# April 18, 2017 Special Meeting Board of Supervisors

# Opportunity for the Public to Address the Board

#### 4/18/17

Mono County Supervisors and Town of Mammoth Lakes Council

Mammoth Voices Governance Committee is an ad hoc citizen group which has been researching best practices of well-run cities and various forms of municipal governments. While we expect to come forward later this year with our findings, we felt that it was appropriate to share two relevant findings today.

WalletHub published an article "2016's Best Run Cities in America" that we have used as an informative document This article also included an Ask the Experts section. Two of the questions posed were:

- What are the most important issues facing U.S. cities today?
- Why are some cities better run than others?

While there were a wide range to the answers of these questions, the experts frequently mentioned *financial resources* and *communication*.

The article suggests that we all need to rethink and reengineer our government structures in this era of reduced federal and state revenues and smaller public sector workforce. How will you prioritize high citizen expectations in an era of fewer resources and be accountable for delivering those priorities?

Another key practice of well-run cities was that they communicated effectively with their staff and constituents. Are you reporting your affairs and key action items in a timely, comprehensive, transparent and accurate way?

We bring this up now, because it might be helpful for the County and Town to give these two issues extra attention while preparing their priorities, budgets and work programs for the next fiscal year.

Mammoth Voices Governance Committee (Madeleine "Mickey" Brown, Lyndia Salcido, Danna Stroud, Kathleen Taylor and Joyce Turner)

# April 18, 2017 Special Meeting Board of Supervisors

# Item #2a – Weather Briefing

**Chris Smallcomb - NOAA** 

It's April. So We're Done with Winter, Right? Spring Flood and Summer Fire Seasons Briefing

> chris.smallcomb@noaa.gov edan.weishahn@noaa.gov April 18 2017

## Eastern Sierra Sunrise Ahead of the Storm

Bishop, CA this morning



# **Key Points Up Front**

- Winter 2016-17 was exceptional by just about any metric. RELENTLESS. Once in a career? Physical and emotional strains on responders, forecasters.
- No clear signals on spring, summer weather. So we take existing conditions + 4 week weather forecasts to project most likely scenarios for flooding, fires.



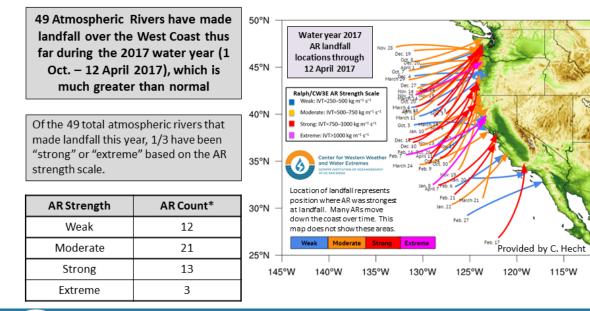
# **Key Points Up Front**

- Snowmelt flooding remains certain this spring into summer. Severity depends on weather, especially May-June. Heat waves, heavy rains from AR or cutoff lows are the triggers to major flooding but predictability limited.
- Summer fire season probably delayed. Big grass crop in lower elevations - active season once cured (when?). Larger vegetation benefits from increased fuel moisture. Drought stresses, tree mortality still an issue in timber. Air quality.



#### The Record Breaking Water Year 2017

A major contributor to the anomalous precipitation over California has been the numerous landfalls of atmospheric rivers over the U.S. West Coast



# Swarm of Atmospheric Rivers



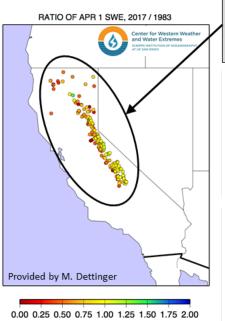
Center for Western Weather and Water Extremes

SCRIPPS INSTITUTION OF OCEANOGRAPHY AT UC SAN DIEGO By F.M. Ralph, D. Pierce, C. Hecht, M. Dettinger, D. Cayan

Experimental



#### The Record Breaking Water Year 2017



fraction



Center for Western Weather and Water Extremes

CRIPPS INSTITUTION OF OCEANOGRAPHY

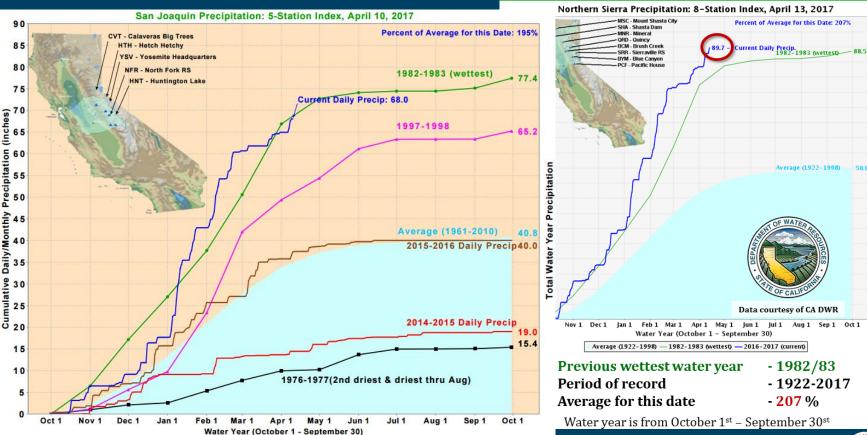
While precipitation totals for water year 2017 will most likely surpass 1983 at the Northern Sierra 8-Station Index, snowpack at many CA DWR snowcourses in the Sierras and Trinity Alps is lower when compared to 1983

By F.M. Ralph, D. Pierce, C. Hecht, M. Dettinger, D. Cayan

Snow Records -Elevation Matters

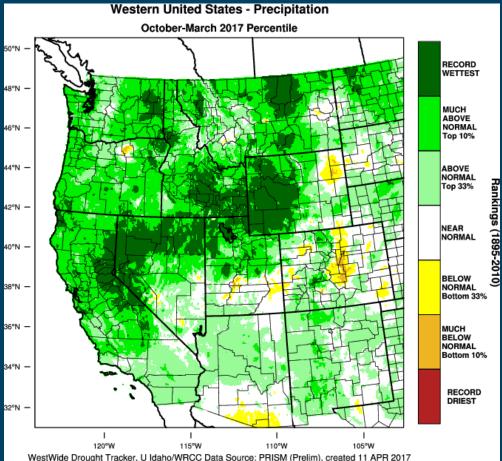
### 2016-17 is the "New 1982-83"

