

## Rights of Prop 215 Medical Users

California's medical cannabis laws under Proposition 215 remain in effect under AUMA. Prop 215 gives patients and their designated primary caregivers the right to possess and cultivate cannabis for their personal medical needs given the recommendation or approval of a California-licensed physician.

Because there is no set limit on the amount patients may possess or cultivate, the argument can be made that patients may legally possess more than the one ounce and six plants allowed under AUMA if their medical needs require. Patients who do so should exercise discretion by keeping their stash at home and not carrying more than one ounce in public.

There is no age limit on medical use. Minors under age 18 need permission from their parents/guardians to use medical cannabis.

Patients who have state medical cannabis ID cards are exempt from the sales tax on medical cannabis and cannabis products [BPC 34011(g)]. ID cards are voluntary and are issued by county health departments.

The parental rights of qualified Prop. 215 patients are protected by AUMA in family and juvenile court proceedings [HSC 11362.84]. A new law, Section 328.2 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, requires the State Department of Social Services to treat a parent's use of cannabis in the same manner as alcohol or legally prescribed medication. Two more new laws make it illegal for doctors to discriminate against patients who test positive for THC [BPC 2228.5], and require hospitals and skilled nursing and hospice facilities to allow the use of non-smoked cannabis by terminally ill patients [HSC 1649.1–1649.5].

It is no longer legal for multiple patients to grow "collective gardens," as was allowed under California's medical marijuana law before Prop. 64. AUMA added Section 26033 to the Business and Professions Code, protecting patients and primary caregivers who cultivate an unspecified amount for themselves or no more than five patients, if they receive compensation only under Subdivision (c) of Section 11362.765 of the Health and Safety Code. Doctors' notes stating that patients can grow 99 (or any other number) of plants are not legally valid, unless it can be proved in court that a patient required that amount.

**To find a Cal NORML cannabis attorney, see [www.canorml.org/cannabis-resource-directory/attorneys/](http://www.canorml.org/cannabis-resource-directory/attorneys/)**

## How Can I Obtain Cannabis Legally?

Adults 21 and over and medical users or caregivers can buy cannabis at licensed retail dispensaries or delivery services. A list of licensed retailers can be found at: <https://www.canorml.org/cannabis-resource-directory/dispensaries-and-delivery/> or <https://search.canorml.org/retailers>.

It is legal for any adult to buy or receive an ounce of cannabis from another, and to give away up to one ounce without compensation to other adults. Adults can also grow up to six plants at their residence and legally possess the results of their gardens at their homes.

## Taxes

All retail sales of cannabis are subject to an additional 15% state excise tax. Retail sales of cannabis are also subject to the standard state sales and use tax of 7.5% – 9.25%. *Exception: Medical users with a state medical cannabis ID card are exempt from the sales and use tax.*

Many local governments assess additional taxes on cannabis businesses, ranging as high as 10-20% of total revenues. All of these high taxes have made it difficult for the legal cannabis industry to gain a foothold in California.

## Expungement of Past Marijuana Convictions

AUMA has a mechanism by which those convicted of past marijuana crimes can apply to have their records cleared or resentenced. CA has also taken steps to automatically expunge past marijuana offenses. For more information, see [www.CaNORML.org](http://www.CaNORML.org).

## How Can I Get Involved in Advocating for My Rights?

You can join Cal NORML, a membership-supported organization that advocates in Sacramento and across the state for the rights of cannabis consumers. You can also join or start a local chapter.

Visit our website [www.CaNORML.org](http://www.CaNORML.org) and join to receive our newsletter and other member benefits, like discounts on products and events. Or use this QR code to sign up for our email alerts.



# California Consumers Guide to State Marijuana Laws



 **California**  
**NORML**<sup>®</sup>  
**[www.CaNORML.org](http://www.CaNORML.org)**



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*Adult use of cannabis is legal in California under Prop. 64, the Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), approved by the voters on November 8, 2016. In general, AUMA allows adults 21 and over to possess, privately use, and give away up to one ounce of cannabis, and to cultivate no more than six plants for personal use at their residence. It also legalizes the commercial sale, distribution and production of cannabis for adult use at state-licensed facilities. Local city and county governments can restrict or ban cannabis businesses in their jurisdiction.*

*The Department of Cannabis Control is in charge of licensing and regulating retail sales, distribution, and testing, as well as cultivation and manufacturing. Prior approval by local city or county governments is required for all state-licensed facilities. Further info on state regulations may be found at the California Cannabis Portal at: <https://cannabis.ca.gov/>.*

### **Legal Adult-Use Activities**

Under AUMA it is LEGAL for any adult 21 or over to:

- (1) Possess, process, transport, purchase, obtain, or give away to persons 21 or older, not more than one ounce of cannabis or 8 grams of concentrated cannabis [HSC 11362.1(a)(1) and (2)];
- (2) Cultivate, possess, plant, harvest, dry or process not more than six live plants and possess the produce of the plants [HSC 11362.1(a)(3)].

