



## **Decriminalization or Legalization Bill Status Report – Carryover 2014 and Special Sessions**

### **Research current through July 16, 2014**

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Research does not include information on industrial hemp.

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© 2014 Research is current as of July 16, 2014. In order to ensure that the information contained herein is as current as possible, research is conducted using nationwide legal database software and individual state legislative websites. Please contact Susan P. Weinstein at (703) 836-6100, ext. 101 or [sweinstein@namsdl.org](mailto:sweinstein@namsdl.org) with any additional updates or information that may be relevant to this document. This document is intended for informational purposes only and does not constitute legal advice or opinion. Headquarters Office: THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE FOR MODEL STATE DRUG LAWS, 420 Park Street, Charlottesville, VA 22902.

AL HB 486	Alabama Marijuana Decriminalization Act - Provides that the possession of one ounce or less of marijuana is a civil offense subjecting an offender who is 18 years of age or older to a civil penalty Of \$100 and forfeiture of the marijuana but not to any other form of criminal or civil punishment or disqualification.	2/13/14 – Referred to the House Judiciary Committee
AL HB 76	A bill to amend existing law - Provides for the definition of unlawful possession of marijuana in the first and second degrees; and provides that a first offense for unlawful possession of marijuana in the second degree would be a violation, punishable by a fine, only.	1/14/14 – Referred to the House Judiciary Committee
AL HB 485	Alabama Marijuana Freedom Act - Allows the possession, use, and cultivation of limited amounts of cannabis for personal use by adults; authorizes the Department of Revenue to regulate the cultivation, processing, packaging, testing, transportation, display, and sale of cannabis and cannabis accessories; prohibits the sale of cannabis except by regulated retail cannabis stores; and provides for a tax on the sale of cannabis.	2/13/14 – Referred to the House Judiciary Committee
ALASKA Ballot Initiative	The proposed initiative allows adults 21 years of age and older to possess up to one ounce of marijuana and grow up to six plants (three flowering plants) in private and establishes a system in which marijuana is regulated similar to alcohol. It also makes manufacture, sale and possession of marijuana accessories legal. Consumption of marijuana in public will remain illegal and punishable by a \$100 fine.	Slated for a vote in November 2014
AZ HB 2558	Allows adults 21 years of age and older to possess, consume, use, display, purchase or transport marijuana accessories or one ounce or less of marijuana, possess, grow, process or transport not more than five marijuana plants and the marijuana produced by the plants on the premises where the plants were grown, transfer one ounce or less of marijuana and up to five immature marijuana plants to a person who is at least 21 years of age without remuneration, among other things; allows adults 21 years of age and older to cultivate marijuana plants as long as they are in a location where the plant is not subject to public view and the person takes reasonable precautions to ensure that the plant is secure from unauthorized access and access by a person who is under 21 years of age, among other things; sets forth the requirements for applications for, and operations of, retail marijuana establishments.	2/3/14 – Introduced in House
AZ HB 2474	Amends current law to decriminalize possession of marijuana as follows: (1) one ounce is a class 6 felony	2/3/14 – Referred to the House Judiciary Committee

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	subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$100 hundred dollars, except that if the person does not pay the penalty in full within ninety days, the penalty increases to double the original amount; and (2) between one ounce and two pounds is guilty of a class 5 felony petty offense. (Over two pounds is considered a class 3 misdemeanor); requires first time juvenile offenders who possess marijuana to complete at least ten hours of community restitution with an agency or organization providing counseling, rehabilitation or treatment for alcohol or drug abuse, an agency or organization that provides medical treatment to persons who abuse controlled substances, an agency or organization that serves persons who are victims of crime or any other appropriate agency or organization.	
CA AB 2500	Makes it unlawful for a person to drive a motor vehicle if his or her blood contains any detectable amount of delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol of marijuana.	5/28/14 – The Committee on Public Safety recommended no further action
CO HB 1122	Concerning Provisions to Keep Legal Marijuana from Underage Persons - Under current law, medical marijuana-infused products must be sold in either child-proof packaging or in packaging warning “medicinal product - keep out of reach of children.” The bill removes the option of selling the products in the packaging with the warning. The bill makes an exception to the child-proof packaging if the purchaser has a doctor's note explaining he or she has a condition that makes opening the child-proof packaging difficult. The bill also gives a retail marijuana store the ability to confiscate a fraudulent identification and detain and question the person who provided the fraudulent identification. The bill makes selling marijuana to a person under 21 years of age at a retail marijuana store a class 1 misdemeanor and creates the various licensing penalties for selling to an underage person.	3/17/14 – Signed by the Governor; Effective upon signing
CO SB 129	Adds consumption and possession of marijuana and possession of marijuana paraphernalia to the crime of underage possession or consumption of alcohol. The bill changes the penalty structure for the crime.	4/29/14 – Passed in Senate after considering, and concurring with, House Amendments
CO HB 1196	Creates the “Marijuana Impacts Task Force” (task force) which is required to meet during the 2014 interim and may solicit input from various state and local government entities, public and private organizations, and private citizens. The bill specifies that members of the task force serve without compensation and that all staff needed to assist the task force will be provided by the department of local affairs. Provides that the department of local affairs	4/30/14 – House Local Government Committee postponed indefinitely