#### **Record Broken!** Wettest Water Year on Record for the Northern Sierra since 1922



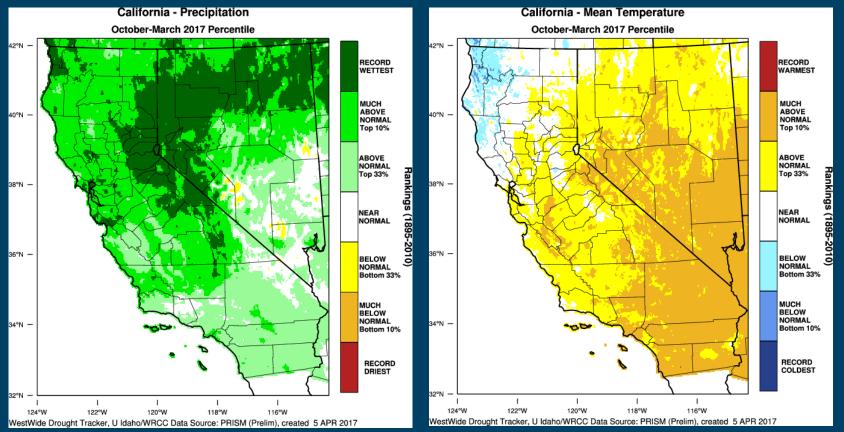


#### Winter 2016-17: the I-80 Atmospheric River Alley



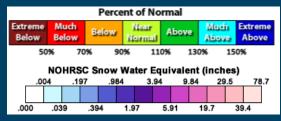


#### Winter 2016-17: the I-80 Atmospheric River Alley





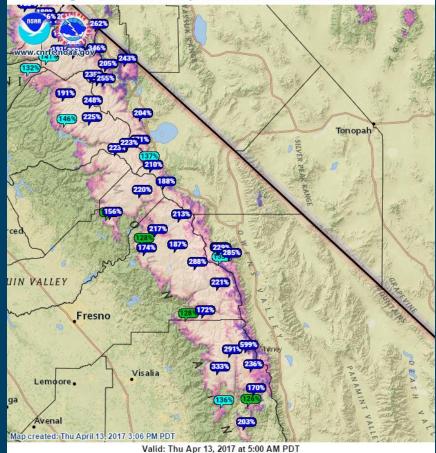
### **Snowpack Status**



#### **RARE SCENARIO**

- Decades since we've seen this kind of snow
- 1983, 1969 are the closest analogs – nearing or breaking those records
- Analogs make some educated projections on
   spring impacts

#### Snow Water Equivalent % of Normal Image: Snow Water Equivalent from NOAA's NOHRSC





## **East Side Predictability - Challenges**





- Official certified NWS temperature, snow, rain data in Mammoth Lakes since 1993.
- At Welcome Center currently. Staffing limitations have really impacted observations this winter.
- Relocation? 1 mile, ±500 feet.
- Impacts long term climate record of the region, disaster declaration applications

## Mammoth Lakes Official Observation



## **Best & Worst Case Scenarios for Flooding**

- Best Case Gradual spring warm-up, methodical snow melt from low to high elevations, with no major storms nor heatwaves.
   Persistent high flows, minor flooding at times.
- Worst Case Hang onto snowpack longer due to cool spring.
  Rivers peak to major flood for days-weeks due to trigger events:
  - 1) spring storms with heavy rain from either AR or slow moving cutoff low (flash flooding) <u>or</u>
  - 2) heatwaves rapidly melting snow in late spring (slower, prolonged flooding).
    Reno National Weather Service Forecasting for the Sierra and western Nevada since 1905

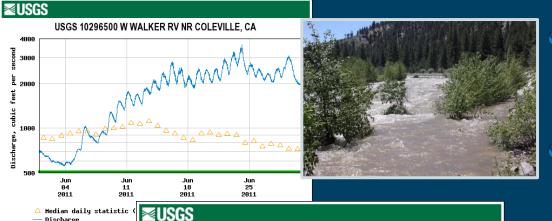


## **Predictability: So When Will We Know?**

- Spring, summer weather : Good luck no favored outcome
- Heat waves : 5-10 days
- Atmospheric rivers : 5-8 days
- River flood forecasts : start 5 days out \*internal NWS simulations to 10 days
- Spring heavy rains from "cutoff lows" : 1-3 days
- Thunderstorm flash flood scenarios: 1-3 days \*broad regional heads up



### What is Different About Snowmelt Flooding?



USGS 10296500 W WALKER RV NR COLEVILLE. CA 300 second 2000 feet cubic Discharge, 1000 00:00 12:00 00:00 12:00 00:00 12:00 00:00 .lun 16 .lun 16 .lun 17 lun 17. Jun 18 Jun 18 Jun 19 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011 2011

> △ Median daily statistic (90 years) — Period of approved data — Discharge

- **Triggered** by sudden warming temperatures and/or heavy rainfall events.
- Creeping hazard which occurs over much longer time scales, days-weeks-even months
- Sleeper issue is often peak flows occur at night due to time lag from mountains-valleys. Harder to see by drivers; catches residents, campers off-guard.



