

Cannabis State Legalization Task Force

DOCUMENT A

Meeting and Recommendation Drafting Instructions

1. General Process

The San Francisco Cannabis State Legalization Task Force was created as an advisory body for the City’s policymakers should adult cannabis use become legalized in the future. The Task Force Subcommittee and Full Task Force meetings are therefore designed to complement each other and lead the Task Force towards fulfilling this goal—i.e. the development of recommendations on important cannabis adult use legalization issues.

- A. Subcommittee Meetings:** During these meetings, Task Force Members will have in-depth discussions in each major topic area, i.e. (1) public safety and social environment, (2) land use, and (3) regulation and city agency framework. These discussions allow important issues and ideas to surface, and these will then be used to create the recommendation development tools and process for the subsequent Full Task Force Meeting.
- B. Full Task Force Meetings:** During Full Meetings of the Task Force, the Task Force will develop recommendations related to one of the above topic areas. With regard to Public Safety and Social Environment, the upcoming Full Meeting will be divided into two main activities:
 - Small workgroups will **DRAFT** recommendations
 - Full Task Force will **FINALIZE** recommendations via consensus

2. Recommendation Drafting Process

- A. Small workgroups will DRAFT Recommendations:** During the first half of the Full Meeting, Task Force Members will be randomly assigned into three workgroups to develop recommendations in one of the below areas. Spotlight Panelists from the Public Safety and Social Environment Subcommittee Meeting will serve as facilitators for each workgroup.

The main discussion areas for each workgroup are as follows:

Workgroup 1: Public Safety

- a. Driving Under the Influence
- b. Neighborhood Safety
- c. SFPD Enforcement and Training Priorities

Workgroup 2: Public Consumption

- a. Meaning of the word “public”
- b. On-site consumption per AUMA
- c. Overconsumption and encouraging safe and responsible use

Workgroup 3: Youth Access and Exposure

- a. Education
- b. Preventing Sales to Minors
- c. Advertising
- d. Diversion Programs and Decriminalization Options for Youth

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Each workgroup will conduct the following exercise:

- **Identify** one group member to take notes, one group member to keep time and one group member to report-out on workgroup recommendations during the full Task Force discussion.
- As a group and using **consensus-building**, discuss and draft recommendations from the assigned areas. For each recommendation, note the:
 - recommendation type: e.g. policy, programmatic, etc.
 - rationale
- **Review** all the recommendations.
- **Write** the draft recommendations on a flip chart sheet to present during the subsequent full Task Force discussion. Each workgroup will be provided with a flip chart sheet and the appropriate writing tools.

B. Full Task Force will FINALIZE Recommendations: After the workgroups have completed the process of drafting recommendations, the full Task Force will then come together during the latter half of the meeting to finalize each workgroup's recommendations. During this process, a member of each workgroup will present the recommendations to the Task Force and the Task Force Chair will lead the group in editing and finalizing the recommendations via consensus. This will give all Members an opportunity to reflect upon the recommendations of other workgroups and respond. Thus, at the end of the meeting, the Task Force will have a set of consensus-driven Public Safety and Social Environment recommendations.

Important Note: During the course of the year, subsequent conversations related to Land Use and City Agency Framework may affect The Task Force's perspectives on Public Safety and Social Environment. There will therefore be an opportunity to further edit and prioritize these and all other recommendations in November, per the Task Force meeting schedule.

3. Recommendation Drafting Tools

Tools have been developed that should aid the Task Force in drafting and finalizing Public Safety and Social Environment recommendations. Each of these tools is described below. The documents are labeled, color-coded and track each other, so it is suggested that Task Force Members review each document in this order:

DOCUMENT A – Instructions (THIS DOCUMENT): explains the process for making recommendations, the tools that have been created to achieve this goal, and provides drafting tips and guidelines that may be helpful to Task Force Members.

