



# Marijuana – Medicinal Use: 2016 Legislative Session Bill Status Update

**Research current through February 5, 2016.**

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<b>State and Bill Number</b>	<b>Description<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Status and Date of Last Action</b>
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.

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

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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.
Arizona 2016 HB 2061	Amends definition of "qualifying patient" under the law to exclude a woman who is pregnant, regardless of her diagnosis of having a debilitating medical condition.	1/19/2016 – Health Committee action - held.
Arizona 2016 HB 2261	Prohibits the use of electronic benefit cards at marijuana dispensaries.	1/25/2016 – House second read.
Arizona 2016 HB 2404	Provides that department may not provide a reduced fee for a patient application or renewal if the patient participates in the supplemental nutrition assistance program administered by the United States department of agriculture, food and nutrition service.	1/26/2016 – House second read.
Arizona 2016 HB 2405	Amends definition of "enclosed, locked facility."	1/26/2016 – second reading.
Arizona 2016 HCR 2019	Changes medicinal use law to state that a registry identification card and registration certificate for a qualifying patient expire six months after the date of issue, at which time the qualifying patient shall obtain a new written certification from the patient's physician.	1/25/2016 – House second read.
California 2015 AB 21	Existing law provides for the licensing and regulation by both state and local entities of medical marijuana and its cultivation. Existing law provides that if a city, county, or city and county does not have land use regulations or ordinances regulating or prohibiting the cultivation of marijuana, commencing March 1, 2016, the California Department of Food and Agriculture (“Department”) is the sole licensing authority for medical marijuana cultivation applicants in that city, county, or city and county. This bill would delete the provision that grants the Department the sole licensing authority under those circumstances. (Continued below)	2/3/2016 – adopted (2016 Laws Chapter 1); effective 2/3/2016.

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California 2015 AB 21 (continued)	In addition, existing law exempts certain persons cultivating medical marijuana from the requirement to obtain both a state license from the Department and a license, permit, or other entitlement allowing cultivation from the city, county, or city and county in which the cultivation will occur. This bill would instead provide that an exemption from these licensure requirements does not limit or prevent a city, county, or city and county from exercising its police power authority under a specified provision of the California Constitution.	2/3/2016 – adopted (2016 Laws Chapter 1); effective 2/3/2016.
California 2015 AB 26	This bill would require a state licensee to institute and maintain a training program for the licensee's agents and employees regarding compliance with Medical Marijuana Regulation and Safety Act ("MMRSA"), as specified, and would require that an application for state licensure include a detailed description of the applicant's program. The bill would make the licensing authority responsible for approving and regulating the programs and would prohibit the licensing authority from approving a program provided by or through certain apprenticeship programs. The bill would require a state licensing authority to deny the application of an applicant that does not have, or revoke the license of a state licensee that fails to institute or maintain, a program approved by the licensing authority. This bill would require each state licensing authority to charge each training program a fee, as specified, to cover the costs for approving the training program and would require that the fees collected be deposited in the appropriate account within the Medical Marijuana Regulation and Safety Act Fund.	2/4/2016 – referred to Senate Committee on Business, Professions & Economic Development.
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. (Continued below)	1/28/2016 – re-referred to Committees on Health and Government.

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California 2015 AB 567 (continued)	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.	1/28/2016 – re-referred to Committees on Health and Government.
California 2015 AB 821	The Sales and Use Tax Law requires any person whose estimated tax liability averages \$10,000 or more per month to remit amounts due by electronic funds transfer. This bill authorizes, before January 1, 2022, a person issued a seller's permit for a place of business that is a dispensary, as defined in Medical Marijuana Regulation and Safety Act, to remit amounts due for retail sales at the dispensary by a means other than electronic funds transfer.	1/28/2016 – passed House; read first time in Senate.
California 2015 AB 1575	This bill would require the California Board of Equalization (“Board”) to form an advisory group made up of representatives from financial institutions, the medical marijuana industry, and state and federal banking regulators to examine strategies, such as the use of automated kiosks for accepting cash payments, integrated point-of-sale systems with state track and trace systems, and other measures that will improve financial monitoring of medical marijuana businesses. (Continued below)	1/4/2016 – read first time.

