directing the Legislative Management to study the legalization of medical marijuana for individuals with serious medical conditions.	3/16/2015 – failed on second reading.

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State and Bill Number	Description¹	Status and Date of Last Action
North Dakota 2015 HB 1430	A comprehensive act to create and enact Chapter 19-24 of the North Dakota Century Code, providing for the use of medical marijuana by persons having debilitating medical conditions. Amended version reduces allowable amount of cannabis from 2.5 ounces to 2.0 ounces. Amended version also eliminates the phrase "any other medical condition or its treatment added by the [D]epartment [of Health]" from the definition of "debilitation medical condition."	2/18/2015 – failed to pass on second reading.
Ohio 2015 HB 33	Authorizes persons diagnosed with seizure disorders certain uses of cannabidiol and other drugs or substances derived from cannabis.	2/10/2015 – referred to Committee on House Health and Aging.
Oklahoma 2015 HB 2154	Grants the state Commissioner of Health the authority to approve physicians to conduct clinical trials a of new drug applications of cannabidiol for patients with severe forms of epilepsy. The trials must conclude by December 31, 2017.	4/30/2015 – enacted (2015 Laws Chapter 203); effective 4/30/2015.
Oregon 2015 HB 2025	Allows persons authorized to engage in medical use of marijuana to continue to use medical marijuana while participating in driving while under influence of intoxicants diversion agreement.	7/6/2015 – in committee upon legislature adjournment.
Oregon 2015 HB 2041	Requires that medical marijuana dispensaries selling to nonmedical marijuana cardholders collect 25 percent tax on all sales made on or after January 4, 2016. Repeals tax on December 31, 2016.	7/20/2015 – enacted (2015 Laws Chapter 699); effective 10/5/2015.
Oregon 2015 HB 2636	Prohibits the Oregon Health Authority from issuing a registry identification card to an applicant if the attending physician whose name is provided has provided written documentation necessary for issuance of registry identification card for 450 or more persons who currently hold registry identification card. Creates exemption.	7/6/2015 – in committee upon legislature adjournment.

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State and Bill Number	Description¹	Status and Date of Last Action
Oregon 2015 HB 2676	Directs the Oregon Liquor Control Commission ("Commission") to register medical marijuana production sites, processing sites, wholesale sites and individuals who perform work that requires handling marijuana. Provides for the testing of marijuana through existing laboratory accreditation program. Transfers the regulation of medical marijuana dispensaries from the Oregon Health Authority to the Commission.	7/6/2015 – in committee upon legislature adjournment.
Oregon 2015 HB 2821	Expands the definition of "debilitating medical condition" for purposes of the Oregon Medical Marijuana Act. Provides that a person registered with Oregon Health Authority to engage in medical use of marijuana may designate an organization providing hospice, palliative or home health care services or residential care facility as primary caregiver. Prohibits a physician from refusing, or being required by another to refuse, to dispense or prescribe medication to patient on basis that patient engages in medical use of marijuana in accordance with Oregon Medical Marijuana Act. Provides certain protections for persons registered to engage in medical use of marijuana who possess, deliver or produce marijuana or who transfer usable marijuana or immature marijuana plant to or from medical marijuana facility. Provides same protections for persons who are in process of applying to Oregon Health Authority to use marijuana for medical purpose.	7/6/2015 – in committee upon legislature adjournment.
Oregon 2015 HB 3298	Prohibits sale or transfer of cannabinoid products by medical marijuana facility or person who holds license to sell marijuana at retail if cannabinoid product is not labeled. Specifies contents of label. Requires medical marijuana facility and person who holds license to sell marijuana at retail to post notice of certain health-related dangers. Prohibits sale or transfer of cannabinoid product by medical marijuana facility or person who holds license to sell marijuana at retail under certain circumstances.	7/6/2015 – in committee upon legislature adjournment.