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	<p>must study the local government impacts related to the cultivation, testing, sale, consumption, and regulation of retail marijuana and retail marijuana products. The task force consists of 17 members who represent specified local government interests, state task force is required to evaluate the impacts that the cultivation, testing, sale, consumption, and regulation of retail marijuana and retail marijuana products have on the services provided by local governments and on local governments' budgets. In addition, the task force is required to develop recommendations that may be implemented at the state or local level to help address such impacts.</p>	
CO HB 1209	<p>Permits the general assembly to appropriate surplus funds in the marijuana cash fund to the marijuana diversion prevention grant program; creates the marijuana diversion prevention grant program (grant program) that is administered by the state controller; provides grants to the state patrol and other state law enforcement agencies that share a border with Colorado to prevent diversion of retail marijuana from Colorado and apprehend those attempting to divert retail marijuana from Colorado. The Colorado state patrol must receive priority in receiving grants.</p>	4/8/14 –House Appropriations Committee postponed indefinitely
CO HB 1229	<p>For retail marijuana licensing, allows a local jurisdiction to submit fingerprints for purposes of conducting a criminal history background check or to acquire a name-based criminal history check if the licensee's fingerprints are unclassifiable.</p>	3/17/14 – Signed by the Governor; Effective upon signing
CO HB 1361	<p>Directs the department of revenue (DOR) to promulgate rules establishing the equivalent of one ounce of retail marijuana flower in various retail marijuana products; authorizes DOR to contract for a scientific study of the equivalency of marijuana flower in marijuana products; prohibits a retail marijuana store from selling more than one ounce of retail marijuana or the equivalent in retail marijuana products during any single transaction to a Colorado resident. (Current law prohibits the sale of more than one-quarter ounce of retail marijuana to a person who is not a resident of Colorado. This bill expands this prohibition to include the equivalent of one-quarter ounce in retail marijuana products.)</p>	5/6/14 – Passed Senate third reading, unamended
CO HB 1366	<p>Because the department of revenue (DOR) rules currently require all retail marijuana and retail marijuana products to be in packaging meeting requirements similar to the federal "Poison Prevention Packaging Act of 1970," this bill limits the provision to edible retail marijuana products.</p>	5/7/14 – House passed with Senate amendments

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	Requires the DOR, on or before January 1, 2016, to adopt rules requiring edible retail marijuana products to be shaped, stamped, colored, or otherwise marked with a standard symbol indicating that it contains marijuana and is not for consumption by children. (Current law prohibits a retail marijuana products licensee (manufacturer) from adding marijuana to a trademarked food product unless the trademarked food product is part of a recipe and the manufacturer does not represent that the final product contains a trademarked food product.) The bill expands this prohibition to knowingly adding marijuana to food products that a reasonable consumer would confuse with a trademarked food product and prohibits knowingly adding marijuana to a product that is primarily marketed to children.	
CO SR 003	Resolution that recognizes that the ability of the federal executive branch to facilitate a reasonable regulatory structure for the marijuana industry is limited, since federal law categorizes marijuana as an illegal substance; sets forth a solution to the problem of a lack of financial services for the legal marijuana industry by asking for comprehensive federal legislation authorizing banks and credit unions to serve the legal marijuana and hemp businesses.	5/5/14 – Passed Senate, third reading
CO SB 215	Specifies the cash fund into which the moneys collected by the state in connection with the retail marijuana industry will be deposited and determines the disposition of such moneys received by the state during the 2013-14 state fiscal year.	5/7/14 – Senate passed with House amendments
CO HB 1398	Addresses the fact that marijuana is illegal under federal law, and, thus, financial institutions are reluctant to serve state-licensed marijuana businesses.  Among other things, enacts the “Marijuana Financial Services Cooperatives Act.” Marijuana financial services cooperatives (referred to as “cannabis credit co-ops”) are a type of financial services entity, membership in which is restricted to entities that are licensed to own or operate a marijuana business. Cannabis credit co-ops are subject to regulation by the state commissioner of financial services in a manner similar to that of credit unions (with some notable differences).	5/7/14 – House passed with Senate Amendments
DC B20-0409	Marijuana Possession Decriminalization Amendment Act of 2014 - Removes criminal penalties for possession or transfer, without remuneration, of up to an ounce of marijuana; replaces current law with a civil fine of \$25 and seizure of any marijuana and paraphernalia visible to the	3/31/14 – Signed by the Mayor; Effective upon signing

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	police officer at the time of the civil violation; prohibits police from searching individuals based on the smell of marijuana, alone.	
FL H 1039	An Act Relating to Recreational Marijuana - Imposes excise tax on recreational marijuana; exempts certain activities involving marijuana from use & possession offenses; authorizes persons age 21 and over to engage in certain activities involving personal use of marijuana in limited amounts; provides limits on where persons may engage in specified activities; provides for licensure of marijuana establishments that may engage in manufacture, possession or purchase of marijuana, marijuana products and marijuana accessories or sell marijuana, marijuana products or marijuana accessories to consumers; provides for enforcement; provides for limits on number of retail marijuana stores in localities based on population; provides standards for prospective licensees; provides restrictions on location of marijuana establishments; prohibits certain activities by marijuana establishments; authorizes localities to prohibit one or more types of marijuana establishments; provides an exemption from specified provisions for marijuana research.	5/2/14 – Died in the House Criminal Justice Subcommittee
FL S 1562	Renames the Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco as the Division of Alcoholic Beverages, Marijuana, and Tobacco; creates provisions relating to recreational marijuana; imposes an excise tax on recreational marijuana; prohibits the use of false identification by persons under 21 years of age for specified activities relating to recreational marijuana; authorizes persons age 21 and over to engage in certain activities involving personal use of marijuana in limited amounts, among other things.	5/2/14 – Died in the Senate Regulated Industries Subcommittee
HI HB 1708 (companion to HI SB 2733)	Legalizes personal use of marijuana - Allows the possession and use of up to one ounce of marijuana, and cultivation of up to six plants amounts of cannabis for personal use by individuals 21 or older; sets forth requirements for the licensing and operations of marijuana establishments; subjects marijuana establishments to excise taxes and income taxes.	1/21/14 – Referred to the House Judiciary Committee
HI SB 2733 (companion to HI HB 1708)	Legalizes personal use of marijuana - Allows the possession and use of up to one ounce of marijuana, and cultivation of up to six plants amounts of cannabis for personal use by individuals 21 or older; sets forth requirements for the licensing and operations of marijuana establishments; subjects marijuana establishments to excise taxes and income taxes.	2/13/14 – The Senate Public Safety Committee deferred the measure

