

Figure 3: States with Limited Access Medical Marijuana Laws (Low THC/High CBD-Cannabidiol)

A-2. State	B-2. Statutory Language (Year)	C-2. Registry or ID Card	D-2. Fee to Receive Card/ Register (for Patients)#	E-2. Dispensaries or Source of Product(s)	F-2. Specifies Conditions*	G-2. Recognizes Patients from Other States	H-2. Definition of Products Allowed**	I-2. Legal Protection***	J-2. Allowed for Minors	K-2. Cultivation##
Georgia	HB 1 (2015) (signed by governor 4/16/15)	Yes	\$25	Law allows University System of Georgia to develop a lot THC oil clinical research program that meets FDA trial compliance	Yes, end stage cancer, ALS, MS, seizure disorders, Crohn's, mitochondrial disease, Parkinson's, Sickle Cell disease	No	20 oz. or less THC oil containing no more than 5% THC and an equal or greater amount CBD, by weight	Yes, including parent, guardian, or legal custodian of minor patient	Yes	No
Indiana	HB 1148 (2017)	Yes	Not to exceed (\$50)	No in-state access or production mechanism provided	Yes, treatment resistant epilepsy	No	At least 5% CBD by weight; no more than 0.3% THC by weight	Yes, including patient's primary caregiver	Yes	No
Iowa	SF 2360, Medical Cannabidiol Act of 2014 (Effective 7/1/14 and repealed in 2017 and replaced). HF 524 of 2017 now Section 124E.	Yes	\$100. If patient receives social security benefits, supplemental security insurance payments, or enrolled in the medical assistance program (\$25)	Yes	Yes	Yes, for possession or use only, not for purchasing CBD in Iowa	Less than 3% THC	Yes	Yes	No
Kentucky	SB 124 (2014) Clara Madeline Gilliam Act Exempt cannabidiol from the definition of marijuana and allows it to be administered by a public university or school of medicine in Kentucky for clinical trial or expanded access program approved by the FDA.	No	No	Universities in Kentucky with medical schools that are able to get a research trial; doesn't allow for in-state production of CBD product	Yes, intractable seizure disorders	No	No, only "cannabidiol"	No	Unclear	No
Mississippi	HB 1231 "Harper Grace's Law" 2014	No	\$50	All provided through National Center for Natural Products Research at the University of Mississippi and dispensed by the Department of Pharmacy Services at the University of Mississippi Medical Center	Yes, debilitating epileptic conditions	No	Cannabis extract, oil, or resin containing no less than 15% CBD; dilution of resin containing no less than 50 mg CBD per ml and no more than 0.5% THC	Yes, including the parent, guardian or custodian of patient	Yes	No
North Carolina	HB 1220 (2014) Epilepsy Alternative Treatment Act-Pilot Study HB 766 (2015) Removes Pilot Study designation	Yes	Not to exceed (\$50)	University research studies with a hemp extract registration card from the state DHHS or obtained from another jurisdiction that allows removal of the products from the state	Yes, intractable epilepsy	No	"Hemp extracts" with less than nine-tenths of one percent (0.9%) tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) by weight; is composed of at least five percent (5%) cannabidiol by weight	Yes, including the parent, legal guardian, or custodian of patient	Yes	No
South Carolina	SB 1035 (2014) Medical Cannabis Therapeutic Treatment Act – Julian's Law	Yes	Unclear	Must use CBD product from an approved source; and (2) approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration to be used for treatment of a condition specified in an investigational new drug application – the principal investigator and any subinvestigator may receive cannabidiol directly from an approved source or authorized distributor for an approved source for use in the expanded access clinical trials. Some have interpreted the law to allow patients and caregivers to produce their own products.	Yes, Lennox-Gastaut Syndrome, Dravet Syndrome, also known as severe myoclonic epilepsy of infancy, or any other form of refractory epilepsy that is not adequately treated by traditional medical therapies	No	Cannabis derivative containing no more than 0.9% THC and no less than 15% CBD, or CBD extracted from marijuana or synthesized in a lab containing no less than 98% CBD and no more than 0.9% THC by volume	Yes, including the parent, legal guardian, or caretaker of minor patient	Yes	No

