



## Cannabis in Arizona

Explore Arizona's cannabis regulations, including adult recreational use and medical marijuana laws. Learn about possession limits, qualifying conditions, restricted locations, and consumption guidelines.

Reach out to Nova Dispensary if you need any help understanding the state's cannabis landscape.



# Table of Contents

1	Adult Cannabis Use	Page 4
2	Medical Cannabis Program	Page 4
3	Debilitating Medical Conditions	Page 5
4	Legal Age of Use	Page 5
5	Possession	Page 6
6	Consumption	Page 6
7	Purchase	Page 7
8	Protections	Page 8
9	Restrictions	Page 9

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Welcome to Arizona's world of cannabis! Proposition 207, the Smart and Safe Act passed in November 2020, legalized adult recreational use. Adults aged 21 and above can possess, purchase, transport, or process up to 1 ounce of marijuana or 5 grams of concentrate.

For medical use, the Arizona Medical Marijuana Act, passed in November 2010, allows qualifying patients to access marijuana. Conditions such as cancer, glaucoma, HIV/AIDS, hepatitis C, Crohn's disease, and more qualify for the program.

Discover the possibilities that cannabis can offer in Arizona. Whether you seek relaxation, pain relief, or a natural remedy, our state's laws ensure safe and responsible use.

Nova can help you embrace the freedom and explore the benefits of cannabis in your life.



# Cannabis in Arizona

## Adult Cannabis Use



Proposition 207, the Smart and Safe Act, passed in November 2020 and legalized adult recreational use. This law allows adults over the age of 21 to possess, purchase, transport, or process 1 ounce or less of marijuana or 5 grams or less of marijuana concentrate.

## Medical Cannabis Program

The Arizona Medical Marijuana Act passed in November 2010. This law allows the medical use of marijuana by a qualifying patient. A qualifying patient as defined by Arizona law is “a person who has been diagnosed by a physician as having a debilitating medical condition.”



# Cannabis in Arizona

## Debilitating Medical Conditions

As defined by Arizona law, the following conditions qualify for the medical cannabis program:

Cancer, glaucoma, positive status for human immunodeficiency virus, acquired immune deficiency syndrome, hepatitis C, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Crohn's disease or agitation of Alzheimer's disease or the treatment of these conditions.

A chronic or debilitating disease or medical condition or its treatment that produces one or more of the following:

1. Cachexia or wasting syndrome.
2. Severe and chronic pain.
3. Severe nausea.
4. Seizures, including those characteristics of epilepsy.
5. Severe and persistent muscle spasms, including those characteristics of multiple sclerosis.



## Legal Age of Use

Adult recreational use must be 21 years old. Medical use is 18 years old. Medical use under 18 must have custodial parent or legal guardian designated as their caregiver.

# Cannabis in Arizona

## Possession

Adult recreational users may possess or transport one ounce or less of cannabis. No more than five grams of cannabis may be in the form of a concentrate.

Medical cannabis patients may possess 2.5 ounces of cannabis which includes dried flower or concentrates.

Designated caregivers may possess up to 2.5 ounces of cannabis for each qualifying patient (maximum is five patients).

Regardless of the above status, cannabis (medical or adult use) cannot be legally possessed in the following locations: school bus, on the grounds of a preschool, primary school, high school, or correctional facility.

## Consumption

Cannabis cannot be smoked or vaped in public places or on public transportation.



# Cannabis in Arizona

## Purchase

Adult recreational use can purchase one ounce of cannabis. Not more than 5 grams can be in concentrate form.

Medical use can purchase 2.5 ounces of usable cannabis which is defined as dried flower, mixtures or any other preparations made from 2.5 ounces of dried flower.

Designated caregivers can purchase 2.5 ounces of usable cannabis, or any other preparations made from 2.5 ounces of dried flower per qualifying patient.



# Cannabis in Arizona

## Protections

### Driving or actual physical control while under the influence.

Notwithstanding any other law, a person with metabolites or components of marijuana in the person's body is guilty of violating section 28-1381, subsection A, paragraph 3 only if the person is also impaired to the slightest degree.

Notwithstanding any other law, the odor of marijuana or burnt marijuana does not by itself constitute reasonable articulable suspicion of a crime. This subsection does not apply when a law enforcement officer is investigating whether a person has violated section 28-1381.

A school or landlord cannot refuse to enroll or lease to a qualifying patient unless failing to do so would cause the school or landlord to lose benefits under federal law.

An employer cannot discriminate against a qualifying patient in hiring, terminating, or imposing employment conditions unless failing to do so would cause the employer to lose benefits under federal law.

An employer cannot penalize a qualifying patient for a positive drug test for marijuana, unless the patient used, possessed, or was impaired by marijuana on the employment premises or during hours of employment.

You may transfer one ounce or less of marijuana, of which not more than five grams may be in concentrate form, to an individual who is at least 21 years of age so long as the transfer is without remuneration and is not advertised or publicly promoted.





# Cannabis in Arizona

## Restrictions

The Arizona Medical Marijuana Act does not authorize a person to undertake any task under the influence of marijuana that constitutes negligence or professional malpractice, authorize possessing or using medical marijuana on a school bus, on the grounds of a preschool, primary school, or high school, or in a correctional facility.

The Arizona Medical Marijuana Act does not authorize smoking marijuana on public transportation or in a public place.

The Arizona Medical Marijuana Act does not require a government medical assistance program or private health insurer to reimburse costs associated with the medical use of marijuana.

In conclusion, Arizona's cannabis regulations offer a comprehensive framework for both adult recreational use and medical marijuana. With clear possession limits and purchasing guidelines, individuals can enjoy up to one ounce of cannabis for recreational use and 2.5 ounces of usable cannabis for medical purposes. Designated caregivers also have the ability to purchase the same amount per qualifying patient. Important protections are in place, including limitations on driving under the influence and protections against discrimination by schools and employers.

It's crucial to note that certain restrictions exist, such as the prohibition of marijuana use in specific locations and the lack of reimbursement by government medical assistance programs or private health insurers.

Stay informed and navigate Arizona's cannabis landscape responsibly with these regulations in mind.

While the information provided in this content aims to be accurate and up-to-date, it is essential to conduct your own research and refer to the official website of the Arizona Department of Health Services (DHS) for any changes or updates to the cannabis regulations. Laws and regulations can evolve over time, and it is prudent to ensure you have the most current and reliable information directly from the authoritative source. The Arizona DHS website will provide the most accurate and comprehensive details regarding cannabis laws, guidelines, and any recent modifications. Always stay informed and consult official sources for the latest information on cannabis regulations in Arizona.

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