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DOCUMENT A **Meeting and Recommendation Drafting Instructions**

- *How to Use This Document:* It is suggested that Members thoroughly review this document before all others and refer to it for critical information about the process the Task Force will use for drafting recommendations.

DOCUMENT B - Recommendations Framework: organizes Task Force Members' thoughts and ideas from the Subcommittee Meeting and previous meetings into discrete areas under which recommendations will be drafted. For example, at the Subcommittee Meeting, Task Force Members discussed the issue of education for youth. The Framework document therefore outlines this as a possible area for making recommendations and includes discussion questions to aid Task Force Members in making a recommendation if they so choose.

- *How to Use This Document:* It is suggested that Task Force Members use this document to organize discussion around the issues and as a checklist to ensure that all issue areas have been discussed. The questions included in the document define the suggested scope of any proposed recommendations to ensure that discussions are manageable and that there is sufficient time to discuss all the important areas within the allotted timeframe.

DOCUMENT C – Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA) Provisions Table: As discussed in previous meetings, the AUMA ballot initiative is the policy backdrop for Task Force discussions. It will therefore be important for recommendations to be responsive to the initiative and build upon its provisions. The AUMA Provisions Table tracks the issues outlined in the Framework Document and describes the AUMA provisions related to each.

- *How to Use this Document:* Along with the text of the AUMA and previous knowledge of its provisions, Task Force Members should use this document as a reference tool to ensure that recommendations are responsive and non-duplicative.

DOCUMENT D - Recommendation Grid(s): There are different types of recommendations that the Task Force may develop, e.g. policy-focused recommendations, programmatic, etc. The Recommendations Grid outlines these types and prompts Members to think about a particular issue in different ways. There are three grids in the meeting packet – one for each recommendation development area: (1) Public Safety; (2) Public Consumption; (3) Youth Access and Exposure.

- *How to Use this Document:* This is a personal brainstorming tool for Members to use in organizing their own thoughts and ideas during the small workgroup sessions and/or in preparation for the meeting. It is suggested that Task Force Members use it to take notes and/or encourage themselves and other Members to consider different types of recommendations and the rationale for each.

Together, Documents A - D are meant to aid Members in **effectively** and **efficiently** drafting recommendations within the allotted time frame.

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DOCUMENT A Meeting and Recommendation Drafting Instructions

Tools – Quick Reference Guide

Document	Description	Purpose
DOCUMENT A	Instructions – explains the process for making recommendations	Refer to it for critical information about the process and tools
DOCUMENT B	Recommendation Framework - organizes Task Force Members' thoughts and ideas from the Subcommittee Meeting into discrete areas for recommendation development	Use this document: - to organize discussion around the issues - as a checklist to ensure that all issue areas have been discussed
DOCUMENT C	AUMA Provisions Table – outlines relevant Public Safety and Social Environment AUMA provisions	Use as a reference tool
DOCUMENT D	Recommendation Grid - outlines possible recommendation types and prompts Members to think about a particular issue in different ways	Use as personal brainstorming tool

4. Tips and Guidelines for Drafting Recommendations:

A. In general, recommendations should be:

- **RELEVANT** (*responsive to an issue or need within the Public Safety and Social Environment area*)
- **ACTIONABLE** (*makes use of action words and is implementable with available resources, stakeholders, time*)
- **CLEAR** (*easily understood by other stakeholders and members of the public*)
- **SPECIFIC** (*identifies the scope and outcome*)

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DOCUMENT A Meeting and Recommendation Drafting Instructions

The below is an example of possible recommendation format.

EXAMPLE: Increase opportunities for community engagement based on principles of transparency, inclusion and consensus-building that target residents and businesses and can be communicated to policymakers.