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State and Bill Number	Description¹	Status and Date of Last Action
Oregon 2015 HB 3400	Makes changes to Oregon Medical Marijuana Act. Limits amount of plants that may be grown at address where marijuana grow sites are located. Requires registration of marijuana processing sites. Requires marijuana grow sites, marijuana processing sites and medical marijuana dispensaries to submit information to Oregon Health Authority related to amount of marijuana held and transferred. Provides for time, place and manner of regulation of registrants by local governments. Becomes operative March 1, 2016. Provides for uniform testing of marijuana items transferred by medical marijuana dispensaries and sold by marijuana retailers. Directs authority to adopt rules related to testing marijuana. Directs authority to accredit laboratories. Directs commission to license laboratories. Becomes operative January 1, 2016. Provides for uniform packaging, labeling and dosage of marijuana items transferred by medical marijuana dispensaries and sold by marijuana retailers. Directs authority to adopt rules related to labeling marijuana items and establishing dosage units for marijuana items. Directs commission to adopt rules related to packaging of marijuana items. Becomes operative January 1, 2016.	6/30/2015 – enacted (2015 Laws Chapter 614); effective 6/30/2015.
Oregon 2015 SB 479	Creates the Task Force on Clinical Research of Cannabis (“Task Force”) and directs the Task Force to study and report on the development of a medical cannabis industry that provides patients with medical products that meet individual patient needs. Requires the report to be submitted to interim committee on health no later than September 15, 2016.	4/8/2015 – public hearing held.
Oregon 2015 SB 480	Establishes as a semi-independent state agency the Clinical Research of Cannabis Board (“Board”). Directs the Board to promote the use of cannabis as a treatment for medical conditions, compile information on medical use of cannabis, and identify and support organizations and entities that engage in clinical research of cannabis or that administer cannabis on basis of clinical research.	4/8/2015 – public hearing held.

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State and Bill Number	Description¹	Status and Date of Last Action
Oregon 2015 SB 755	Restricts the amount of cannabinoid products that medical marijuana facility may transfer during 24-hour period to registry identification cardholder or cardholder's designated primary caregiver.	3/6/2015 – referred to Committee on Implementing Measure 91.
Oregon 2015 SB 844	Establishes Task Force on Researching the Medical and Public Health Properties of Cannabis (the “Task Force”) for purpose of studying and making report, including recommendations for legislation on development of medical cannabis industry that provides patients with medical products that meet individual patient needs. The Task Force sunsets on December 31, 2017. Allows person convicted of marijuana crime, who when under 21 years of age was adjudicated by juvenile court or sentenced by court, to seek expunction or setting aside of conviction, as appropriate, after one year from date on which person fully complied with and performed conditions of adjudication or sentence. Makes certain changes to Oregon Medical Marijuana Act related to care of registry identification cardholders. Becomes operative March 1, 2016.	8/12/2015 – enacted (2015 Laws Chapter 844); effective 8/12/2015.
Oregon 2015 SB 936	Makes changes to law providing for registration of marijuana grow sites under Oregon Medical Marijuana Act. Requires person responsible for grow site to register if person processes marijuana into medical marijuana products. Provides for regulation of medical marijuana products. Directs Oregon Health Authority to develop and maintain database of information for tracking produced and processed marijuana. Specifies amount of marijuana that may be kept and number of marijuana plants that may be produced at single address. Makes other changes to Oregon Medical Marijuana Act, including changes to harmonize Oregon Medical Marijuana Act with chapter 1, Oregon Laws 2015. Becomes operative March 1, 2016.	3/30/2015 – public hearing held.

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State and Bill Number	Description¹	Status and Date of Last Action
Oregon 2015 SB 964	Makes changes to Oregon Medical Marijuana Act, including limiting amount of plants that may be grown at addresses where marijuana grow sites are located and requiring registration of marijuana processing sites. Provides for testing of all marijuana items in this state and requires laboratories that conduct testing to be licensed by Oregon Health Authority. Imposes requirements for labeling and packaging of all marijuana items in this state. Allows cities and counties to adopt ordinances prohibiting establishment of marijuana processing sites and medical marijuana dispensaries in jurisdiction of city or county. Provides initiative process by which people of city or county may vote on question of whether marijuana processing sites and medical marijuana dispensaries should be allowed in jurisdiction of city or county. Effective March 1, 2016.	7/6/2015 – in House committee upon legislature adjournment.
Pennsylvania 2015 HB 35	Adds the crime of criminal diversion of medical marijuana.	5/6/2015 – referred to Judiciary Committee.
Pennsylvania 2015 HB 193	Provides for the medical use of cannabis. Establishes the State Board of Medical Cannabis Licensing. Imposes duties on the Department of Health and the Department of State. Regulates the growing, processing and dispensing of medical cannabis.	2/2/2015 – referred to Health Committee.
Pennsylvania 2015 SB 3	“Medical Cannabis Act.” A comprehensive act that provides for the medical use of cannabis by patients with qualified medical conditions in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.	6/26/2015 – referred to House Rules Committee.
Rhode Island 2015 HB 5624	This act would allow a primary caregiver cardholder to possess a reasonable amount of unusable marijuana, including up to twelve (12) seedlings, and would create a distinction between mature plants and seedlings.	4/29/2015 – committee recommended measure be held for further study.
Rhode Island 2015 HB 5766	Makes post-traumatic stress disorder a debilitating medical condition" for purposes of qualifying for the medicinal use of marijuana.	6/24/2015 – House passed substituted bill.