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Tennessee	SB 2531 (2014). Creates a four-year study of high CBD/low THC marijuana at TN Tech Univ. HB 197 (2015)	No	No	Only products produced by Tennessee Tech University. Patients may possess low THC oils only if they are purchased "legally in the United States and outside of Tennessee," from an assumed medical cannabis state, however most states do not allow products to leave the state. Allows for legal defense for having the product as long as it was obtained legally in the U.S. or other medical marijuana state.	Yes, intractable seizure conditions; Yes, intractable seizure conditions	No	"Cannabis oil" with less than 0.9% THC as part of a clinical research study	Yes, including parent or immediate family member of patient	Yes	No
Texas	SB 339 (2015). Texas Compassionate Use Act. HB 3703 (2019)	Yes	No	Yes, licensed by the Department of Public Safety	Yes, intractable epilepsy, incurable neurodegenerative disease, terminal cancer, multiple sclerosis, spasticity, ALS, autism	No	Cannabis extract containing no more than 0.5% THC and no less than 10% CBD, by weight	Yes	Yes	No
Wisconsin	AB 726 (2013 Act 267)	No	No	Physicians and pharmacies with an investigational drug permit by the FDA could dispense cannabidiol. Qualified patients would also be allowed to access CBD from an out-of-state medical marijuana dispensary that allows for out-of-state patients to use their dispensaries as well as remove the products from the state. No in-state production/manufacturing mechanism provided.	Yes, seizure disorders	Unknown	Exception to the definition of prohibited THC by state law, allows for possession of "cannabidiol in a form without a psychoactive effect;" THC or CBD levels are not defined	No	Yes	No
Wyoming	HB 32 (2015) Supervised medical use of hemp extracts. Effective 7/1/2015	Yes	Yes (not to exceed direct and indirect costs of administering the registry)	No in-state access or production mechanism provided	Yes, intractable epilepsy or seizure disorders	No	"Hemp extracts" with less than 0.3% THC and at least 5% CBD by weight	Yes, including parent or legal guardian of minor patient	Yes	No

Source: National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) (as of May 18, 2021), Available at <https://www.ncsl.org/research/health/state-medical-marijuana-laws.aspx> (columns not indicated by an asterisk (*) or (#));

##,## KHI review of laws from included states (as of June 10, 2021);

, Public Health Law Center (as of June 5, 2018). Available at https://www.networkforphl.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Medical-Marijuana_Limited-Access.pdf

Note: The information provided in this table was identified through several sources of information. Jurisdictions may have adopted new or updated policies that were not identified by this approach and therefore are not identified properly in the table.

Unclear = unable to locate information.

A-2. State: indicates a state that has an approved medical marijuana program.

B-2. Statutory Language (Year): notes legal provisions authorizing the use of marijuana for medical purposes in the jurisdiction and the year the program was first enacted.

C-2. Registry or ID Card: indicates if a jurisdiction established ID cards or a registry. An ID card is a document issued by a jurisdiction that identifies a person as a registered qualifying patient, a registered designated caregiver, a registered nonprofit medical marijuana dispensary agent or a registered independent third-party laboratory agent. A registry is a secure, electronic and online database for the registration of individuals, including qualified patients, caregivers and physicians.

D-2. Fee to Receive Card/Register (for Patients): indicates where patients and/or caregivers are required to pay a fee to obtain a card and specifies the fee amount.

E-2. Dispensaries or Source of Product(s): indicates whether a jurisdiction authorized a facility to acquire, store, sell, transport, and deliver marijuana, marijuana-infused products, and drug paraphernalia used to administer marijuana to a qualifying patient, a caregiver or other entities authorized by law.

F-2. Specifies Conditions: indicates if a jurisdiction specified conditions that would allow an individual to receive access to medical marijuana.

G-2. Recognizes Patients from Other States: indicates if a jurisdiction recognizes patient medical marijuana privileges (ID cards) issued by another state.

H-2. Definition of Products Allowed: indicates whether a jurisdiction allows minors get medical marijuana.

I-2. Legal Protection: indicates whether the law protects qualifying patients, caregivers, and others involved in the medical cannabis program.

J-2. Allowed for Minors: indicates whether a jurisdiction allows minors (defined as individuals at either under age 18 or under age 21 depending on state regulations) get medical marijuana.

K-2. Cultivation: indicates whether a jurisdiction allows qualified patients or designated caregivers to plant, grow, harvest marijuana for medical use.