

## Alaska

Patients (or their primary caregivers) may legally possess no more than one ounce of usable marijuana, and

may cultivate no more than six marijuana plants,

of which no more than three may be mature.

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## California

No set limits regarding the amount of marijuana patients may possess and/or cultivate were provided by this act, though the California Legislature adopted guidelines in 2003.

[Senate Bill 420](#), October 2003 took effect on January 1, 2004,

qualified patients and/or their primary caregivers may possess no more than eight ounces of dried marijuana and/or

six mature (or 12 immature) marijuana plants.

[S.B. 420](#) allows patients to possess larger amounts of marijuana when such quantities are recommended by a physician.

The legislation also allows counties and municipalities to approve and/or maintain local ordinances permitting patients to possess larger quantities of medicinal pot than allowed under the new state guidelines.

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## Colorado

Patients (or their primary caregivers) may legally possess no more than two ounces of usable marijuana, and

may cultivate no more than six marijuana plants.

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## Hawaii

Patients (or their primary caregivers) may legally possess no more than one ounce of usable marijuana, and

may cultivate no more than seven marijuana plants, of which no more than three may be mature.

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## Maine

Patients (or their primary caregivers) may legally possess no more than one and one-quarter ounces of usable marijuana, and

may cultivate no more than six marijuana plants, of which no more than three may be mature.

Senate Bill 611, on April 2, 2002, increases the amount of useable marijuana a person may possess from one and one-quarter ounces to two and one-half ounces.

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## Montana

Patients (or their primary caregivers) may possess no more than six marijuana plants.

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## Nevada

Patients (or their primary caregivers) may legally possess no more than one ounce of usable marijuana, and

may cultivate no more than seven marijuana plants, of which no more than three may be mature.

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## Oregon

Patients (or their primary caregivers) may legally possess no more than three ounces of usable marijuana, and

may cultivate no more than seven marijuana plants, of which no more than three may be mature.

House Bill 1085 mandates that patients (or their caregivers) may only cultivate marijuana in one location

This bill also states that law enforcement officials who seize marijuana from a patient pending trial do not have to keep those plants alive.

Senate Bill 1085, took effect on January 1, 2006, raises the quantity of cannabis that authorized patients may possess from seven plants (with no more than three mature) and three ounces of cannabis to six mature cannabis plants, 18 immature seedlings, and 24 ounces of usable cannabis. However, those state-qualified patients who possess cannabis in amounts exceeding

the new state guidelines will no longer retain the ability to argue an "affirmative defense" of medical necessity at trial.

Other amendments to Oregon's medical marijuana law redefine "mature plants" to include only those cannabis plants that are more than 12 inches in height and diameter, and establish a state-registry for those authorized to produce medical cannabis to qualified

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## Rhode Island

Patients (and/or their primary caregivers) may legally possess 2.5 ounces of cannabis and/or 12 plants, and

their cannabis must be stored in an indoor facility.

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## Vermont

Patients (or their primary caregiver) may legally possess no more than two ounces of usable marijuana, and

may cultivate no more than three marijuana plants, of which no more than one may be mature.

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## Washington

Patients (or their primary caregivers) may legally possess or cultivate no more than a 60-day supply of marijuana.