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HI SB 2358	Decriminalizes the intentional or knowing possession of one ounce or less of marijuana as a civil violation: (1) first violation is a fine of \$100; (2) second violation is a fine of \$250; and a third or subsequent violation is a fine of \$500.	2/14/14 – Passed second reading, as amended by the Senate Committee on Public Safety
HI SB 2735 (companion to HI HB 1709)	Decriminalizes the intentional or knowing possession of one ounce or less of marijuana as a civil violation subject to a fine of \$100.	1/21/14 – Referred to the Senate Committee on Public Safety
HI HB 1709 (companion to HI SB 2735)	Decriminalizes the intentional or knowing possession of one ounce or less of marijuana as a civil violation subject to a fine of \$100.	1/21/14 – Referred to the House Judiciary Committee
HI HB 2124	Creates a working group in the Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism to develop a plan to legalize the cultivation of marijuana for export purposes only and tax the resulting revenues for purposes of funding state programs.	2/6/14 – Re-referred to House Judiciary Committee
HI HCR 204	Requests the directors of health and of human services to convene a working group to recommend whether marijuana should be retained as a schedule I controlled substance or rescheduled.	3/12/14 – Referred to the House Committees on Health, the Judiciary, and Finances
HI SR 37 (companion to HI SCR 91)	Requests the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration to remove marijuana from Schedule I of the Federal Controlled Substances Act, claiming that marijuana does not meet the criteria of a federal Schedule I controlled substance, since Hawaii currently accepts medical use of marijuana in treatment.	4/3/14 – Resolution adopted by the Senate
HI HR 184 (companion to HI HCR 234)	Requests the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration to remove marijuana from Schedule I of the Federal Controlled Substances Act, claiming that marijuana does not meet the criteria of a federal Schedule I controlled substance, since Hawaii currently accepts medical use of marijuana in treatment.	3/13/13 – Referred to the House Public Safety Committee
HI HCR 234 (companion to HI HR 184)	Requests the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration to remove marijuana from Schedule I of the Federal Controlled Substances Act, claiming that marijuana does not meet the criteria of a federal Schedule I controlled substance, since Hawaii currently accepts medical use of marijuana in treatment.	3/13/13 – Referred to the House Public Safety Committee
HI HCR 204	Requests the Directors of Health of Human Services to convene a working group to recommend whether marijuana should be retained as a Schedule I controlled substance or should be rescheduled.	3/12/14 – Referred to the House Committees on Health and Human Services, the Judiciary and Finance
IL HB 5411	Creates the Cannabis Study Act - Provides that before considering the regulation and taxing of cannabis in a manner similar to alcohol and tobacco for individuals 21	3/28/14 – Re-referred to the House Rules Committee

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	<p>years of age or older, the General Assembly shall direct the Illinois Sentencing Policy Advisory Council to: (1) determine the effect regulation and taxation would have on law enforcement resources; (2) determine the impact regulation would have on the rate of arrests, predisposition detention, and sentencing; (3) review approaches a cannabis regulation law could take regarding drug-free workplace policies and procedures and what effect the different approaches would have; (4) determine the effect regulation and taxation would have on existing criminal laws, including the Cannabis Control Act; (5) review approaches states have taken to reduce risks associated with the operation of motor vehicles by individuals impaired by intoxicants including but not limited to cannabis, and what effect the different approaches have had on rates of fatalities; (6) determine to what extent the taxation and regulation of cannabis may generate employment and revenue in Illinois if at all; (7) determine the regulatory and taxing system needed for the licensing of entities to sell cannabis and the licensing of entities to grow cannabis; (8) determine the product labeling, quality control, and taxing regulations needed; (9) compare the health effects of cannabis, alcohol, and prescription drugs on the individual and community as it relates to violence, risk-taking, addiction, cancer, overdose, and mortality; (10) determine the impact that existing laws on cannabis possession have on rates of crime and violence; and (11) any other relevant analysis regarding the impact on the public safety and welfare of the citizens of Illinois. Provides that the Illinois Sentencing Policy Advisory Council shall consider factors and work in conjunction with, and obtain input from, any individual, agency, association, and research institution deemed appropriate by the Council. Provides that the Illinois Sentencing Policy Advisory Council shall report to the General Assembly its findings on or before December 20, 2015.</p>	
<p>IL HB 5708</p>	<p>Amends the Cannabis Control Act - Provides that the knowing possession of not more than 30 grams of any substance containing cannabis is a petty offense charged by a Uniform Cannabis Ticket with a fine of \$100 (rather than a Class C misdemeanor for 2.5 grams or less, a Class B misdemeanor for more than 2.5 grams to 10 grams, and a Class A misdemeanor for more than 10 grams to 30 grams). Provides that knowing possession of more than 30 grams but not more than 500 grams of any substance containing cannabis is a Class A misdemeanor for a first offense (rather</p>	<p>5/31/14 – Re-referred to the House Rules Committee</p>