### Situational Awareness - When Should I Freakout?

Chris & Tim's Rough Sketch on Timing the Highest Risks of Snowmelt Flooding

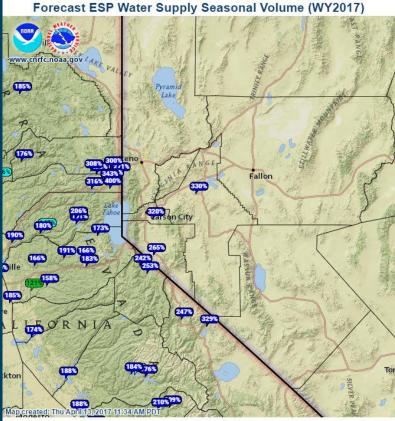
	April	Мау	June	July	August
Walker River Basin		river ba major impacts l			
Carson River Basin			cern - esp Carson eam of Lahontan		
Truckee River Basin			ood risk storm occurs		
Tahoe Basin Creeks/Streams					
NE California Basins					
E Sierra Creeks/Streams		big time snowpack, lots of streams, many unknowns			
Lower Humboldt River Basin	slow moving snowmelt flooding				
Does This Mean? No worries	Low level of	f freakoutness Mod	derate freakoutness	High freakoutness	End of this

Reno National Weather Service Forecasting for the Sierra and western Nevada since 1905



What I

#### **April-July Runoff Projections - NOAA**



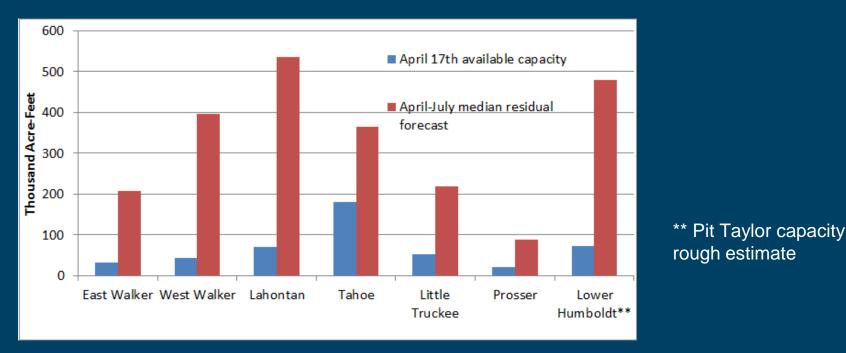


We don't have specific flood forecasts more than 5-10 days out, so we rely on analogs of past years with similar snowpack conditions. 1982-83 for example.

Exact flood hazard will depend heavily on spring temperatures and precipitation. But plan for flooding.



### **Reservoir Space vs What's Coming...**

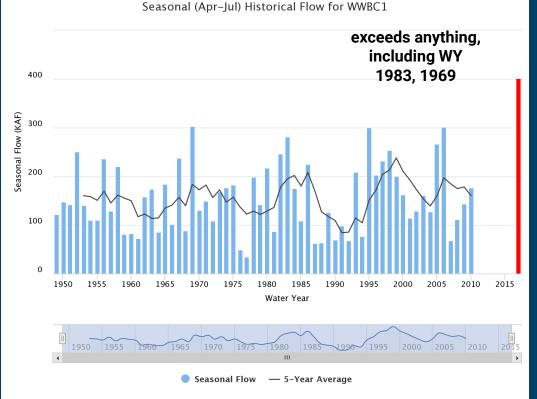


**Reservoirs -** will help reduce flooding downstream, but due to expected runoff volume and reservoir capacities, they will not eliminate downstream flood risk.



#### **April - July Forecasts - West Walker River**

Flood Risk: Very High Likely Timeframe: May-July **Notable Prone Areas:** Walker Canyon, Antelope Valley, Smith Valley, downstream near Yerington, Mason Valley





#### **April -July Forecasts - East Walker River**

Flood Risk: Very High Likely Timeframe: May-July Notable Prone Areas: CA-182 in Mono, E Walker Rd , downstream near Yerington, Mason Valley

on par with WY 1969 200 Seasonal Flow (KAF) 150 100 50 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 1960 1965 1970 1975 2010 2015 Water Year Seasonal Flow - 5-Year Average

Seasonal (Apr-Jul) Historical Flow for BPRC1



#### **Snowmelt Forecasts - Eastern Sierra Basins**

#### 2017 EASTERN SIERRA RUNOFF FORECAST May 1, 2017

#### APRIL THROUGH SEPTEMBER RUNOFF

		ROBABLE	REASONABLE MAXIMUM	REASONABLE MINIMUM	LONG-TERM MEAN (1966 - 2015)		
	(Acre-feet)	(% of Avg.)	(% of Avg.)	(% of Avg.)	(Acre-feet)		
MONO BASIN:	211,200	210%	218%	201%	100,782		
OWENS RIVER BASIN:	643,000	216%	227%	205%	298,151		

Source - LADWP, Paul Scantlin Exceeds 1983 melt volume by ~10% **Flood Risk:** High

- Likely Timeframe: May-July
- Notable Prone Areas: just about any snow-fed creek or river
  - Issues: cold, fast water; increased water rescue incidents into summer; flooded campgrounds and rec areas; snow covered trails = people lost



## **Rareified Scenario – (Un)known Unknowns??**



Standing water – mosquito, bug problems? Public health. Wet ground – trees falling easily, erosion along roads common More SAR? – lost hikers, cold water Big landslides? – Slide Mountain occurred in spring 1983 Stuff we can't anticipate



### **Situational Awareness - When Should I Freakout?**

Chris, Alex, and Edan's Rough Sketch on Timing the Highest Risks of Critical Fire Conditions

		Мау	June	July	August		September		October
Sierra Front				quick transition, mid to late	primarily	/ grasses	primarily gra	asses	
Great Basin				quick transition, mid to late	primarily	/ grasses	primarily gra	asses	
Eastern Sierra			lowest elevation grasses maybe	primarily grasses, lower elevations		grasses, evations	primarily gra lower eleva		
Tahoe Basin				snow free areas					
NE California, NW Nevad	a			quick transition					
What Does This Mean? Integrates impacts and confidence	No v	worries	Low level of freakoutness	Moderate freakoutness		High freakoutness			End of this



REASONS TO BE A WEATHER-READY NATION AMBASSADOR AT NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE RENO, NEVADA



Weather in the Sierra and western Nevada can be extreme! Useful safety information will keep you safe when disaster strikes!



Building a Weather-Ready Nation will help us to inspire others to be better informed and prepared.



Platform to Speak Up - Engaging with National Weather Service personnel on collaboration and outreach opportunities will also lead to better forecasts.



Community Influence - Sharing success stories of preparedness with the Reno and Sierra areas to inform and empower them to make pre-event decisions.

# Weather **Ready Nation** Ambassador

No. You don't get a special passport or diplomatic immunity.