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Rhode Island 2015 HB 6091	Removes natural person primary caregivers from the definition of "primary caregiver" thereby authorizing only compassion centers to serve as primary caregivers. The act also provides for the establishment of marijuana cultivation centers which would be regulated by the state Department of Health, and would create a legislative oversight committee for marijuana cultivation centers.	4/24/2015 – withdrawn at sponsor's request.
Rhode Island 2015 HB 6175	Requires that any patient cardholder, any caregiver cardholder or any other licensee cultivating or manufacturing marijuana must submit to safety checks prior to its cultivation or manufacture and obtain certification that all equipment, manufacturing rooms, and standard operating procedures are in compliance with all applicable local and state building codes, fire codes, electrical codes and other applicable laws.	5/6/2015 – introduced and referred to House Judiciary.
Rhode Island 2015 SB 475	Makes post-traumatic stress disorder a debilitating medical condition" for purposes of qualifying for the medicinal use of marijuana.	6/25/2015 – placed on House calendar.
Rhode Island 2015 SB 508	Allows a primary caregiver cardholder to possess a reasonable amount of unusable marijuana, including up to twelve (12) seedlings, and creates a distinction between mature plants and seedlings.	6/2/2015 – committee recommended measure be held for further study.
Rhode Island 2015 SB 791	Amends state's medical marijuana act to provide for medical marijuana cultivation centers and establishes a regulatory system for same.	6/2/2015 – committee recommended measure be held for further study.
Rhode Island 2015 SB 924	This act provides that the manufacture of marijuana using solvent extraction process, that includes the use of a compressed, flammable gas as a solvent, would not be subject to the protections of medical marijuana statute, except if a compassion center cardholder manufactures in accordance with regulations.	6/2/2015 – committee recommended measure be held for further study.

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South Carolina 2015 HB 3140	The "Put Patients First Act." Authorizes the medical use of marijuana by certain individuals and for certain diseases and medical conditions. Authorizes physicians licensed in good standing in the state to recommend the medical use of marijuana under certain conditions. Authorizes certain individuals to act as caregivers for patients to assist in the medical use of marijuana under limited circumstances. Creates a confidential registry through which to issue identification cards to registered patients and registered caregivers authorized to engage in the medical use of marijuana. Provides defenses and other protections to registered patients, registered caregivers, and physicians from criminal prosecution and sanctions and professional discipline for conduct authorized by this article. Provides for the operation of dispensaries to cultivate, grow, and dispense marijuana for medical use.	1/13/2015 – referred to Committee on Judiciary.
South Carolina 2015 HB 4003	Authorizes the therapeutic use of cannabis by certain individuals and for certain diseases and medical conditions. Authorizes certain physicians to recommend the therapeutic use of cannabis under certain conditions. Authorizes certain individuals to act as caregivers for patients to assist in the therapeutic use of cannabis under limited circumstances. Creates a confidential registry through which to issue identification cards to registered patients and registered caregivers authorized to engage in the therapeutic use of cannabis.	4/16/2015 – introduced and referred to Committee on Judiciary.
South Carolina 2015 HB 4004	Allows the medical use of low-THC cannabis by certain individuals with certain medical conditions. Grants physicians the authority to order low-THC cannabis for medical use by a patient under certain circumstances. Creates a compassionate use registry.	4/16/2015 – Introduced and referred to Committee on Medical, Military, Public and Municipal Affairs.