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California 2015 AB 1575 (continued)	The bill would require the Board, by July 1, 2017, to submit a report to the Legislature with proposed changes to state law or regulations that will improve financial monitoring of medical marijuana businesses and compliance with federal law. The bill would generally prohibit a city, county, or city and county from adopting an ordinance for packaging safety standards that exceeds statewide standards and would require the State Department of Public Health to establish uniform statewide packaging safety standards. This bill would require the Bureau of Medical Marijuana Regulation to specify the manner in which medical marijuana and medical marijuana products meant for wholesale purposes are required to be packaged and sealed prior to transport, testing, quality assurance, quality control testing, or distribution. This bill would also establish a "virtual dispensary license" and would require dispensaries to implement the additional security measure of requiring all medical marijuana and medical marijuana products used for display purposes, samples, or immediate sale to be stored out of reach of any individual who is not employed by the dispensary. The bill would require the Bureau of Medical Marijuana Regulation to issue a medical marijuana research permit.	1/4/2016 – read first time.
California 2015 SB 435	The Medical Cannabis Cultivation Program (“Program”) prohibits a person from cultivating medical marijuana without first obtaining a state license issued by the department and a license, permit, or other entitlement specifically permitting cultivation pursuant to the program from the city, county, or city and county in which the cultivation will occur, as specified. Existing law exempts certain persons from these licensure requirements under specified conditions, but authorizes a city, county, or city and county to regulate or ban the cultivation, storage, manufacture, transport, provision, or other activity by the exempt person. This bill would instead provide that an exemption from these licensure requirements does not limit or prevent a city, county, or city and county from exercising its police power authority under a specified provision of the California Constitution.	1/19/2016 – read third time and amended; re-referred to Committee on Health.

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Colorado 2016 HB 1064	During the 2015 session, the general assembly authorized a medical marijuana testing facility license. The bill clarifies that local licensing authorities may issue such license.	2/3/2016 – Committee referred unamended bill to Committee of the Whole.
Colorado 2016 SB 80	Under current law, if a person is growing adult-use marijuana in a residence and a person under 21 years of age lives at the residence, the grow site must be in an enclosed and locked space. If no one under 21 years of age lives in the residence but a person under 21 years of age enters the residence, the person growing the marijuana must ensure access to the grow site is reasonably restricted while the person under 21 years of age is staying at the residence. The bill applies the same conditions to a person growing medical marijuana.	1/19/2016 – introduced and referred to Committee on Business, Labor & Technology.
Delaware 2015 SB 181	This Act allows designated caregivers to possess and administer, and minor qualifying patients to use, medical marijuana oil for minor qualifying patients on school busses and on the grounds of the preschool, primary, or secondary school in which the minor qualifying patient is enrolled.	1/21/2016 – referred to Committee on Health & Social Services.
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.	10/14/2015 – committee report filed.
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.	10/8/2015 – public hearing held.

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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 417	Marijuana for Medical Treatment Exemption Regulation Approval Resolution of 2015. This resolution would actively approve the Emergency and Proposed Rulemaking adopted by the Department to amend the regulations implementing the Legalization of Marijuana for Medical Treatment Initiative of 1999. The underlying rulemaking enables a qualifying patient to petition the Department of Health for an exemption to possess more than the equivalent of two (2) ounces of dried medical marijuana in a form other than dried within a 30-day period based on the physician's recommendation.	11/17/2015 – referred to Committee on Health and Human Services.
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.	12/15/2015 – withdrawn from committee prior to introduction.

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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.	12/15/2015 – withdrawn from committee prior to introduction.
Florida 2016 HB 307	Revises the definition of the term "investigational drug, biological product, or device" in F.S.A. § 499.0295 (Experimental treatments for terminal conditions) to allow eligible patients or their legal representatives to purchase and possess cannabis for medical use. Authorizes certain licensed dispensing organizations to manufacture, possess, sell, deliver, distribute, dispense, and dispose of cannabis.	1/12/2016 – introduced.
Florida 2016 HB 1183	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. Prohibits certain actions regarding acquisition, possession, transfer, use, and administration of marijuana. Clarifies that a person is prohibited from driving under influence of marijuana. Specifies that the law does not require or restrict health insurance coverage for purchase of medical-grade marijuana.	1/13/2016 – referred to Committees on Judiciary and Health & Human Services.
Florida 2016 HB 1185	Provides an exemption from the public records requirements for the personal identifying information of patients and physicians held by the Department of Health in the electronic medical marijuana patient registry. Provides an exemption from the public records requirements for information related to the ordering and dispensing of medical marijuana.	1/13/2016 – referred to Committees on Judiciary and Health & Human Services.