# April 18, 2017 Special Meeting Board of Supervisors

# Item #2b – Cannabis Workshop

# **Paul Smith - RCRC**



#### Paul A. Smith

# 2017 CANNABIS LICENSING & REGULATORY UPDATE

MONO COUNTY



# The Ogden Memo

Issued by the U.S Department of Justice, Obama Administration, October 19, 2009

 "As a general matter, pursuit of these priorities [prosecuting illegal drug traffickers] should not focus federal resources in your States on individuals whose actions are in clear and unambiguous compliance with existing state laws providing for the medical use of marijuana."



# The Cole Memo

Issued by the U.S Department of Justice, Obama Administration, August 29, 2013

Prompted by passage of Amendment 64 in Colorado and Initiative 205 in Washington

U.S. Department of Justice goals in order to receive low-priority status in federal marijuana enforcement:

- 1) Preventing the distribution of marijuana to minors;
- 2) Preventing revenue from the sale of marijuana from going to criminal enterprises, gangs, and cartels;
- 3) Preventing the diversion of marijuana from states where it is legal under state law in some form to other states;
- Preventing state-authorized marijuana activity from being used as a cover or pretext for the trafficking of other illegal drugs or other illegal activity;



#### Continued...

# The Cole Memo

- Preventing violence and the use of firearms in the cultivation and distribution of marijuana;
- Preventing drugged driving and the exacerbation of other adverse public health consequences associated with marijuana use;
- Preventing the growing of marijuana on public lands and the attendant public safety and environmental dangers posed by marijuana production on public lands; and,
- Preventing marijuana possession or use on federal property.



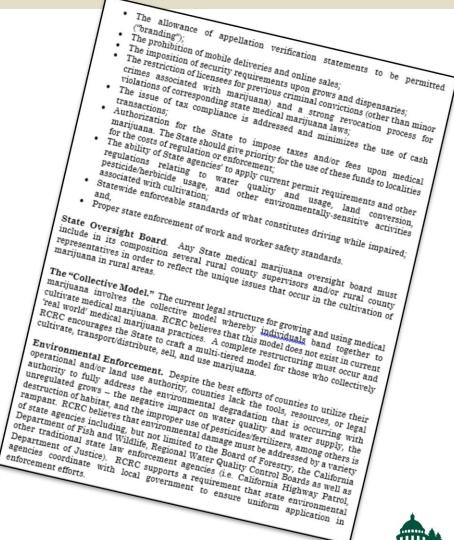
# There is a New Sheriff in Town

- President Trump's position?
- Attorney General Jeff Session's position?
  - All indications that the Trump Administration will continue current federal policy with respect to "medical" cannabis.
  - Unclear on how federal enforcement would/could occur in states that have sanctioned "adult-use" cannabis



#### RCRC's Adopted Policy Principles for Medical Cannabis

RCRC 2015-16 POLICY PRINCIPLES MEDICAL MARIJUANA CULTIVATION Local preemption. Many RCRC member counties have enacted cultivation ordinances to address issues surrounding medical marituana groups to the second termine of termine **Local Preemption.** Many RCRC member counties have enacted cultivation ordinances to address surrounding medical marijuana grows. While each ordinance varies most address the size acale and conditions whereby erous can ordinances to address issues surrounding medical marijuana grows. While each ordinance varies, most address the size, scale, and conditions whereby grows can occur. Enforcement is conducted primarily by code enforcement officers with ordinance varies, most address the size, scale, and conditions whereby grows can occur. Enforcement is conducted primarily by code enforcement officers with accommanying law enforcement. The courte have unhald counties authority to enact occur. Enforcement is conducted primarily by code enforcement officers with accompanying law enforcement. The courts have upheld counties authority to enact these ordinances, noting that Proposition 215 and subsequent medical marinan accompanying law enforcement. The courts have upheld counties' authority to enact these ordinances, noting that Proposition 215 and subsequent medical marijuana legislation are not commented and do not preclude local land use authority these ordinances, noting that Proposition 215 and subsequent medical mariju legislation are not comprehensive and do not preclude local land use authority. RCRC opposes efforts in the Legislature or through the Statewide initiative process to weaken or eliminate the ability of counties to set regulatory standards associated RCRC opposes efforts in the Legislature or through the statewide initiative process to weaken or eliminate the ability of counties to set regulatory standards associated with a countrie land use authomic Regulatory standards afforded countries must to weaken or eliminate the ability of counties to set regulatory standards associated with a county's land use authority. Regulatory standards afforded counties must include: The ability to regulate including banning grows and/or dispensaries; The ability to regulate including banning grows and/or dispensaries; The ability to regulate including banning grows and/or dispensaries; The ability to impose stricter local standards than what is afforded in State law/regulation/nermit law/regulation/permit; Assurance that no new "rights" are enshrined in law as the State permits medical marinana activities: medical manjuana activities; The preservation of local enforcement tools (e.g. nuisance abatement); The shilter to have noticies partmenting the use of marinana he employed The preservation of local enforcement tools (e.g. nuisance abatement); The ability to have policies restricting the use of marijuana by employees, to address locitimate employer concerns such as the Federal Drug Free include: t ne autity to nave policies restricting the use of marijuana by employ address legitimate employer concerns such as the Federal Drug Free Workshare Act: ٠ Workplace ACL, Explicit provisions of law, in the absence of comprehensive State standards, which movide the shilty of counties to impose nee, retail transportation ٠ EXPLICIT provisions of law, in the absence of comprehensive state standard which provide the ability of counties to impose pre-retail transportation standards: and ٠ standards; and, The power to tax and/or exact fees associated with local medical marijuana activities . State Regulatory Program. RCRC supports a State regulatory 50heme, consistent with the local control principles outlined above for medical marinana provided an ٠ State Regulatory Program. RCRC supports a State regulatory scheme, consistent with the local control principles outlined above for medical marijuana provided an empowered state agency veryines; npowered state agency requires: Licenses to grow, transport, distribute and sell medical marijuana products; As a condition of issuing a state license Assonation of a local invisition of Licenses to grow, transport, distribute and sell medical marijuana products;
 As a condition of issuing a state license, demonstration of a local jurisdictions approval - via certified comises of documents - to operate within the local approval - via certified comises of documents - to operate within the local supervises of documents - to operate within the local supervises of documents - to operate within the local supervises of documents - to operate within the local supervises of documents - to operate within the local supervises of documents - to operate within the local supervises of documents - to operate within the local supervises of documents - to operate within the local supervises of the local supervises of documents - to operate within the local supervises of documents - to operate within the local supervises of documents - to operate within the local supervises of documents - to operate within the local supervises of documents - to operate within the local supervises of the local supervises of documents - to operate within the local supervises of documents - to operate within the local supervises of documents - to operate within the local supervises of documents - to operate within the local supervises of documents - to operate within the local supervises of documents - to operate within the local supervises of documents - to operate within the local supervises of documents - to operate within the local supervises of documents - to operate within the local supervises of documents - to operate within the local supervises of documents - to operate within the local supervises of documents - to operate within the local supervises of documents - to operate within the local supervises of documents - to operate within the local supervises of documents - to operate within the local supervises of documents - to operate within the local supervises of documents - to operate within the local supervises of documents - to operate within the local supervises of documents - to operate with As a condition of issuing a state license, demonstration of a local jurisdiction's approval – via certified copies of documents - to operate within the local jurisdiction's horders: jurisdiction's borders; The establishment of uniform standards for the potency of medical marijuana empowered state agency requires. products; Proper labeling of medical marijuana products and other products used for cultivation in accordance with uniform notency standards; cultivation in accordance with uniform potency standards; Maximum standards in the potency of medical marijuana products; Promer labeling of THC levels and other numburge used for entrineering Maximum standards in the potency of medical marijuana products; Proper labeling of THC levels and other products used for cultivation; ٠ .