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South Carolina 2015 HB 4037	Creates the South Carolina Medical Marijuana Program for persons with qualifying medical conditions.	4/22/2015 – introduced and referred to Committee on Medical, Military, Public and Municipal Affairs.
South Carolina 2015 SB 584	Amends cannabidiol law to allow treatment in cases of a “non-treatable medical condition.”	3/24/2015 – introduced and referred to Committee on Medical Affairs.
South Carolina 2015 SB 672	Similar to 2015 HB 4004.	4/16/2015 – introduced and referred to Committee on Medical Affairs.
Tennessee 2015 HB 197	Redefines "marijuana" to exempt low-THC cannabis oil obtained in another state. Creates a Class C misdemeanor offense of possession of unlabeled low-THC cannabis oil without proof it was obtained legally.	4/13/2015 – companion bill substituted.
Tennessee 2015 HB 561	Enacts the Medical Cannabis Access Act.	3/24/2015 – deferred to summer study.
Tennessee 2015 SB 280	Redefines “marijuana” in controlled substance laws to exempt low-THC cannabis oil (less than 0.9% THC by weight) obtained in another state. Creates a Class C misdemeanor offense of possession of unlabeled low-THC cannabis oil without proof it was obtained legally. Such proof includes that the person or the person's immediate family member has been diagnosed with intractable seizures or epilepsy by a Tennessee-licensed doctor.	5/4/2015 – enacted (2015 Laws Chapter 352); effective 5/4/2015.
Tennessee 2015 SB 660	Enacts the Medical Cannabis Access Act.	2/18/2015 – passed on second consideration and referred to Judiciary Committee.

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Texas 2015 HB 837	Provides an affirmative defense to the prosecution for possession of marihuana that the person possessed marihuana on the recommendation of a physician to ameliorate the symptoms of a bona fide medical condition.	4/28/2015 – left pending in committee.
Texas 2015 HB 892	“Texas Compassionate Use Act.” Provides for the medical use of low-THC cannabis and the regulation of related organizations and individuals. Requires a dispensing organization to obtain a license to dispense low-THC cannabis and any employee of a dispensing organization to obtain a registration.	5/13/2015 – placed on general status calendar.
Texas 2015 HB 3785	Authorizes the possession, use, cultivation, distribution, transportation, and delivery of cannabis for medical purposes.	4/28/2015 – left pending in committee.
Texas 2015 SB 339	“Texas Compassionate Use Act.” Provides for the medical use of low-THC cannabis and the regulation of related organizations and individuals. Requires a dispensing organization to obtain a license to dispense low-THC cannabis and any employee of a dispensing organization to obtain a registration.	6/1/2015 – enacted (2015 Laws Chapter 301); effective 6/1/2015.
Texas 2015 SB 1839	Authorizes the possession, use, cultivation, distribution, transportation, and delivery of cannabis for medical purposes.	3/25/2015 – referred to Committee on Health & Human Services.
Utah 2015 HJR 26	This joint resolution of the Legislature gives the Legislative Management Committee items of study it may assign to the appropriate interim committee, including how Utah should proceed with the issue of medical marijuana.	3/20/2015 – enrolled.
Utah 2015 SB 259	Allows an individual with a qualifying illness who registers with the State Tax Commission to possess and use, under certain circumstances, cannabis, cannabis products, and devices designed for ingesting cannabis. Directs the Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing to issue a license to operate a medical cannabis establishment to a person who meets certain requirements. (Continued below)	3/3/2015 – passed second reading.

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State and Bill Number	Description¹	Status and Date of Last Action
Utah 2015 SB 259 (continued)	Allows a licensed person to grow, process, possess and sell cannabis for the medical use of a patient, under certain circumstances. Directs the Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing to register an individual to act as an agent of a medical cannabis establishment under certain circumstances.	3/3/2015 – passed second reading.
Vermont 2015 HB 139	Allows people who suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder to use marijuana for therapeutic purposes to relieve symptoms of the disorder.	2/6/2015 – read first time and referred to Committee on Human Services.
Vermont 2015 HB 245	This bill proposes to add Crohn's disease, colitis, glaucoma, and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis to the conditions that qualify for the therapeutic use of cannabis and to waive the requirement for patients with chronic, debilitating, lifelong medical conditions to submit a medical verification form upon application for the renewal of a registration card.	2/19/2015 – introduced and referred to Committee on Human Services.
Vermont 2015 HB 253	This bill proposes to add post-traumatic stress disorder to the list of qualified medical conditions for therapeutic use of cannabis and also to waive the six-month professional-patient relationship requirement for veterans diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder provided the patient provides a documented diagnosis from the U.S. Department of Veterans' Affairs.	2/19/2015 – introduced and referred to Committee on Human Services.
Vermont 2015 HB 453	This bill proposes to permit the registration of independent marijuana testing facilities to analyze and certify the safety and potency of marijuana for symptom relief.	3/10/2015 – read first time and referred to Committee on Human Services.
Vermont 2015 SB 14	This bill proposes to require that marijuana-infused edible or potable products be contained in single dose, child-resistant packaging and be labeled with the amount of tetrahydrocannabinol in each dose. The act also makes a technical amendment to the definition of registered caregiver to conform to 2014 amendments to the chapter.	2/26/2015 – read first time in House and referred to Committee on Human Services.