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	<p>than a Class 4 felony) and a Class 4 felony for a subsequent offense (rather than a Class 3 felony). Amends the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963. Establishes procedures concerning the Uniform Cannabis Ticket.</p>	
IL HB 4299	<p>Amends the Cannabis Control Act - Provides that the knowing possession of not more than 10 grams of any substance containing cannabis is a petty offense with a fine not exceeding \$100 (rather than a Class C or B misdemeanor). Provides that the knowing possession of more than 10 grams but not more than 30 grams of any substance containing cannabis is a petty offense with a fine not exceeding \$100 for a first offense (rather than a Class A misdemeanor) and a Class A misdemeanor for a subsequent offense (rather than a Class 4 felony). Provides that the knowing possession of more than 30 grams but not more than 500 grams of any substance containing cannabis is a Class A misdemeanor (rather than a Class 4 felony). Provides that the knowing manufacture, delivery, or possession with intent to deliver, or manufacture of not more than 10 grams of any substance containing cannabis is a petty offense with a fine not to exceed \$100 (rather than a Class B or A misdemeanor). Provides that the knowing manufacture, delivery, or possession with intent to deliver, or manufacture of more than 10 grams but nor more than 30 grams of any substance containing cannabis is a Class A misdemeanor (rather than a Class 4 felony). Provides that the production or possession of not more than 5 cannabis sativa plants is a petty offense with a fine not exceeding \$100 (rather than a Class A misdemeanor). Provides that the production or possession of more than 5 but not more than 20 cannabis sativa plants is a Class A misdemeanor (rather than a Class 4 felony).</p>	5/31/14 – Re-referred to the House Rules Committee
IN SB 314	<p>Makes possession of less than two ounces of marijuana a Class C infraction. Makes possession of more than two ounces of marijuana a Class B misdemeanor, and makes the offense a Class A misdemeanor if the person has two or more prior convictions involving marijuana in the past five years. Requires a court to suspend a sentence imposed for possession of marijuana if the person does not have a previous conviction involving marijuana in the past five years, and requires a court to defer a sentence if the person pleads guilty to misdemeanor possession of marijuana. Makes the sale or delivery of more than two ounces of marijuana a Class A misdemeanor, and makes the offense a Level 6 or Level 5 felony under certain circumstances. Provides a defense if a person who delivers less than 10</p>	1/14/14 – Referred to the Senate Corrections and Criminal Law Committee

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	pounds of marijuana does so for no consideration. Makes the public use or display of marijuana a Class B misdemeanor, and makes the offense a Class A misdemeanor if the person has two or more prior convictions for an offense involving marijuana in the past five years. Reduces the penalty for maintaining a common nuisance to a Class A misdemeanor if the only unlawful controlled substances involved were marijuana, hashish, or hash oil. Allows certain persons convicted of dealing in marijuana as a misdemeanor to participate in a forensic diversion program. Repeals the controlled substance excise tax. Makes technical corrections and conforming amendments. Authorizes the licensed cultivation and production of industrial hemp in accordance with rules adopted by the department of agriculture.	
IA SB 2214	Reclassifies marijuana from a Schedule I controlled substance to a Schedule II controlled substance.	2/17/14 – Referred to the Senate Human Resources Committee
LA SB 323	Reduces criminal penalties for marijuana possession and prohibits application of enhanced sentencing laws to second and subsequent offense marijuana possession.	3/10/14 – Re-referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee
LA HB 14	Amends and reduces certain criminal penalties for possession of marijuana and prohibits the applicability of the Habitual Offender Law relative to possession of marijuana.	3/10/14 – Referred to the House Committee on the Administration of Criminal Justice
LA HB 130	Removes convictions involving marijuana, tetrahydrocannabinol or chemical derivatives thereof, or synthetic cannabinoids from being counted as prior offenses for the purposes of the habitual offender law.	3/10/14 – Referred to the House Committee on the Administration of Criminal Justice
LA HB 839	Reclassifies marijuana from a Schedule I to a Schedule II controlled dangerous substance.	3/10/14 – Referred to the House Committee on the Administration of Criminal Justice
LA HB 906	Reduces the criminal penalties for marijuana possession of less than 28 grams to (1) on a first conviction, a fine between \$50 and \$100; (2) on a second conviction, a fine between \$100 and \$150; and (3) on a third or subsequent conviction, a fine of between \$150 and \$200 or probation for not more than six months, or both. If the court places the offender on probation, the probation shall provide for a minimum condition that the offender participate in a court-approved substance abuse program and perform four, eight-hour days of court-approved community service activities.	3/10/14 – Referred to the House Committee on the Administration of Criminal Justice
MD SB 658	Removes criminal penalties for the use and possession of up to one ounce of marijuana by adults 21 and over and taxes and regulates marijuana in a manner similar to alcohol.	2/25/14 – Hearing in Committee on Judicial Proceedings