### **PROVIDED:**

- (a) Any living plants or cannabis in excess of one ounce must be stored in the person's private residential property, in a locked space, and not visible from a public place [HSC 11362.2].
  - (b) No more than six plants are planted at any one residence at one time. Exceptions may be allowed for medical users in some cities and counties. (See Medical Rights section.)
  - (c) Local governments may impose reasonable restrictions on cultivation, but may not forbid cultivation indoors in a residence or accessory structure that is fully enclosed and secure. Locals are free to prohibit outdoor cultivation altogether until such time as adult use is made legal under federal law. [HSC 11362.2(b)].
- Violation of restrictions on personal use cultivation is a \$250 infraction for six plants or less [HSC 11362.4(e)].

### **Prohibited Activities**

Under AUMA, Cannabis users may NOT [HSC 11362.3 – 11362.4]:

- Smoke, vaporize or ingest cannabis or cannabis products in any public place (\$100 infraction).  
*Exception: local governments may permit on-site consumption at state-licensed premises in their jurisdiction [BPC 26200(g)].  
Events can also obtain licenses for cannabis consumption.*
- Smoke or vaporize cannabis in any non-smoking area, or within 1,000 feet of a school, day care or youth center while children are present, except privately at a residence (\$250 infraction).
- Possess or use cannabis on the grounds of a school, day care or youth center while children are present (\$100 fine).
- Manufacture concentrated cannabis with a volatile solvent (except for state-licensed manufacturers).
- Consume cannabis or possess an “open container” of cannabis while driving or riding as a passenger in any motor vehicle, boat, or airplane (\$250 fine).  
*Exceptions: Consumption by passengers may be permitted in commercial vehicles specifically licensed for such purposes without children present. Qualified Prop 215 patients carrying an ID card or recommendation may possess cannabis in a container that is closed or resealed [VC 23222].*

It is also unlawful to use cannabis while in a car under Vehicle Code 23220 and 23221 even if you are a passenger. This is also true for cannabis edibles.

### **Other Restrictions [HSC 11362.45]**

AUMA does not repeal, affect or preempt:

- The ability of landlords and other private parties from prohibiting or restricting use of cannabis on their privately owned property;
  - The rights of employers to maintain a drug- and alcohol-free workplace, or to have policies forbidding use of cannabis by employees.
- A new Cal NORML-sponsored law (AB 2188) will bar most employers from job discrimination based on a positive test for inactive THC metabolites (such as urine tests) once it goes into effect on Jan. 1, 2024.*

### **Criminal Penalties for Cannabis Offenses**

(HSC 11357-11362.9)

In general, AUMA exempts juveniles under 18 from criminal fines and imprisonment for cannabis offenses. Instead, they are sentenced to community service, drug education or counseling. Underage possession of one ounce or less by persons 18-21 is a \$100 infraction.

Most offenses for adults 18 and over are punished either as non-arrestable infractions subject to a fine, or as criminal misdemeanors. Illegal possession of more than one ounce (or 8 grams of concentrates) is a misdemeanor.

Underage cultivation of six plants or less by persons 18-21 is a \$100 infraction. For adults, illegal cultivation, harvesting, drying, or processing of more than six plants is a misdemeanor, unless felony enhancements for prior convictions or environmental crimes apply. Possession with intent to sell and other crimes are also misdemeanors, with possible enhancements applicable.

Employing a minor in cannabis sales or distribution, and selling or furnishing cannabis to a minor are felonies punishable by prison sentences of three years or more.

### **Driving Under the Influence**

It is unlawful to drive while under the influence of marijuana or alcohol or any other drug by Vehicle Code 23152. “Under the influence” is not explicitly defined in the statute, but is interpreted to imply some degree of impairment. For evidence of impairment, officers may administer a field sobriety test. Arrestees may also be required to submit to a blood or urine test under Vehicle Code 23612 or else forfeit their licenses.

Since marijuana is detectable for much longer periods in urine than in blood (several days vs. several hours), a positive urine test constitutes much weaker proof of recent use and impairment than a positive blood test.

In some jurisdictions, police are using oral swab tests on motorists. Under current law, police cannot compel you to take a swab test like they can a blood or urine test. Oral swab tests can detect marijuana for a couple of hours after occasional use or up to 36 hours in chronic users.

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