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Virginia 2014 HR 242	Resolution that the U.S. Food and Drug Administration be urged to authorize clinical trials to determine the efficacy of using cannabidiol oil and THC-A oil for the treatment of epilepsy.	2/20/2015 – tabled in Rules Committee by voice vote.
Virginia 2015 HJR 808	Resolution that the U.S. Food and Drug Administration be urged to authorize clinical trials to determine the efficacy of using cannabidiol oil and THC-A oil for the treatment of epilepsy. In authorizing such clinical trials, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration should give due consideration to allowing the participation of willing medical schools or institutions of higher education located in the Commonwealth in such trials.	2/20/2015 – tabled in Rules Committee by voice vote.
Virginia 2014 HB 1445	As amended, bill creates an affirmative defense to possession of marijuana in the form of cannabidiol oil or THC-A oil if the individual possessed such oil pursuant to a valid written certification issued by a practitioner in the course of his professional practice for treatment or to alleviate the symptoms of (i) the individual's intractable epilepsy or (ii) if such individual is the parent or legal guardian of a minor, such minor's intractable epilepsy.	2/26/2015 – enacted (2015 Laws Chapter 7); effective 2/26/2015.
Virginia 2014 HB 1605	Allows a person to possess marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinol pursuant to a recommendation of a prescriber acting in the course of his professional practice and allows a medical doctor or pharmacist to distribute such substances in the course of his professional practice without being subject to prosecution and eliminates the requirement that marijuana or tetrahydrocannabinol be recommended and dispensed solely for the treatment of cancer or glaucoma.	2/10/2015 – left in Courts of Justice Committee.
Virginia 2014 SB 1235	As amended, bill creates an affirmative defense to possession of marijuana in the form of cannabidiol oil or THC-A oil if the individual possessed such oil pursuant to a valid written certification issued by a practitioner in the course of his professional practice for treatment or to alleviate the symptoms of (i) the individual's intractable epilepsy or (ii) if such individual is the parent or legal guardian of a minor, such minor's intractable epilepsy.	2/26/2015 – enacted (2015 Laws Chapter 8); effective 2/26/2015.

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Washington 2015 HB 1020	Making numerous revisions/additions to current law, including adding posttraumatic stress disorder to the terminal or debilitating medical conditions that qualify for the medical use of marijuana.	6/28/2015 – reintroduced and retained in present status.
Washington 2015 HB 1698	Makes numerous revisions/additions to current law including adding posttraumatic stress disorder to the terminal or debilitating medical conditions that qualify for the medical use of marijuana.	6/28/2015 – reintroduced and retained in present status.
Washington 2015 HB 1766	Makes numerous revisions/additions to current law but does not add post-traumatic stress disorder to list of terminal or debilitating medical conditions.	6/28/2015 – reintroduced and retained in present status.
Washington 2015 HB 1969	Adds posttraumatic stress and traumatic brain injury to the terminal or debilitating medical conditions that qualify for the medical use of marijuana.	6/28/2015 – reintroduced and retained in present status.
Washington 2015 HB 2058	Provides that the legislature intends to amend and clarify the law on the medical use of cannabis so that:(a) qualifying patients and designated providers complying with the terms of this act will no longer be subject to arrest or prosecution, other criminal sanctions, or civil consequences based solely on their medical use of cannabis; (b) qualifying patients will have access to an adequate, safe, consistent, and secure source of medical quality cannabis; and (c) health care professionals may authorize the medical use of cannabis in the manner provided by this act without fear of state criminal or civil sanctions. Indicates that the act is not intended to amend or supersede Washington state law prohibiting the acquisition, possession, manufacture, sale, or use of cannabis for nonmedical purposes.	6/28/2015 – reintroduced and retained in present status.