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(companion to MD HB 880)	Specifically, repeals specified criminal prohibitions against the use, possession, and sale of marijuana; establishes specified exemptions from prosecution for specified persons for using, obtaining, purchasing, transporting, or possessing marijuana under specified circumstances; provides exemptions from prosecution for specified retailers, marijuana product manufacturers, marijuana cultivation facilities, and safety compliance facilities under specified circumstances; establishes a specified affirmative defense.	
MD HB 880 (companion to MD SB 658)	Marijuana Control Act of 2014 - Removes criminal penalties for the use and possession of up to one ounce of marijuana by adults 21 and over and taxes and regulates marijuana in a manner similar to alcohol. Specifically, repeals specified criminal prohibitions against the use, possession, and sale of marijuana; establishes specified exemptions from prosecution for specified persons for using, obtaining, purchasing, transporting, or possessing marijuana under specified circumstances; provides exemptions from prosecution for specified retailers, marijuana product manufacturers, marijuana cultivation facilities, and safety compliance facilities under specified circumstances; establishes a specified affirmative defense.	3/13/14 – Hearing in the House Committee on the Judiciary
MD HB 879	Alters the penalties for using and possessing marijuana in specified amounts; makes the possession of 1 ounce or less of marijuana a civil offense; provides that an offender under 21 years of age may be ordered to attend a specified program; provides for parental notification for minor offenders; repeals a provision of law authorizing a defendant to introduce, and the court to consider as a mitigating factor, evidence of medical necessity in a specified prosecution.	4/4/14 – Unfavorable report by the House Judiciary Committee
MD SB 364	Alters the penalty for the use or possession of less than 10 grams of marijuana; makes the use or possession of less than 10 grams of marijuana a civil offense; establishes that a person who violates the Act may be issued a specified citation; authorizes a police officer to issue a specified citation under specified circumstances.	4/14/14 – Signed by the Governor: Assigned in Chapter 158
MD HB 889	An Act Entitled, “Marijuana Laws - Full Disclosure of Legal, Employment, and Health Risks” - Requires the Office of the Attorney General, at least 90 days before the implementation of any law that reduces penalties for or legalizes the use of marijuana, to establish a specified system to notify the public of the risks related to the change in the law.	3/13/14 – Hearing in the House Judiciary Committee
MA H 1632	Cannabis Regulation and Taxation Act – Legalizes marijuana for adults (21 years and older); Establishes a tax	6/11/14 – Accompanied a House study order

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	on the cannabis industry; and Establishes the Cannabis Control Authority	
MS HB 729	An Act To Create The Benefits Of Legal Marijuana Task Force - Provides the membership and organization of the task force; provides the duties of the task force; requires a report to the legislature.	2/4/14 – Died in Committee  1/20/14 – Referred to House Judiciary Committee
MS HB 659	Amends penalties for possession of thirty grams or less of marijuana to a misdemeanor and a \$50 fine.	2/4/14 – Died in Committee  1/20/14 – Referred to House Judiciary Committee
MS HB 1231	Amends existing law - Exempts from Schedule I controlled substances processed cannabis plant extract, oil or resin that contains more than 15% cannabidiol (CBD) or a dilution of the resin that contains at least 50 milligrams of CBD per milliliter, but not more than one-half of one percent (.5%) of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC).	7/1/14 – Effective date  4/17/14 – Signed by the Governor
MO HJR 86	Proposes a constitutional amendment that legalizes marijuana use for persons 21 years or age or older.	5/16/14 – Referred to the House General Laws Committee
MO HB 1325	Provides that possession, use or cultivation of less than 35 grams of marijuana or any synthetic cannabinoid is a [class A] misdemeanor for which the punishment shall be a fine in an amount not to exceed two hundred fifty dollars; unless an individual: (1) Has been found guilty of a felony within the preceding ten years; (2) Has been found guilty of a class A misdemeanor other than possession of thirty-five grams or less of marijuana or any synthetic cannabinoid or possession of marijuana drug paraphernalia under section 195.233, within the preceding five years; (3) Has been found guilty of possession of thirty-five grams or less of marijuana or any synthetic cannabinoid or possession of marijuana drug paraphernalia under section 195.233 on two or more prior occasions within the preceding five years; or (4) Is arrested for any felony or any misdemeanor other than possession of thirty-five grams or less of marijuana or any synthetic cannabinoid or possession of marijuana drug paraphernalia under section 195.233, arising from the same set of facts and circumstances. Provides that whenever any law enforcement officer suspects any person has violated this provision (other than those persons excluded), such person will only be issued a summons to appear in court. Provides that such person will not be arrested, taken into custody for any purpose, required to post a bond, or detained for any reason other than the time it takes to issue such person a summons to appear. Prohibits any such person, if found guilty, from being incarcerated or suffering the loss of a	1/28/14 – Referred to the House Judiciary Committee