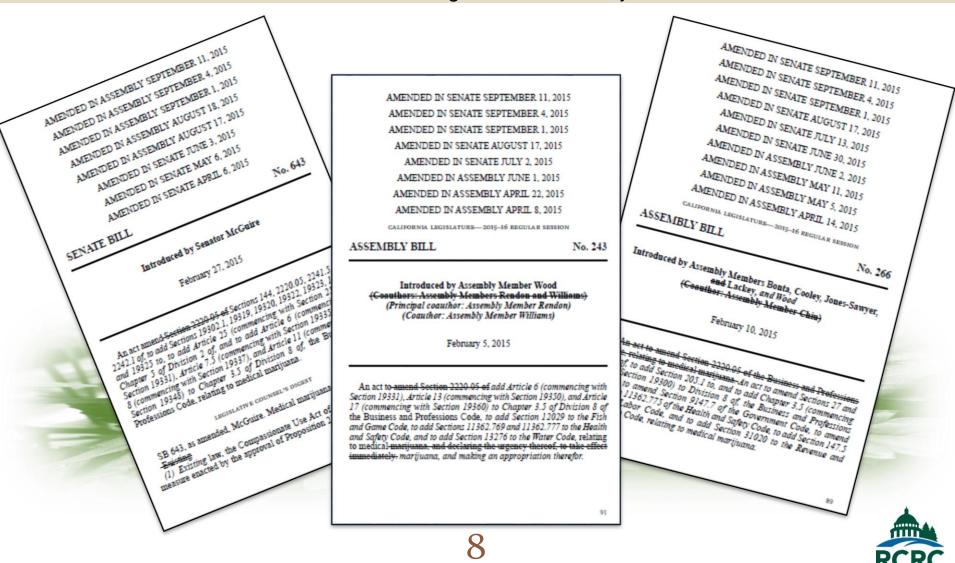
Principles for Any Licensing/Regulatory Structure

- Preserving local control
- Explicit county taxing authority
- Ending the collective model
- Addressing environmental impacts



## 2015 Medical Cannabis Legislative Package

Medical Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act



## Key Aspects of the Medical Cannabis Package

# Local Control– Key Clauses

- Business & Professions Code 19315 (a)
- Business & Professions Code 19316 (a)
- Business & Professions Code 19316 (c)
- Health & Safety Code 11362.777 (b) (3)



- Explicit and broad county taxing authority
  - Referenced in Business & Professions Code 19348
- County authority to tax deliveries
  - Referenced in Business & Professions Code 19340 (c)
- Local fee and tax authority
  - Referenced in Business & Professions Code 19320 (d) & 19350



Ending the Collective Model – Strict Licensing Scheme

 Licensing authorities administering this chapter may issue state licenses only to qualified applicants engaging in commercial cannabis activity pursuant to this chapter. Upon the date of implementation of regulations by the licensing authority, no person shall engage in commercial cannabis activity without possessing both a state license and a local permit, license, or other authorization. A licensee shall not commence activity under the authority of a state license until the applicant has obtained, in addition to the state license, a license or permit from the local jurisdiction in which he or she proposes to operate, following the requirements of the applicable local ordinance.

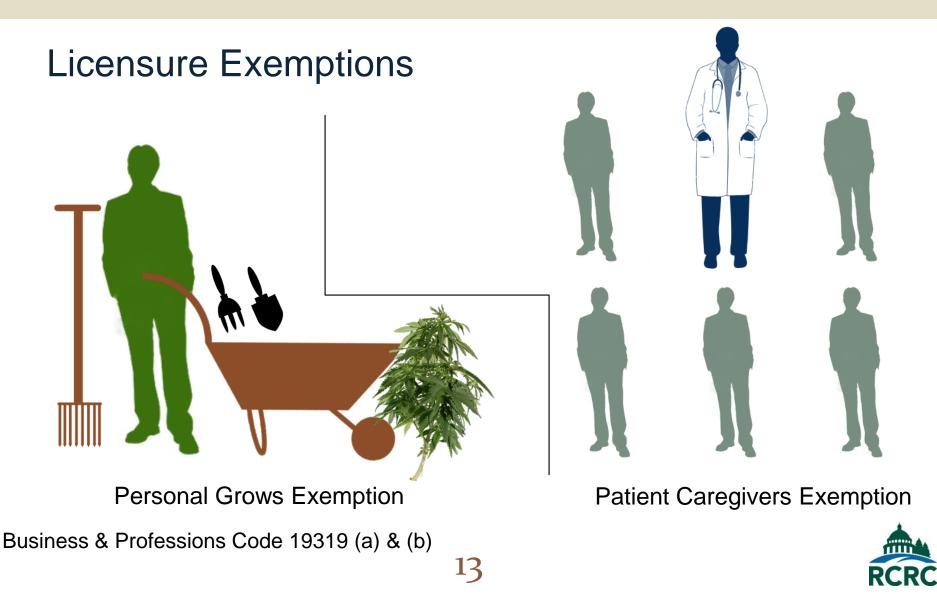
Business & Professions Code 19320 (a)