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State and Bill Number	Description ¹	Status and Date of Last Action
Washington 2015 HB 2136	Bill provides that the legislature intends to reform the current tax structure for the regulated legal marijuana system to create price parity with the large medical and illicit markets with the specific objective of increasing the market share of the legal and highly regulated marijuana market. The legislature further intends to share marijuana tax revenues with local jurisdictions for public safety purposes and to facilitate the ongoing process of ensuring a safe regulated marijuana market in all communities across the state. The legislature further intends to provide qualifying patients and their designated providers a retail sales and use tax exemption on marijuana purchased or obtained for medical use when authorized by a health care professional.	6/30/2015 – enacted (2015 Laws Second Special Session Chapter 4); effective 7/1/2015.
Washington 2015 SB 5052	"Establishing the Cannabis Patient Protection Act." Requires licensed marijuana retailers to obtain a medical marijuana endorsement to allow them to sell medical-grade marijuana to qualifying patients and designated providers. Allows qualifying patients and designated providers to be entered into the Medical Marijuana Authorization Database and obtain an authorization card to allow them to have additional amounts of marijuana products, tax exemptions, and arrest protection. Reduces the amount of marijuana that a qualifying patient may possess depending on whether or not they have an authorization card or authorization from a health care professional for an additional amount. Eliminates collective gardens and replaces them with cooperatives which may only have four qualifying patients or designated providers and must be registered with the Liquor and Cannabis Board.	4/24/2015 – enacted in part with some minor sections vetoed (2015 Laws Chp. 70); effective 7/24/2015.
Washington 2015 SB 5379	Adds posttraumatic stress disorder to the terminal or debilitating medical conditions that qualify for the medical use of marijuana.	6/28/2015 – reintroduced and retained in present status.

Yellow highlighted text indicates legislation that has been enacted into law.

Red text indicates that the legislature presently is not in session.

Blue text represents updates from the previous NAMSDDL Bill Status Update.

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State and Bill Number	Description¹	Status and Date of Last Action
West Virginia 2015 HB 2909	The "Compassionate Use Act for Medical Cannabis" Act. It provides protections for the medical use of cannabis, defines debilitating medical conditions for which medical cannabis may be used, and authorizes the addition of debilitating medical conditions. The bill requires the registration of qualifying patients and designated caregivers and requires issuance of registry identification cards. The bill affords an affirmative defense and dismissal of proceedings for medical marijuana.	2/24/2015 – introduced and referred to Health and Humans Resources Committee.
West Virginia 2015 SB 546	The "Compassionate Use Act for Medical Cannabis" Act. It provides protections for the medical use of cannabis, defines debilitating medical conditions for which medical cannabis may be used, and authorizes the addition of debilitating medical conditions. The bill requires the registration of qualifying patients and designated caregivers and requires issuance of registry identification cards. The bill affords an affirmative defense and dismissal of proceedings for medical marijuana.	2/23/2015 – introduced and referred to Committee on Health and Human Resources.
Wisconsin 2015 AB 224	Current law prohibits a person from manufacturing, distributing, or delivering marijuana; possessing marijuana with the intent to manufacture, distribute, or deliver it; possessing or attempting to possess marijuana; using drug paraphernalia; or possessing drug paraphernalia with the intent to produce, distribute, or use a controlled substance. This bill changes state law so that state law permits both recreational use of marijuana and medical use of marijuana.	5/19/2015 – read first time and referred to Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety.
Wisconsin 2015 AB 228	Current law designates tetrahydrocannabinols (THC) as a schedule I controlled substance. Current law specifies that THC does not include cannabidiol (CBD oil) in a form without a psychoactive effect that is dispensed by a pharmacy or physician approved by the Controlled Substances Board or that is possessed by an individual who has documentation from a physician that the CBD oil is used for the treatment of a seizure disorder. This bill eliminates the requirement that, to be excluded from the definition of THC, the CBD oil must be dispensed by an approved pharmacy or physician or possessed by an individual with such documentation.	5/19/2015 – read first time and referred to Committee on Children and Families.

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State and Bill Number	Description¹	Status and Date of Last Action
Wyoming 2015 HB 32	Allows the supervised medical use of hemp extract by a person who suffers from intractable epilepsy. Provides an exemption from prosecution for possession or use of hemp extract.	3/2/2015 – enacted (2015 Wyoming Laws Chapter 102); effective 7/1/2015.
Wyoming 2015 HB 78	Allows supervised use of plant derived pain medication by a person who suffers from long term pain, glaucoma or migraine. Provides an exemption from prosecution for possession or use of plant derived pain medication as specified.	2/9/2015 – failed in committee; no report prior to Committee on the Whole cutoff.
Wyoming 2015 HB 227	Allows supervised use of cannabidiol. Provides an exemption from prosecution for possession or use of cannabidiol. Authorizes a fee for registration.	2/5/2015 – failed in committee; no report prior to Committee on the Whole cutoff.

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