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	driver's license. Requires a strong presumption that the proper disposition of any such case shall be to suspend the imposition of sentence and to require community service or controlled substance counseling or both.	
NE LR 520	Resolution – Proposes an interim study to examine the problems that Nebraska law enforcement is encountering since the State of Colorado legalized the sale and recreational use of marijuana.	4/2/14 – Referred to the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature
NH HB 492	Legalizes the personal use of up to one ounce of marijuana by persons 21 years of age or older. Authorizes the licensing of marijuana wholesale, retail, cultivation, and testing facilities. Imposes a tax on the sale of marijuana.	3/26/14 – Inexpedient to Legislate motion adopted
NH HB 1625	Provides that any person who possesses less than one ounce of marijuana shall be guilty of a violation and shall be subject to a fine of up to \$100 and shall forfeit the marijuana.	4/17/14 – Without objection, returned to House per Senate Rule
NJ A 218	Amends current law regarding possession of marijuana - decriminalizes possession of 15 grams or less of marijuana; imposes civil penalties, and establishes fund for drug education.	1/16/14 – Referred to the Assembly Judiciary Committee
NJ S 1896 (companion to NJ A 3094)	Legalizes the personal use of up to one ounce or less of marijuana by persons 21 years of age or older; provides for the operation of marijuana-related facilities; levies a tax upon marijuana sold or otherwise transferred by a marijuana cultivation facility; and otherwise regulates the sale and use of marijuana.	3/27/14 – Introduced in the Senate and referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee
NJ A 3094 (companion to NJ S 1896)	Legalizes the personal use of up to one ounce or less of marijuana by persons 21 years of age or older; provides for the operation of marijuana-related facilities; levies a tax upon marijuana sold or otherwise transferred by a marijuana cultivation facility; and otherwise regulates the sale and use of marijuana.	5/8/14 – Introduced and referred to the Assembly Judiciary Committee
NJ A 2842	Voter Referendum - Legalizes possession of one ounce or less of marijuana, subject to voter approval.	3/10/14 – Introduced in the Assembly; Referred to the Assembly Judiciary Committee
NM HM 38	House Memorial - Requests the Legislative Finance Committee to study the effects in Colorado and Washington of marijuana legalization on (1) state revenue and agricultural production levels; (2) illegal drug-addiction rates; (3) state and local law enforcement resource levels; (4) federal law enforcement efforts; and (5) testing for high-danger jobs, such as those in heavy-equipment operation and public safety; instructs that the committee report its	2/7/14 – Passed House; Sent to Senate

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	findings to the appropriate interim legislative committee in the fall of 2014.	
NM SJR 10	Joint Resolution - Proposes an amendment to Article 20 of the state Constitution to add a new section that allows for possession and personal use of marijuana and for regulation of the production, sale, and taxation of marijuana in the state.	1/21/14 – Referred to Senate Rules Committee; Action postponed indefinitely
NM HB 191	Among other things, makes it illegal to drive with 2 or more nanograms of THC or metabolites per milliliter in blood.	1/28/14 – Referred to House Transportation & Public Works Committee
NY SB 6005 (companion to NY AB 8341)	Marihuana Regulation and Taxation Act - Regulates, controls, and taxes marijuana in a manner similar to alcohol to generate millions of dollars in new revenue; prevents access to marijuana by those under the age of eighteen years; reduces the illegal drug market and reduces violent crime; creates new industries and increases employment.	1/9/14 – Senate Rules Committee discharged and committed to the Senate Health Committee
NY AB 8341 (companion to NY SB 6005)	Marihuana Regulation and Taxation Act - Regulates, controls, and taxes marijuana in a manner similar to alcohol to generate millions of dollars in new revenue; prevents access to marijuana by those under the age of eighteen years; reduces the illegal drug market and reduces violent crime; creates new industries and increases employment.	1/8/14 – Referred to the Assembly Codes Committee
NY AB 6293 (companion to NY SB 1556)	Provides that no candy or confection sold in the state shall be packaged, shaped or manufactured to resemble marijuana or marijuana products or to imitate the flavor of marijuana.	1/15/14 – Enacting clause stricken by the Assembly Consumer Affairs and Protection Committee
NY SB 1556 (companion to NY AB 6293)	Provides that no candy or confection sold in the state shall be packaged, shaped or manufactured to resemble marijuana or marijuana products or to imitate the flavor of marijuana.	6/20/14 – Committed to the Senate Rules Committee
OH HJR 6 (Joint Resolution)	Proposes an amendment to Section 12 of Article XV of the state Constitution that allows adults who are 21 years old or older to produce, use, and sell limited amounts of marijuana under specified conditions; provides for the regulation and taxation of the marijuana.	5/2/13 – Referred to the House State and Local Government Committee  Bill slated to be carried over into the 2014 session
OK SB 2116	An Act relating to marihuana legalization, taxation and regulation - provides definitions; legalizes possession, consumption, cultivation, acquisition, and transportation of marijuana under certain circumstances; prohibits cultivation in public view; requires reasonable precautions for cultivation; restricts cultivation to certain properties; prohibits purchases of marijuana by certain persons; permits retail distribution of marijuana; permits commercial cultivation and distribution of marijuana; permits the State Board of Health to impose penalties for certain violations;	2/4/14 – Referred to the Public Safety Committee then to the Finance Committee