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Florida 2016 HB 1313	Revises requirements for physicians ordering low-THC cannabis. Provides that a physician who orders low-THC cannabis and receives related compensation from a dispensing organization is subject to disciplinary action. Requires the Department of Health to include caregiver information in the online compassionate use registry. Authorizes an approved laboratory and its employees to possess, test, transport, and lawfully dispose of low-THC cannabis or paraphernalia in certain circumstances.	2/2/2016 – favorable report by subcommittee in Committee on Health & Human Services.
Florida 2016 SB 460	Revises the definition of the term "investigational drug, biological product, or device" in F.S.A. § 499.0295 (Experimental treatments for terminal conditions) to allow eligible patients or their legal representatives to purchase and possess cannabis for medical use. Authorizes certain licensed dispensing organizations to manufacture, possess, sell, deliver, distribute, dispense, and dispose of cannabis.	2/4/2016 – favorable committee report.
Florida 2016 SB 852	Repeals provisions relating to the compassionate use of low-THC cannabis and creates the "Florida Medical Marijuana Act" administered by the Florida Department of Health. Authorizes a registered patient or a designated caregiver to purchase, acquire, and possess up to the allowed amount of medical marijuana for a patient's medical use. Requires the Department to notify law enforcement of the expired or cancelled identification card in certain circumstances, etc. Takes effect July 1, 2016.	1/12/2016 – introduced.
Georgia 2015 HB 722	Provides for a patient registry program for the use of medical cannabis. Establishes the duties of patients, designated caregivers, physicians, and manufacturers of medical cannabis. Establishes a medical cannabis tracking system. Requires an impact assessment of medical cannabis therapeutic research.	1/14/2016 – second readers.
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.	12/17/2015 – carried over to 2016 session.

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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.	12/17/2015 – carried over to 2016 session.
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.	12/17/2015 – carried over to 2016 session.
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.	12/17/2015 – carried over to 2016 session.
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.	12/17/2015 – carried over to 2016 session.
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.	12/17/2015 – carried over to 2016 session.
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.	12/17/2015 – carried over to 2016 session.

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Hawaii 2015 HB 1677	Requires the Hawaii Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs to submit an annual report regarding physician discipline related to medical marijuana certifications. Requires the Hawaii Department of Health to submit a monthly report on medical marijuana certifications. Requires the Hawaii Medical Board to investigate potential misconduct regarding medical marijuana, take appropriate disciplinary action, and submit annual report.	1/25/2016 – referred to House Health, Consumer Protection and Commerce, and Finance Committees.
Hawaii 2015 HB 1680	Prohibits cultivation of medical marijuana by anyone not licensed by the State after 7/1/2017.	1/25/2016 – referred to Committees on Health, Judiciary and Finance.
Hawaii 2015 HB 1748	Authorizes each county council to adopt by ordinance, upon a unanimous vote, criteria that the council shall apply to evaluate potential locations for medical marijuana production centers and dispensaries. Authorizes a county council to prohibit medical marijuana production centers and dispensaries in a specified area by ordinance upon a unanimous council vote.	1/25/2016 – referred to Committees on Health, Economic Development and Business Concerns, Judiciary and Finance.
Hawaii 2015 HB 1808	Allows medical marijuana production centers to be greenhouses, shade houses, and open-air growing operations, provided that they are not visible from any thoroughfare.	2/3/2016 – re-referred to Committees on Health and Judiciary.
Hawaii 2015 HB 1829	Repeals “unnecessary prohibitions” relating to medical marijuana and amends certain penalties relating to medical marijuana prohibitions to make them more commensurate with prohibitions relating to alcohol. In particular, the drafters of the legislation find the felony penalties relating to unauthorized access of a medical marijuana dispensary or production center to be “particularly unjustified.”	2/3/2016 – re-referred to Committees on Finance and Judiciary.