#### **Environmental Enforcement**

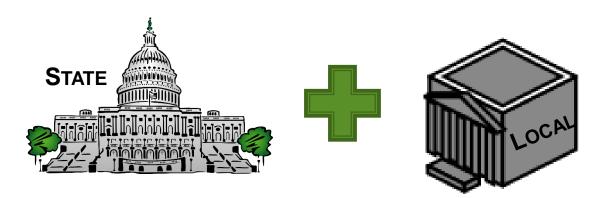
- Establishment of the Medical Cannabis Fines & Penalties Account
- Fine & penalty monies dedicated to state and local environmental enforcement efforts
- Bureau of Cannabis Regulation shall establish a grant program to locals for regulation/enforcement assistance
- Water diversion protections
- Cultivation standards





Dual Licensing Requirement in the Medical Cannabis Regulatory Scheme

# Must have both a state license & local approval to operate



Business & Professions Code 19320 (a)



# Locals Go First for Cultivation Licenses

 Cultivation applicants must first obtain local license/permit before commencing an application for a state cultivation license

Health & Safety Code 11362.777 (b) (1)



### Medical Cannabis State License Categories

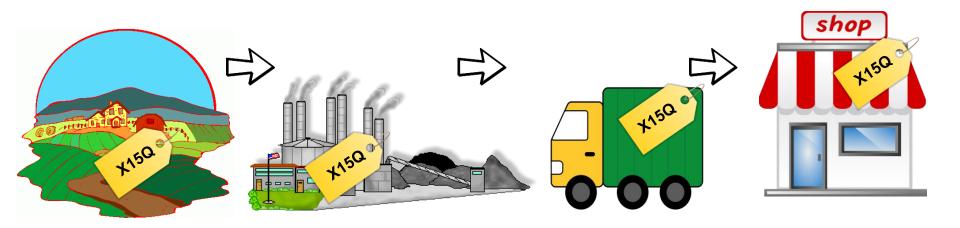
ТҮРЕ	CLASSIFICATION					
Type 1	Cultivation; Specialty outdoor; Max 5,000 sq ft per premise/ 50 mature plants					
Туре 1А	Cultivation; Specialty indoor; Max 5,000 sq ft per premise					
Туре 1В	Cultivation; Specialty mixed-light; Max 5,000 sq ft per premise					
Туре 1С	Cultivation; "Specialty cottage"					
Type 2	Cultivation; Outdoor; 5,001 – 10,000 sq ft per premise					
Type 2A	Cultivation; Indoor; 5,001 – 10,000 sq ft per premise					
Type 2B	Cultivation; Mixed-light; 5,001 – 10,000 sq ft per premise					
Type 3	Cultivation; Outdoor; 10,001 – 1 acre sq ft per premise*					
Type <sub>3</sub> A	Cultivation; Indoor; 10,001 – 1 acre sq ft per premise*					
Type <sub>3</sub> B	Cultivation; Mixed-light; 10,001 – 1 acre sq ft per premise*					
Type 4	Nursery; Can transport live plants					
Type 6	Manufacturer 1; Products using nonvolatile solvents					
Type 7	Manufacturer 2; Products using volatile solvents					
Type 8	Testing Laboratory					
Туре 10	Dispensary; General					
Туре 10А	Dispensary; No more than three retail sites					
Туре 11	Distribution					
Type 12	Transporter					

16

\*CDFA shall have a limit on the number of licenses in this type.



# **Track & Trace Requirement**



- All plants must be tagged with unique identifier
- Data subject to inspection at all times
- Minimize inversion and diversion
- Helpful tool for tax and fee collection



# **Mobile Deliveries**

- The default is that mobile deliveries are allowed
- Can only be prohibited by enactment of local ordinance
- Mobile delivery must originate from a licensed dispensary



18



# Local Role in Enforcement

#### Examine books





### **Coordinated enforcement**



Background Checks/License Restrictions (Criminal Record)

 Prospective licensees must submit to State Department of Justice background

checks



Business & Professions Code 19323



Other Relevant Aspects of the Medical Cannabis Legislative Package

- Employer Restrictions
- Transportation Standards
- Pesticide Standards
- Cross-Ownership Restrictions
- Mandatory Distribution



# **Regional Regulatory Orders**

• Central Valley Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirement

- Adopted October, 2015
- North Coast Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirement
  - Adopted August, 2015





# Key Elements in Regulatory Orders

- Defer to county ordinances
- Impose monitoring & reporting requirements
- Establish regulatory fee schedules
- Fine & penalty scheme for non-compliance
- No county obligations
- Effective immediately upon adoption by each Board



# **State Licensing Agencies**

# Package confers much regulatory authority to licensing agencies:

Department of Consumer Affairs Licenses	Department of Public Health Licenses	Department of Food and Agriculture Licenses
Dispensaries	Manufacturers	Cultivators
Transporters		Nurseries
Distributors		
Testing Laboratories		