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	directs the State Board of Health to adopt certain rules; provides standards for rules; permits use of marijuana for scientific research; creates Marijuana Legalization Revolving Fund; directs distribution of certain revenues; provides punishments for violations by certain persons; establishes excise tax on marijuana; permits Oklahoma Tax Commission to adjust certain rate; requires certain facilities to pay excise taxes.	
OR SB 1556	Declares that person 21 years of age or older legally should be able to possess, transfer or produce marijuana. Directs Legislative Assembly to enact laws that define, limit or otherwise regulate possession, transfer, production and taxation of marijuana. Specifies certain components of such laws. Makes possession of six ounces or less of marijuana and three or fewer marijuana plants in the person's home legal.	3/7/14 - Bill failed in committee
OR HB 4099	Directs Department of Justice to conduct study on laws of the state that would need to be amended if people of the state vote to legalize marijuana at next regular general election held throughout the state; declares emergency, effective on passage.	3/7/14 - Bill failed in committee
PA H 2137	Provides for a nonbinding statewide referendum to determine the will of the electorate in the Commonwealth with respect to the legalization of marijuana, which will ask the voters on the next ballot if they believe the General Assembly should legalize marijuana.	3/31/14 – Referred to the House Human Services Committee
RI S 2379 (companion to RI H 7506)	Creates the Marijuana Regulation, Control, and Taxation Act - Legalizes the possession of less than one ounce (1 oz.) or less of marijuana, marijuana paraphernalia, and a limited amount of marijuana plants; establishes a system of regulated marijuana retail distribution to adults 21 and older; imposes taxes at both the wholesale and retail levels.	6/3/14 –Senate Judiciary Committee recommended bill be held for further study
RI H 7506 (companion to RI S 2379)	Creates the Marijuana Regulation, Control, and Taxation Act - Legalizes the possession of less than one ounce (1 oz.) or less of marijuana, marijuana paraphernalia, and a limited amount of marijuana plants; establishes a system of regulated marijuana retail distribution to adults 21 and older; imposes taxes at both the wholesale and retail levels.	4/16/14 – House Judiciary Committee recommended bill be held for further study
RI H 7861	Amends existing law – Reduces the possession of one ounce or less of marijuana by a person who is eighteen years of age or older to a civil offense, rendering the offender liable to a civil penalty in the amount of between \$100 and \$200 and forfeiture of the marijuana, but not to any other form of criminal or civil punishment or disqualification.	4/16/14 –House Judiciary Committee recommended bill be held for further study

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VT S 306	An Act Relating to Regulation and Taxation of Marijuana - Creates a regulatory structure for the wholesale and retail sale of marijuana that includes licensing and oversight by the Department of Liquor Control; establishes an excise tax on every wholesale seller of \$50.00 per ounce upon marijuana sold in the state; permits an individual who is 21 years of age or older to possess up to two (2) ounces of marijuana and three (3) marijuana plants while maintaining criminal penalties for possession of larger amounts of marijuana and for sale of marijuana outside the regulatory structure established in the bill; and provides the same penalties for underage possession of marijuana as the current penalties for underage possession of alcohol.	1/7/14 – Referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee
VT H 674	Among other things, reduces the penalty for a third offense for the knowing and unlawful possession of one ounce or less of marijuana by a minor to only a civil fine (no jail time) of no more than \$600.	1/23/14 – Referred to the House Judiciary Committee
WA HB 2510	Authorizes municipalities to prohibit the operation of commercial marijuana production, processing, and retail facilities within their jurisdictional boundaries.	1/20/14 – Referred to the House Government Accountability and Oversight Committee
WA HB 2144	Establishes a dedicated local jurisdiction marijuana fund and the distribution of a specified percentage of marijuana excise tax revenues to local jurisdictions.	1/13/14 – Referred to the House Appropriations Committee
WA HB 2566	Establishes a dedicated local jurisdiction marijuana fund and the distribution of a specified percentage of marijuana excise tax revenues to cities and counties.	1/21/14 – Referred to the House Government Accountability and Oversight Committee
WA HB 1991	Encourages the liquor control board to implement rules to promote the development of marijuana production facilities located on unenclosed, outdoor agricultural land in rural areas.	1/13/14 – Reintroduced in the House Government Accountability and Oversight and retained in present status (from 2013)
WA SB 6158 (companion to WA HB 2303)	Ensures the safe, responsible, and legal acquisition of marijuana by adults and imposes strict compliance and identification checks of minors; imposes violations on minors and those providing marijuana to minors.	3/3/14 – Senate Rules "X" file
WA HB 2303 (companion to WA SB 6158)	Ensures the safe, responsible, and legal acquisition of marijuana by adults and imposes strict compliance and identification checks of minors; imposes violations on minors and those providing marijuana to minors.	1/15/14 – Referred to the House Government Accountability and Oversight Committee
WA HB 2706	Ensures the safe, responsible, and legal acquisition of marijuana by adults and imposes strict compliance and identification checks of minors; imposes violations on minors and those providing marijuana to minors.	3/13/14 – By resolution, returned to the House Rules Committee for third reading