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Hawaii 2015 HB 1889	Provides that the sale or production of medical marijuana and manufacturing of manufactured marijuana products are not eligible business activities for state enterprise zone purposes.	2/1/2016 – re-referred to Committees on Consumer Protection & Commerce, Finance and Judiciary.
Hawaii 2015 HB 1992	Requires the Hawaii Department of Health to conduct annual reviews of the medical marijuana dispensary system.	1/27/2016 – referred to Committees on Health, Consumer Protection & Commerce and Finance.
Hawaii 2015 HB 2222	Amends the definition of "debilitating medical condition" to allow for greater physician discretion in prescribing low potency medical marijuana.	1/27/2016 – referred to Committees on Health, Judiciary and Finance.
Hawaii 2015 HB 2455	Authorizes the Hawaii Director of Health to establish maximum retail prices for medical marijuana and manufactured marijuana products. Delays authority to establish medical marijuana price controls until 7/1/2017.	2/1/2016 – referred to Committees on Health, Consumer Protection & Commerce and Finance.
Hawaii 2015 HB 2534	Establishes a medical marijuana commission to evaluate and make recommendations about the overall effectiveness of the medical marijuana dispensaries in the State.	2/1/2016 – referred to Committees on Health and Judiciary.
Hawaii 2015 HB 2621	Allows the counties in which medical marijuana dispensary licenses are authorized to apply for a license.	2/1/2016 – referred to Committees on Health and Finance.

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Hawaii 2015 HB 2635	Allows arthritis, anxiety, insomnia, and stress to be included among the debilitating medical conditions for which medical marijuana may be authorized to be used.	2/1/2016 – referred to Committees on Health and Judiciary.
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.	1/21/2016 – re-referred to Senate Health and House Public Safety and Military Affairs Committees.
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.	1/21/2016 – re-referred to Committees on Consumer Protection & Housing and Ways and Means.
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.	12/17/2015 – carried over to 2016 session.

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<b><u>State and Bill Number</u></b>	<b><u>Description<sup>1</sup></u></b>	<b><u>Status and Date of Last Action</u></b>
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.	1/21/2016 – re-referred to Committees on Consumer Protection & Housing, Ways and Means, and Public Safety and Military Affairs.
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.	1/21/2016 – re-referred to Committees on Consumer Protection & Housing, Public Safety & Military Affairs, Judiciary and Labor, Ways & Means.
Indiana 2016 HB 1158	Cannabis oil for medical treatment. Exempts an individual and a physician from criminal penalties for possession or use of cannabis oil if: (1) the individual is the patient of the physician and has cannabis oil transferred, dispensed, or administered to the individual as part of the individual's treatment by the physician; and (2) the physician who is treating the individual transfers, dispenses, or administers cannabis oil as part of the individual's treatment. Effective: July 1, 2016.	1/7/2016 – first reading; referred to Committee on Courts and Criminal Code.

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<b>State and Bill Number</b>	<b>Description<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Status and Date of Last Action</b>
Indiana 2016 HB 1228	Allows the state seed commissioner to adopt rules to implement laws concerning industrial hemp. Encourages the Indiana University School of Medicine and other state educational institutions to research the use of cannabidiol oil (“CBD”) from a hemp plant in the treatment of intractable epilepsy. Provides that an individual who possesses or uses CBD from a hemp plant for the treatment of intractable epilepsy is not subject to criminal penalties for the possession or use of the CBD if certain conditions are met. Provides civil, criminal, and administrative immunity for a physician who recommends, dispenses, possesses, or administers CBD in the treatment of intractable epilepsy.	2/3/2016 – referred to Senate after passing House.
Indiana 2016 HB 1284	Defines "qualifying patient", and permits a qualifying patient to use medical cannabis under certain circumstances. Requires the Indiana Department of Health to adopt rules before July 1, 2017, concerning the use, distribution, cultivation, production, and testing of medical cannabis. Provides limited reciprocity for holders of nonresident medical cannabis cards. Provides immunity for physicians who recommend the medical use of cannabis.	1/12/2016 – first reading; referred to Committee on Public Health.
Indiana 2016 SB 209	Establishes a medical marijuana program (“program”) and permits caregivers and patients who have received a physician recommendation to possess a certain quantity of marijuana for treatment of certain medical conditions. Establishes the Indiana Department of Marijuana Enforcement (“DOME”) as a state agency to oversee the program, and creates the DOME advisory committee to review the effectiveness of the program and to consider recommendations from DOME. 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.	1/6/2016 – first reading; referred to Committee on Health & Provider Services.

