

2025 Legislative Changes to the Medical Marijuana Program

Changes Effective August 1, 2025

House Bill 1203

House Bill No. 1203 allows for a cannabinoid edible product to be available in the program.

- The cannabinoid edible product must be a soft or hard lozenge in a geometric square shape.
- The maximum amount of THC (tetrahydrocannabinol) in a single serving of a cannabinoid edible product will be 5 mg (milligrams).
- The maximum amount of THC in a package containing a cannabinoid edible product will be 50 mg.
- The maximum daily purchase amount of cannabinoid edible products will be 310 mg of THC.
- The possession limit for cannabinoid edible products will be 500 mg of THC.
- The Department of Health and Human Services (Department) must approve a manufacturing facility to manufacture a cannabinoid edible product.
- The Department must approve a dispensary to possess, market, or sell a cannabinoid edible product.
- The Department must adopt rules to regulate the form, manufacturing, packaging, labeling, and marketing of a cannabinoid edible product.

NOTE: Manufacturing facilities will be allowed to start processing a cannabinoid edible product to take to market on August 1. Thus, a cannabinoid edible product may not be available at a dispensary until late August/early September.

House Bill No. 1203 also modifies the bona fide provider-patient relationship definition. The definition will no longer require an in-person medical evaluation (thus, allowing a telehealth visit on the first visit).

Senate Bill 2293

Senate Bill No. 2293 modifies state law in three areas:

1. The maximum container size for a cannabinoid concentrate will be one gram.
2. The minimum age for designated caregivers will be 21 years of age.
3. The Department will be able to use alternative documents in the qualifying patient application process when an applicant is unable to obtain a current North Dakota identification due to their medical condition.

Senate Bill 2294

Senate Bill No. 2294 modifies the following areas in state law:

- Allows for a cannabinoid edible product to be available in the program (the same provisions related to shape, milligrams of THC, possession, and purchasing in House Bill No. 1203 are included in Senate Bill No. 2294).
- The qualifying patient's medical marijuana card expiration date will change from one year to two years. Health care providers will no longer be able to limit the length of a written certification, thus qualifying patient cards will have a two-year expiration. Due to the change in expiration date, the qualifying application fee will change from \$25 to \$40.

All changes to state law are not effective until August 1.

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- The bona fide provider-patient relationship definition will be changed as the requirement for an in-person medical evaluation will be removed (thus, allowing a telehealth visit on the first visit).
- Nonresidents will be able to obtain a North Dakota medical marijuana card with an expiration date of 60 days.
- The Department will be able to provide information to a third party upon a written request from a manufacturing facility or dispensary.

Senate Bill 2308

Senate Bill No. 2308 will eliminate the Medical Marijuana Advisory Board as well as the annual report requirements for the program.

All changes to state law are not effective until August 1.