

Cannabis-Related Legislation Introduced in the 114th Congress

Rohrabacher-Farr Medical Marijuana Rider

- Language (in place since FY 2015) included in the CR that would prohibit the Department of Justice (DOJ) from using federal resources to prosecute individuals or businesses acting in compliance with state medical marijuana laws.

Respect State Marijuana Laws Act (HR 975)

- Would protect marijuana users and businesses (medicinal and recreational) from federal criminal penalties, as long as they are in compliance with state law.

Small Business Tax Equity Act (S 777; HR 1810)

- Amends the tax code to allow state-legal cannabis businesses to take normal business-related tax credits and deductions.

Responsibly Addressing the Marijuana Policy Gap Act (S 780; HR 1824)

- Comprehensive bill that covers a broad range of issues at the federal level.
- Would eliminate federal criminal penalties and civil asset forfeiture for those in compliance with state law.
- Improves access to banking services, bankruptcy protections, and medical research.
- Creates an expungement process to clear people who have previously been prosecuted by federal authorities for possessing less than an ounce of marijuana or any state-legal activity.

Marijuana Revenue and Regulation Act (S 776; HR 1823)

- Imposes a federal excise tax on marijuana products and regulates cannabis in a manner similar to alcohol. In doing so, the bill would require producers, importers, and wholesalers to obtain a permit from the Treasury Department.

Regulate Marijuana Like Alcohol Act (HR 1841)

- Removes marijuana from *all* schedules under the *Controlled Substances Act (CSA)*
- Prohibits the sale or distribution of marijuana in states where it is illegal.
- Seeks to regulate marijuana in a manner similar to alcohol and would require producers, importers, and wholesalers to obtain a permit from the Treasury Department.
- Shifts oversight authority away from the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) and places it under the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives.

States' Medical Marijuana Property Rights Protection Act (HR 331)

- Prohibits real property seizure due to medical marijuana-related conduct that is authorized under state law.

Legitimate Use of Medicinal Marijuana Act (HR 714)

- Reclassifies marijuana from Schedule I of the CSA to Schedule II and would prohibit the federal government from preventing the prescription, possession, delivery, and distribution of medicinal marijuana, as long as it is in compliance with state law.

Compassionate Access Act (HR 715)

- Directs the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to submit to DEA a recommendation to reclassify marijuana from Schedule I to another controlled substance schedule.
- DEA would be required to issue a final rule after considering the HHS recommendation.
- Excludes cannabidiol (CBD) from the definition of marijuana and removes it from the CSA.

Ending Federal Marijuana Prohibition Act (HR 1227)

- Removes marijuana from the CSA
- Transporting marijuana into states where it is not legal would remain a federal crime.

To provide for the rescheduling of marijuana into schedule III of the CSA (HR 2020)

- Reclassifies marijuana from Schedule I of the CSA to Schedule III.

Veterans Equal Access Act (HR 1820)

- Directs the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to authorize health care providers to provide veterans with recommendations and opinions regarding participation in their state's marijuana programs.

Therapeutic Hemp Medical Access Act of 2017 (S 1008)

- Amends the CSA to exclude cannabidiol and cannabidiol-rich plants from the definition of marijuana.

Charlotte's Web Medical Access Act of 2017 (HR 2273)

- Amends the CSA to exclude cannabidiol and cannabidiol-rich plants from the definition of marijuana.
- Expires three years after the date of enactment.

Secure and Fair Enforcement Banking Act of 2017

- Seeks to provide marijuana-related businesses with legal access to banking.