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<b>State and Bill Number</b>	<b>Description<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Status and Date of Last Action</b>
Indiana 2016 SB 258	Provides that certain prohibitions against granting a license to a grower or handler of industrial hemp do not apply to growers and manufacturers that process cannabidiol (“CBD”) and meet certain requirements. Requires the state seed commissioner to establish testing standards for CBD. Establishes a CBD registry for certain physicians, patients, and caregivers for the use of CBD from hemp in the treatment of a child with intractable epilepsy. Establishes a pilot study registry for physicians interested in studying the use of CBD in the treatment of intractable epilepsy. Requires the Indiana Department of Health to develop and maintain both registries. Provides civil, criminal, and administrative immunity for: (1) physicians in the use of CBD in the treatment of intractable epilepsy; (2) certain growers of industrial hemp; and (3) facilities and manufacturers of CBD; if certain requirements are met. Exempts caregivers and patients from criminal penalties for possession or use of CBD if the caregivers and patients are registered with the state department and are using the CBD for the patient and in the manner approved for registration. Encourages state educational institutions to research the use of CBD in the treatment of intractable epilepsy.	1/7/2016 – first reading; referred to Committee on Health & Provider Services.
Iowa 2015 HF 2087	The bill establishes new Code chapter 124E, the medical cannabis Act, to allow for the medical use of cannabis for alleviating symptoms caused by debilitating medical conditions and their medical treatments. The bill provides that a qualified patient who has been issued and who possesses a registry identification card issued by the Iowa Department of Public Health shall not be subject to arrest or prosecution, civil or criminal penalty, or the denial of any right or privilege for the medical use of cannabis if the quantity of cannabis does not exceed an adequate supply. The bill also provides the same immunity for a qualified patient's primary caregiver and for a licensed producer. (Continued below)	1/22/2016 – introduced and referred to Committee on Public Safety

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Iowa 2015 HF 2087 (continued)	The bill defines a qualified patient as a resident of this state who has been diagnosed by a practitioner as having a debilitating medical condition as specified in the bill and who has received written certification by a practitioner and has been issued a registry identification card pursuant to the new Code chapter. A qualified patient may designate one or more primary caregivers.	1/22/2016 – introduced and referred to Committee on Public Safety.
Iowa 2015 HF 2097	This bill amends current law to provide that a licensed physician who has examined and treated a patient suffering from a debilitating medical condition (defined as Crohn’s disease, epilepsy, or ulcerative colitis) may provide, but does not have a duty to provide, a written recommendation for the patient’s medical use of cannabidiol to treat or alleviate the symptoms of the person’s debilitating medical condition.	1/26/2016 – introduced.
Kentucky 2016 SB 44	"Cannabis Freedom Act." Allows a person age 21 years of age or older to: (1) possess up to one ounce of cannabis on his or her person; and (2) possess and cultivate up to five cannabis plants for personal consumption. Allows a person under age 21 to possess up to one ounce of cannabis or cannabis products pursuant to a recommendation issued by a physician.	1/7/2016 – referred to Committee on Appropriations & Revenue.
Maine 2015 SP 256	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; (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; (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)	(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 2016 HB 104	Authorizes certain dentists, podiatrists, nurse midwives, and nurse practitioners, in addition to physicians, to issue written certifications to qualifying patients by substituting the defined term "certifying provider" for "certifying physician" as it relates to laws governing medical cannabis.	1/18/2016 – first reading; referred to Committee on Health and Government Operations.
Michigan 2015 HB 4209	"Medical Marihuana Facilities Licensing Act." A bill: (1) to license and regulate medical marihuana growers, processors, provisioning centers, secure transporters and safety compliance facilities; (2) to provide for the powers and duties of certain state and local governmental officers and entities; (3) to create a medical marihuana licensing board; (4) to provide immunity from prosecution for marihuana-related offenses for persons engaging in marihuana-related activities in compliance with this act; (5) to prescribe civil fines and sanctions and provide remedies; and (6) to provide for taxes, fees, and assessments.	10/8/2015 – referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary.