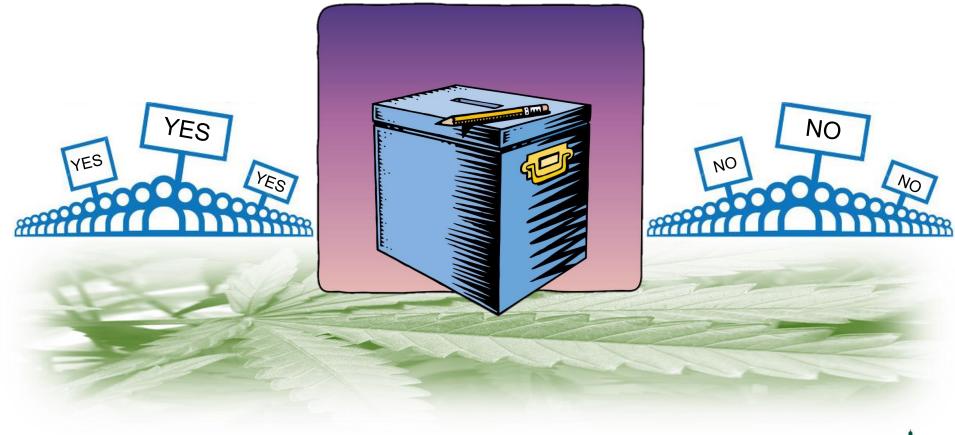


Other Relevant Aspects of the Coming Medical Cannabis Regulatory Package

- Draft regulations from licensing agencies due at end of April
- Two key issues
  - State verification of local approval
  - Transportation standards



## Proposition 64 (Adult Use of Marijuana Act)







# Proposition 64 (Adult Use of Marijuana Act)

- In November, the voters enacted Proposition 64 which:
  - Allows persons age 21 or older to possess, process, share or transport no more than one ounce of marijuana for personal consumption and not for sale
  - Allows persons to cultivate, on private property no more than 6 marijuana plants for personal consumption in an area of not more than 25 square feet
  - Provides local governments the option and ability to regulate, control, permit, license, and tax activities surrounding the use, cultivation and sale of marijuana
- Proposition 64's proposed regulatory scheme is, for the most part, congruent with the Medical Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act enacted in 2015 by the Legislature



### Proposition 64 (Adult Use of Marijuana Act)

Some notable differences from MCRSA:

- No dual licensing requirement
- No mandatory distribution
- No prohibitions on owning multiple licenses outside of each licensing type
- No size limitation on large grows (local governments can still limit size)
- Enacts a state tax scheme
- Does not have the explicit reference to mobile deliveries



### Key Local Control Provision in Proposition 64

26055 (e) Licensing authorities shall not approve an application for a state license under this division if approval of the state license will violate the provisions of any local ordinance or regulation adopted in accordance with Section 26200.

Business & Professions Code 26055 (e)



#### Additional License Categories Created in Proposition 64

ТҮРЕ	CATEGORIES
Туре 5*	Cultivation; Outdoor large; greater than 1 acre
<b>Type 5</b> a*	Cultivation; Indoor large; greater than 22,000 sq ft
Type 5b*	Cultivation; Mixed light large; greater than 22,000 sq ft
Туре 12	Microbusiness

\*Delayed issuance until January 1, 2023



# State Tax Aspects of Proposition 64

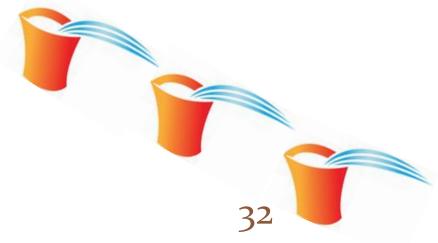
- Imposes a State 15% excise tax @ retail Referenced in Revenue & Taxation Code 34011 (a)
- No sales & use tax on medical cannabis; to qualify, patient must present county-issued medical identification card - Referenced in Revenue & Taxation Code 34011 (g)
- State cultivation tax: Flowers: \$9.25 per ounce/Leaves: \$2.75 per ounce -Referenced in Revenue & Taxation Code 34012
- Board of Equalization:
  - Collects & administers
  - Can make adjustment
  - Use tax stamps
  - Link to track & trace
  - Personal cultivation and caregiver exemption
  - Paid quarterly
  - Effective January 1, 2018
  - May require licensees to have security requirements for tax liabilities





#### State Tax Aspects of Proposition 64

- Proceeds from taxes placed in Marijuana Tax Fund
  - Administration, then:
  - 60% = Youth-related use
  - 20% = Environment-related
  - 20% = Local government & California Highway Patrol
- Legislature can change tax distribution formula after July 1, 2028





#### What Other Rural Counties Are Currently Doing

#### Restricted to personal grows

County	Method
Butte	Grow on ½ acre; must be indoor; more than ½ both indoor/outdoor can occur but max 150 sq ft.; must be Butte county resident; set-back requirements
Yuba	12 plant max; separate indoor structure; not for human habitation; no outside grows



#### Some Rural Counties Are Sanctioning Commercial Grows

- Humboldt
- Inyo
- Mendocino
- Santa Cruz
- Sonoma
- Trinity
- Yolo (Medical Only)



# Highlights of Santa Cruz Scheme

35

- Personal grows as patients
  - 100 square feet
  - Indoor
  - Not visible
  - Can't enter commerce chain
  - Need identification card
- Exemption transfer of grow sites
- Need local license and state license
- Licensing Official = CAO
- 90 day pre-license 2 exceptions
- Identify water source
- Indoor = filtration, no visibility
  - Must have security plan
- Civil penalties include monetary fines

- Cultivation Type
  - CA = Commercial Ag = Minimum of 1 acre/No more than 2% in cultivation
  - A = Ag = Minimum of 10 acres/No more than 1.5% in cultivation
  - RA = Residential Ag = Minimum 5 acres/No more than 1.25% in cultivation
  - Commercial = Indoor 1 acre
  - Industrial mining = Indoor 1 acre
  - TP = Timber = Minimum 5 acres/No more than 1.25% in cultivation
  - SU = Special Use = Minimum 5 acres/No more than 1.25% in cultivation



# Highlights of Proposed Mendocino Scheme

- Focus on branding and small artisan cultivation
- Adopted cottage license of 2,500 sq ft or less indoor/outdoor and mixed light
- Agricultural Commissioner issues permit and enforces (not sheriff)
- Max 10,000 sq ft of canopy mirror state types
  -> stop at state license Type 2B
- Allow nursery up to 22,000 sq ft -> Type 4 with State
- Personal grow 100 sq ft/Caregiver grow 200 sq ft -> indoor/outdoor allowed, but must register with the Department of Agriculture, not visible
- Except industrial, all grows less than 10 acres requires a dwelling unit
- Exemption transfer for residents pre-2016
- Include sunset provision properties zoned rural residential under 5 acres, relocated within 3 years

