



Medicinal Cannabis

California's medical cannabis laws are now included in the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act.¹ If you use cannabis for medicinal purposes and have a current qualifying physician's recommendation or a valid county-issued medical marijuana identification card, or if you are thinking of using cannabis for medicinal purposes, here are important facts you should know.

Possessing and Buying Medicinal Cannabis

- If you are 18 or older and have a current qualifying physician's recommendation or a valid county-issued medical marijuana identification card, you may:
 - Possess up to 8 ounces of dried cannabis and up to six mature plants.² You may have a larger amount if the physician's recommendation specifies a higher amount.³
 - Purchase medicinal cannabis at a retailer licensed by the California Bureau of Cannabis Control.⁴
- If you have a valid county-issued medical marijuana identification card, you do not have to pay sales tax on medicinal cannabis products, but other taxes may apply.⁵

Where You Can Use Medicinal Cannabis

- Even with a current qualifying physician's recommendation or a valid county-issued medical marijuana identification card, there are limits on where you can use medicinal cannabis:
 - You cannot smoke cannabis in places where tobacco is prohibited.
 - You cannot use cannabis near a school, recreation center, youth center or on a school bus while children are present.

- You cannot use cannabis while riding in or driving a vehicle or boat.⁶
- Even though it is legal in California, employers have the right to prohibit the use of cannabis by their employees. Know your workplace cannabis policies.
- Property owners and landlords can also ban the use and possession of cannabis on their premises.⁷

Obtaining a County-Issued Identification Card

You can obtain a valid county-issued medical marijuana identification card if you have one or more of the following medical conditions:⁸

- Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)
- Anorexia
- Arthritis
- Cachexia
- Cancer
- Chronic pain
- Glaucoma
- Migraine
- Severe nausea

¹ Senate Bill No.94, Sess. of 2017 (Cal. 2017)https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201720180SB94

² California Business and Professions Code Section 26140 (c-1, c-2), California Business and Professions Code Sec. 5, Section 26001, California Health and Safety Code Section 11362.715 (a), Section 136

³ California Health and Safety Code Section 11362.77 (a-e)

⁴ California Business and Professions Code Section 26140 (c-1, c-2), California Business and Professions Code Sec. 5, Section 26001, California Health and Safety

Code Section 11362.715 (a), Section 136

⁵ California Revenue and Taxation Code Section 34011 (f)

⁶ California Health and Safety Code Section 11362.79 (a-e), California Health and Safety

Code Section 11362.5, California Health and Safety Code 11362.712;

⁷ California Health and Safety Code Section 11362.785 (a)

⁸ California Health and Safety Code Section 11362.7

- Persistent muscle spasms, including, but not limited to, spasms associated with multiple sclerosis. Seizures, including, but not limited to, seizures associated with epilepsy
- Any other chronic or persistent medical symptom that either:
 - Substantially limits your ability to conduct one or more major life activities as defined in the federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-336).
 - If not alleviated may cause serious harm to your safety or physical or mental health.

For more information visit the California Department of Public Health, Medical Marijuana Identification Card Program.

(<https://www.cdph.ca.gov/Programs/CHSI/Pages/Medical-Marijuana-Identification-Card.aspx>)



NOTE: This document is not intended to be a comprehensive review of the requirements and limitations of medicinal cannabis use. For more information, visit California Legislative Information.

(https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billTextClient.xhtml?bill_id=201720180SB94)