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WA HB 2509	Authorizes municipalities to prohibit the possession of marijuana and marijuana-based products within their jurisdictional boundaries.	1/20/14 – Referred to the House Government Accountability and Oversight Committee
WA HB 2000	Facilitates the efforts of the liquor control board to ensure the timely implementation of a well-designed, commercially viable regulatory scheme for the development of a legal marketplace for marijuana as required by Initiative Measure No. 502.	1/13/14 – Reintroduced in the House Government Accountability and Oversight and retained in present status (from 2013)
WA SB 6505 (companion to WA HB 2409)	Delays the use of existing tax preferences by the marijuana industry to ensure a regulated and safe transition to the controlled and legal marijuana market in the state.	6/12/14 – Effective Date 3/28/14 – Signed by the Governor; Assigned in Chapter 140
WA HB 2409 (companion to WA SB 6505)	Delays the use of existing tax preferences by the marijuana industry to ensure a regulated and safe transition to the controlled and legal marijuana market in the state.	3/13/14 – Returned to the House Rules Committee for second reading
WA HB 1992	Authorizes the liquor control board to consult with the department of ecology regarding the environmental impacts associated with the various means of producing marijuana.	1/13/14 – By resolution, reintroduced and retained in present status (from 2013) to the House Government Accountability and Oversight Committee
WA HB 2772	Distributes marijuana tax revenues to local governments for law enforcement and fire protection services and to the department of transportation for the repair and maintenance of state ferries, roads, and bridges.	2/6/14 – Referred to the House Government Accountability and Oversight Committee
WA HB 2732 (companion to WA SB 6393)	Distributes marijuana tax revenues of \$20M to cities and towns and \$5M to counties to be used for additional law enforcement officers whose duties focus primarily upon the monitoring and interdiction of criminal street gang activity.	1/29/14 – Referred to the House Government Accountability and Oversight Committee
WA SB 6393 (companion to WA HB 2732)	Distributes marijuana tax revenues of \$20M to cities and towns and \$5M to counties to be used for additional law enforcement officers.	1/23/14 – Referred to the Senate Ways and Means Committee
WA HB 2793	Directs the disbursement of all marijuana excise taxes collected from sales of marijuana, useable marijuana, and marijuana-infused products and the license fees, penalties, and forfeitures derived from marijuana producers, marijuana processors, and marijuana retailer licenses.	2/26/14 – Referred to the House Appropriations Committee
WA HB 2411	Creates a counterfeit-resistant tax stamp program that provides the state with secure mechanisms to ensure that	1/16/14 – Referred to the House Government

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	taxes on recreational marijuana are collectible, enforceable, and auditable by the state.	Accountability and Oversight Committee
WA SJM 8010	Senate Joint Memorial – Requests the DEA to reschedule marijuana from Schedule I to Schedule II or lower.	1/15/14 – Referred to the Senate Committee on Health Care
WA HB 2028	Adds marijuana to alcohol in the list of substances used in negligent driving conviction.	1/13/14 – By resolution, reintroduced and retained in present status (from 2013) to the House Public Safety Committee
WA SB 6014 (companion to WA HB 2503)	Makes it unlawful for a person to operate a vehicle while under the influence of, among other things, marijuana, if he or she has a THC concentration of 5.00 or higher.	6/12/14 – Effective Date 3/28/14 – Signed by the Governor; Assigned in Chapter 132
WA HB 2503 (companion to WA SB 6014)	Makes it unlawful for a person to operate a vehicle while under the influence of, among other things, marijuana, if he or she has a THC concentration of 5.00 or higher.	2/18/14 – Passed to the House Rules Committee for Second Reading
WA HB 2506	Adds marijuana to the list of substances for DUI felony.	1/20/14 – Referred to the House Public Safety Committee
WA HB 2322	Prohibits local governments from taking actions preventing or impeding the creation or operation of commercial marijuana businesses licensed by the liquor control board.	1/15/14 – Referred to the House Government Accountability and Oversight Committee
WA SB 6542	Creates a state cannabis industry coordinating committee to promote and further develop the industry while remaining in compliance with federal guidelines.	3/13/14 – By resolution, returned to the Senate Rules Committee for third reading
WA HB 2304	Amends existing law to allow those with marijuana processing and retail licenses to also include marijuana concentrates (products consisting wholly or in part of the resin extracted from any part of the cannabis plant and having a THC concentration greater than 60%).	6/12/14 – Effective Date 4/2/14 – Signed by the Governor; Assigned in Chapter 192
WA SB 6160	Amends existing law to add the word “marijuana” concerning marijuana processing and retail licenses.	2/25/14 – Senate Rules "X" file
WA HB 2767	Clarifies the definitions of marijuana and THC concentration as to avoid an implication that the legal definition of marijuana includes industrial hemp.	2/4/14 – First reading; Referred to the House Government Accountability & Oversight Committee
WI AB 810	Permits a Wisconsin resident who is over the age of 21 to possess no more than one-half an ounce of marijuana, 8 ounces of marijuana-infused product in solid form, or 36 ounces of marijuana-infused product in liquid form;	4/8/14 – Failed to pass

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	permits a nonresident of Wisconsin who is over the age of 21 to possess no more than a quarter ounce of marijuana, 4 ounces of marijuana-infused product in solid form, or 18 ounces of marijuana-infused product in liquid form; eliminates the prohibition on possessing or using drug paraphernalia that relates to marijuana consumption; creates a process by which a person may obtain a permit to sell marijuana and a person who does not have a permit to sell marijuana may not sell, distribute, or transfer marijuana, or possess marijuana with the intent to sell or distribute it; prohibits a someone with a permit from selling, distributing, or transferring marijuana to a minor and from permitting a minor to be on premises for which a permit is issued;	
WI AB 891	Reduces the penalty for possession of tetrahydrocannabinols (THC); provides that a person who commits a first offense of possession of THC commits a civil offense, punishable by a fine of between \$150 and \$300, while a second offense of possession of THC is a Class C misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of up to \$500, imprisonment for up to 30 days, or both.	4/8/14 – Failed to pass
WY HB 49	Replaces criminal penalties for possession of less than an ounce of marihuana with a civil fine as follows: possession of up to half an ounce would be punishable by a \$50 fine, and possession of between half and one ounce would be punishable by a \$100 fine.	2/11/14 – Failed introduction in House

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