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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.	10/8/2015 – referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary.
Michigan 2015 HB 4827	<a href="#">"Marihuana Tracking Act."</a> A bill: (1) to establish a system to track marihuana and marihuana products in commercial trade; (2) to monitor compliance with laws authorizing commercial traffic in medical marihuana; (3) to identify threats to health from particular batches of marihuana or medical marihuana; (4) to require persons engaged in commercial trade to submit certain information for entry into the system; (5) to provide the powers and duties of certain state departments and agencies; and (6) to provide for sanctions.	10/8/2015 – referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary.
Michigan 2015 HB 5161	Provides that an employer shall not terminate or take adverse employment action against an employee for medical use of marihuana that is in accord with the law if the use is not incompatible with and does not hinder job performance and the employee produces his or her registry identification card for the employer's inspection.	12/15/2015 – read first time and referred to Committee on Commerce and Trade.
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.

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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.
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.

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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.
Missouri 2016 HB 1390	Provides that a neurologist may treat a patient with intractable epilepsy using "approved hemp extract" if such treatment is permissible under federal law and regulations. "Approved hemp extract" is defined as any type of extract containing cannabis plant material or extract that has been approved by the Food and Drug Administration for testing or trials involving the treatment of intractable epilepsy including, but not limited to, the drug Epidiolex or a cannabidiol oral solution.	2/3/2016 – referred to Committee on Emerging Issues.
Missouri 2016 HB 2160	Imposes an excise tax on marijuana and other controlled substances.	1/28/2016 – referred to Committee on Emerging Issues.

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Missouri 2016 HB 2213	This bill establishes the Missouri Compassionate Care Act that specifies a licensure process for medical cannabis centers and allows medical cannabis cultivation and production facilities to possess, cultivate, and dispense cannabis to assist patients with specified debilitating medical conditions. A medical cannabis business must hold both a medical cannabis center license and a medical cannabis cultivation and production facility license in order to do business in Missouri. The business must also have a local license in order to be issued a state license and needs state and local licenses to engage in the activities authorized in the bill.	2/3/2016 – referred to Committee on Emerging Issues.
Missouri 2016 SJR 29	This proposed constitutional amendment would allow the Department of Health and Senior Services (“Department”) to grant licenses for the cultivation, manufacture, distribution, and sale of marijuana for medical use. This resolution defines the responsibilities of the Department in licensing businesses and facilities and certifying patients and allows the department to charge fees, limit the number of licenses issued, and the quantities of marijuana that may be possessed. Under this resolution, the retail sale of medical marijuana would be subject to a four percent tax. The proceeds of the tax and fees collected under the marijuana program would be deposited in the Missouri Veterans' Health and Care Fund, which is created by this resolution. This resolution prohibits the imposition of certain penalties against patients, laboratories, caregivers, attorneys, health care providers, including physicians, and other entities for participating in the medical marijuana program. This resolution prohibits the legislature from enacting laws that would hinder the right of access to medical marijuana.	1/12/2016 – second reading and referred to Committee on Veterans Affairs and Health.

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Missouri 2016 SB 822	Current law allows people with intractable epilepsy to possess and use hemp extract to treat their condition. This act also allows people with serious conditions 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. This act provides that the Department must issue a registration card to a person who provides a recommendation signed by a physician or neurologist that the person suffers from a serious condition or intractable epilepsy and may benefit from treatment with hemp extract, indicates the physician or neurologist is qualified to treat the condition, and states that the individual is under the neurologist or practitioner's continuing care.	1/12/2016 – second reading and referred to Committee on Veterans Affairs and Health.
Missouri 2016 SB 912	Current law allows people with intractable epilepsy to possess and use hemp extract to treat their condition. This act allows people with serious conditions to use medical marijuana. Serious condition is defined as cancer, HIV, AIDS, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, rheumatoid arthritis, fibromyalgia, severe migraines, Parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis, spinal cord damage, epilepsy, inflammatory bowel disease, neuropathies, Huntington's disease, or certain specified symptoms or complications associated with the conditions listed above. This act provides that the Department must issue a registration card to a person who provides a certification signed by a practitioner that the person suffers from a serious condition and may benefit from treatment with medical marijuana, indicates the practitioner is qualified to treat the condition, states that the individual is under the practitioner's continuing care, and provides the form of marijuana the patient should consume, including the method of consumption and the appropriate dosage.	1/20/2016 – second reading and referred to Committee on Veterans Affairs and Health.