- Resident requirement until 2020
  - Phase 1: 2017 prior to 2016 cultivation
  - Phase 2: 2018 new grows in industrial
  - Phase 3: 2020 new grows in limited zoning districts
- Identity water source
- Only those eligible are growers growing before 2016
- Working on licensing for non-cultivation licensing types
- Working on innovation zone
- Working on exemption process for sunset zone areas with large concentration of cultivation
- Only Mendocino Sustainably Farmed Certificate. Must grow organic. Sustainablygrown certificate and "Mendocino Grown"
- TAX APPROVED IN NOVEMBER
  - Tax = proposed yield tax on cultivation
  - Gross receipts with a minimum payment for cultivation and dispensaries
  - Flat rates for other license types



#### Highlights of Proposed Mendocino Scheme

#### TABLE 1

Zoning Permit Requirement for Existing Medical Cannabis Cultivation by Zoning District and Medical Cannabis Cultivation Ordinance Permit Type

MCCO		С	C	;-A	C-B	1	1-A	1-B	2	2-A	2-B	4
Permit Type S		Small		Indoor,	Small,	Medium	Medium		Large	Large		Nursery
		Outdoor Artificial Light		Mixed	Outdoor	Indoor,	Mixed	Outdoor	Indoor,	Mixed		
					Light		Artificial	Light		Artificial	Light	
							Light			Light		
Min Pa		NA	1 1	A	NA	5	5	5	10	10	10	10
Area (a												
Cultivat				501 -		2,501-	1 '		,	,	5,001-	
Area Li	mit	2,500	500	2,500	2,500	5,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	10,000	10,00	22,000
(sf)											0	
	RR 5*		AP	UP	ZC	ZC		ZC				
	RR 10	ZC	AP	UP	ZC	ZC		ZC	ZC		ZC	ZC
	AG	ZC	AP	UP	ZC	ZC		ZC	ZC		ZC	ZC
	UR	ZC	AP	UP	ZC	ZC		ZC	ZC		ZC	ZC
	RL**	ZC	AP	UP	ZC	ZC		ZC	ZC		ZC	ZC
ರ	FL **	ZC	AP	UP	ZC	AP		AP	AP		AP	AP
District	TPZ**	ZC	AP	UP	ZC	AP		AP	AP		AP	AP
j Di	11	ZC	ZC	ZC	ZC		ZC	ZC		ZC	ZC	ZC
l ju	12	ZC	ZC	ZC	ZC		ZC	ZC		ZC	ZC	ZC
Zoning	PI	ZC	ZC	ZC	ZC		ZC	ZC		ZC	ZC	ZC

-- = Not Allowed, ZC = Zoning Clearance, AP = Administrative Permit, UP = Minor Use Permit \* Parcels in the RR-5 zoning district must have a minimum parcel size of five (5) acres.

\*\* Existing cultivation sites in the FL, TPZ and RL zoning districts are permitted subject to limitations of this section. Expansion of existing cultivation sites in the FL, TPZ and RL zoning districts is permitted, subject to the issuance of an Administrative Permit.



# Key 2017 Legislation

Bill	Description	RCRC Position
AB 64 (Bonta)	Multiple amendments to MCRSA, including advertising regulations and adding non-storefront sellers	Pending
AB 948 (Bonta)	Authorizes a person licensed under MCRSA or AUMA whose estimated tax liability under the Sales & Use Tax Law averages \$10,000 or more per month to remit amounts due by a means other than electronic funds transfer if the board deems it necessary	Support
AB 963 (Gipson)	Creates marijuana tax collection and prepayment scheme, including procedures and penalties	Pending
AB 1254 (Wood)	Penalties for water diversion in marijuana cultivation and other detrimental environmental aspects	Support
AB 1410 (Wood)	Places primary tax collection and remitture duties on distributors	Support
AB 1527 (Cooley)	Establishes revolving-door prohibitions on job changes between regulatory agencies and marijuana industry	Watch
SB 148 (Wiener)	Cash acceptance by counties for marijuana fees	Support
SB 175 (McGuire)	Addresses the misleading of county-of-origin labeling	Support

38



# Governor's Trailer Budget Language

Making the MCRSA look more like Proposition 64

- Locals required to notify state licensing entities of their ordinances
- Eliminating the requirement of state-issued medical cannabis identification cards (rely on counties to issue)
- Modifies definition of "delivery" no regulation of technology platforms
- Abolishing the restrictions on cross-ownership of licenses
- End the independent distribution model
- Repeals separate licenses for separate locations
- Cannabis licensees can hold alcoholic beverage licenses



## **Cannabis Activities – Native American Tribes**

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 28, 2017

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE-2017-18 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 1096

#### Introduced by Assembly Member Bonta

February 17, 2017

An act-relating to medical cannabis: to add Chapter 22 (commencing with Section 26212) to Division 10 of the Business and Professions Code, relating to marijuana.

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1096, as amended, Bonta. Medical cannabis. Marijuana: agreements with tribal governments.

The Compassionate Use Act of 1996, an initiative measure enacted by the approval of Proposition 215 at the November 5, 1996, statewide general election, allows the use of marijuana for medical purposes. The Medical Marijuana Regulation and Safety Act, enacted by the Legislature, provides for the state licensure and regulation of commercial medical cannabis activities by the Department of Consumer Affairs, the Department of Food and Agriculture, or the State Department of Public Health, as specified.

The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative statute enacted by the approval of Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person 21 years of age or older to possess and use specified amounts of marijuana. AUMA also authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial marijuana activity. AUMA generally divides responsibility for the state licensure and regulation of commercial marijuana activity among the Bureau of Marijuana Control within the Department of Consumer Affairs, the Department of Food

- Wilkinson Memo (October, 2014)
- Assembly Bill 2545 (Bonta) of 2016 failed in Assembly Appropriations Committee
- Assembly Bill 1096 (Bonta) introduced in February, 2017
- What is the role of the feds???
- What is the role of state and locals???
- Moving cannabis products off tribal lands???
- Tribal-issued licenses???
- Tribal MOU's with locals???



# Questions?