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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.	1/6/2016 – carryover bill.
New Hampshire 2015 HB 1309	This bill adds post-traumatic stress disorder to the qualifying medical conditions under therapeutic use of cannabis.	1/12/2016 – public hearing scheduled for 1/22/2016.
New Hampshire 2015 HB 1373	This bill authorizes the New Hampshire Department of Health and Human Services to add two alternative treatment centers under the law governing use of cannabis for therapeutic purposes.	2/5/2016 – committee report; inexpidient to legislate.
New Hampshire 2015 HB 1453	This bill adds ulcerative colitis to the list of qualifying medical conditions for purposes of therapeutic cannabis.	1/27/2016 – executive session held 1/26/2016.
New Hampshire 2015 HB 1501	This bill clarifies the definition of qualifying medical conditions for the use of cannabis.	1/27/2016 – executive session held 1/26/2016.
New Hampshire 2015 SB 419	This bill clarifies the providers who are qualified to prescribe cannabis for therapeutic purposes. This bill also changes the amount of cannabis alternative treatment centers may possess.	1/14/2016 – hearing scheduled for 1/19/2016.
New Mexico 2016 HB 195	Removes requirement that medical cannabis be a reimbursable workers compensation benefit.	1/25/2016 – committee report adopted; do pass as amended.
New Mexico 2016 SM 38	Memorial requesting the workforce solutions department to study the discrimination that medical cannabis patients encounter in New Mexico and to offer policy recommendations to ensure that the civil rights of medical cannabis patients are protected.	1/22/2016 – referred to Committee on Rules and Committee on Public Affairs.
New York 2015 AB 3460	Establishes an emergency program to provide cannabidiol access to patients with epilepsy and other serious conditions.	1/6/2016 – referred to Committee on Assembly Health.

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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."	1/6/2016 – referred to Committee on Assembly Health.
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.	1/6/2016 – 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.	1/6/2016 – referred to Committee on Senate Health.
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.
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 2251	Amends law allowing the use of cannabidiol to include persons over the age of 18 who suffer from certain "serious medical conditions."	2/2/2016 – second reading; referred to Committee on Alcohol, Tobacco & Controlled Substances.
Oklahoma 2015 HB 2835	Eliminates the age cap of 18 for persons to be eligible to use cannabidiol oil.	2/2/2016 – second reading; referred to Committee on Alcohol, Tobacco & Controlled Substances.

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<b>State and Bill Number</b>	<b>Description<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Status and Date of Last Action</b>
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.	1/25/2016 – removed from table.
Rhode Island 2015 HB 7142	This act would add post-traumatic stress disorder to the definition of "debilitating medical condition" for purposes of qualifying for medical marijuana provided that the patient is 18 years of age or older. It would also accelerate the issuance of an approved medical marijuana use application if the patient is eligible for hospice care.	1/13/2016 – introduced and referred to Committee on Judiciary.
South Carolina 2015 HB 4550	Substantially revises state law regarding the use of low-THC cannabidiol by allowing physicians to order it for patients suffering from certain medical conditions. Creates a compassionate use registry of persons authorized to use low-THC cannabidiol.	1/12/2016 – referred to Committee on Judiciary.
Tennessee 2015 HB 561	Enacts the Medical Cannabis Access Act.	3/24/2015 – deferred to summer study.
Tennessee 2015 SB 660	Enacts the Medical Cannabis Access Act.	2/18/2015 – passed on second consideration and referred to Judiciary Committee.
Utah 2016 HCR 3	This concurrent resolution of the Legislature and the Governor encourages Congress to enable credible, institution-based research of cannabinoid molecules found in the marijuana plant and requests that the Food and Drug Administration and the Drug Enforcement Administration take action to provide the means for determining the human medical benefits of these products.	1/25/2016 – first reading.

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<b>State and Bill Number</b>	<b>Description<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Status and Date of Last Action</b>
Utah 2016 HB 58	Amends the definition of "hemp extract" in U.C.A. 58-37-4.3 to require a cannabidiol content of 5% (instead of 15%) by weight. Extends the repeal date of the Hemp Extract Registration Act to July 1, 2021. requires the Department of Health to request proposals to conduct a study of hemp extract.	2/5/2016 – House concurs with Senate amendments.
Utah 2016 SB 73	This bill: (1) allows an individual with a qualifying illness who registers with the Department of Health to possess and use, under certain circumstances, cannabis, a cannabis product, or a medical cannabis device; (2) directs the Department of Health to issue a license to operate a cannabis dispensary to a person who meets certain qualifications; and to an individual who meets certain qualifications, a registration card to act as an agent of a cannabis dispensary; and (3) directs the Department of Agriculture and Food to issue, to a person who meets certain qualifications, a license to operate a cannabis production establishment, including: a cannabis cultivation facility; a cannabis processing facility; or an independent cannabis testing laboratory.	2/5/2016 – placed on second reading calendar.
Utah 2016 SB 89	The bill allows allows an individual with a qualifying illness who registers with the state electronic verification system to possess and use cannabidiol under certain circumstances. Directs the Utah Department of Health to issue a medical cannabidiol card to an individual who meets the requirements of: (1) a qualified patient; (2) a designated caregiver of a qualified patient; or (3) an individual qualified under the Hemp Extract Registration Act. Directs the Utah Department of Commerce, Division of Occupational and Professional Licensing to issue: (1) a license to operate a cannabidiol dispensary to a person that meets certain qualifications; and (2) a registration card to an individual to act as an agent of a cannabidiol dispensary to an individual who meets certain qualifications.	2/5/2016 – placed on second reading calendar.

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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.
Virginia 2016 SB 343	Adds cancer to list of conditions that may be treated by cannabidiol oil.	2/5/2016 – Constitutional reading dispensed.
Virginia 2016 SB 701	Authorizes a pharmaceutical processor, after obtaining a permit from the Virginia Board of Pharmacy (“Board”) and under the supervision of a licensed pharmacist, to manufacture and provide cannabidiol oil and THC-A oil. The bill requires the Board to adopt regulations establishing health, safety, and security requirements for permitted processors. The bill also requires (i) that the manufacture of cannabidiol oil and THC-A oil is done in accordance with requirements for compounding drug products; (ii) a practitioner who issues a written certification for cannabidiol and THC-A oil and the patient or his primary caregiver to register with the Board; and (iii) a permitted pharmaceutical processor, prior to providing cannabidiol oil or THC-A oil, to verify that both the patient or the primary caregiver and the practitioner who issues a written certification have registered with the Board.	2/4/2016 – substitute bill referred to Committee on Courts of Justice.
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.	1/11/2016 – 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.	1/11/2016 – 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.	1/11/2016 – reintroduced and retained in present status.

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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.	1/11/2016 – 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.	1/11/2016 – reintroduced and retained in present status.
Washington 2015 HB 2696	Authorizes licensed marijuana producers to sell marijuana plants and seeds at wholesale to those licensed marijuana retailers with a medical marijuana endorsement issued by the Liquor and Cannabis Board. Authorizes marijuana retailers with a medical marijuana license endorsement to sell marijuana plants and seeds to qualifying medical marijuana patients. Authorizes qualifying medical marijuana patients to purchase and possess marijuana plants and seeds, subject to specified conditions.	2/2/2016 – public hearing in Committee on Commerce & Gaming.
Washington 2015 SB 5379	Adds posttraumatic stress disorder to the terminal or debilitating medical conditions that qualify for the medical use of marijuana.	2/2/2016 – Senate rules "x" file.

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Washington 2015 SB 5519	"Comprehensive Marijuana Reform Act." The intention of the legislation is to draw bright line rules to aid enforcement of both medical and recreational marijuana systems, to merge medical system into the recreational regulatory scheme so all products sold in the state meet at least the same testing and product safety requirements, and to ensure that people who require marijuana for their medical care are still provided adequate access to this product. In addition, the goal is to adopt a medical marijuana waiver system that allows patients to directly apply with the Department of Health to get a waiver from the limits provided by this bill in order to address their unique medical needs. This system eliminates the need for a medical marijuana registry that involves the health care professional as the "gatekeeper" to entry and will eliminate abuse of authorizations.	1/11/2016 – reintroduced and retained in present status.
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.	6/3/2016 – public hearing held.

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Wisconsin 2015 SB 221	Current law designates tetrahydrocannabinols (“THC”) as a schedule I controlled substance, but 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.	1/14/2016 – committee report recommends passage.
Wyoming 2016 HB 7	Provides that possession of marihuana pursuant to an unexpired medical marihuana card or a written prescription properly issued under the laws of another state shall not be unlawful in this state if the person in possession is a resident of the state where the medical marihuana card or prescription was issued and the amount possessed is in accordance with the card or prescription.	12/29/2016 – bill number assigned.

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