- B. Consensus Principles:** Recommendations should be reflective of the following consensus principles identified during the Subcommittee Meeting:
- i. Task Force will use an evidence-based approach to its work.
 - ii. Task Force will design recommendations that protect youth.
 - iii. Secondhand smoke exposure protections are important.
- C. Rationale:** As noted in the **Recommendation Grid (DOCUMENT D)**, each recommendation should have a rationale that describes the reason(s) it is important.
- D. Consensus-building:** The Task Force has agreed to rely on consensus-building in developing recommendations. This involves seeking the consent of all Task Force Members and thereby reaching an acceptable resolution all Members are comfortable with, even if it is not the preferred option of each individual. Workgroups and the full Task Force should aim to practice this model in drafting and finalizing recommendations.
- E. Suggested considerations for drafting recommendations:**
- i. Using information from-
 - personal knowledge and experience
 - issue brief
 - spotlight panel
 - previous Task Force discussions
 - ii. What are the desired outcomes in each area and sub-area?
 - iii. What recommendations would lead to these outcomes?
- F. Scope of Recommendations:** Task Force Members are free to develop recommendations in areas that are not already noted in the documents. But, before drafting such a recommendation, consider the following questions:
- i. Is the proposed recommendation relevant to Public Safety and Social Environment, or is it better discussed at a future meeting? Is the issue already noted in the “Parking Lot” section reserved for such issues?
 - ii. Is the proposed recommendation reflective of the aforementioned consensus principles?
 - iii. Is the proposed recommendation already addressed elsewhere – e.g. AUMA?

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- G. Number of Recommendations:** There is no number of recommendations the workgroups and the Task Force should strive for. The important thing is to thoroughly discuss the issues based on the tools provided.
- H. Importance of AUMA Provisions:** It is important to draft recommendations with the relevant AUMA provisions in mind. In doing so, some questions to consider in the drafting process are:
- i. Is the issue we are discussing already addressed in the AUMA? How?
 - ii. Is the related AUMA provision sufficient or should the Task Force and City consider additional issues or concerns?
- I. Recommendations Grid as brainstorming tool:** The **Recommendation Grid (DOCUMENT D)** is meant to help Members organize their ideas and encourage thinking in different areas, so not every box in the grid needs to be filled in.

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DOCUMENT B
Recommendations Framework

Public Safety	Public Consumption	Youth Access and Exposure
<p>1. Driving Under the Influence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Is there a need for further policy guidance on this at the local level? b. If so, what is the purpose and outcome of such guidance? c. Who is the audience? d. What stakeholders should be involved in developing this guidance? <p>2. Neighborhood Safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. What does it mean for a cannabis business to be a “good neighbor”? b. What tools would ensure this “good neighbor” standard? e.g. policy, guidelines, protocols c. What are 3-5 important considerations and/or topic areas that these tools should include? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. For example, standards relating to security, lighting, signage, windows, cash-only operations <p>3. SFPD Enforcement and Training Priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. What are 3-5 top considerations for the San Francisco Police Department when it is developing its criminal enforcement and training strategies? 	<p>1. Meaning of the word “public”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. When does a “public” space become privatized? b. What would we call such spaces? c. Should there be policy pathways created for consumption in such places? d. In developing recommendations, note these overarching considerations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Reducing secondhand smoke exposure ii. Existing public consumption laws <p>2. On-site consumption per AUMA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Should the City allow on-site consumption at retail locations? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. As part of the recommendation for or against, state the advantages and concerns associated with this AUMA provision. b. If so, consider the three minimum AUMA requirements for on-site consumption at retail locations. If the City does allow on-site consumption, should there be additional requirements or considerations at the local level? <p>3. Overconsumption and encouraging safe and responsible use across the City</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Should the City design an approach towards 	<p>1. Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Should the Task Force consider the City’s education system as a participant in developing cannabis education for schools? b. Are there new or existing models and principles that would be helpful in developing an educational curriculum? c. In developing a curriculum and educational tools, should there be varying approaches for different age groups? Should there be a parental or family-based component to these educational tools? d. What stakeholders should be involved in developing these educational tools? <p>2. Preventing Sales to Minors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Should the City have additional guidelines, rules or requirements designed to prevent sales to minors? <p>3. Advertising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Should the City have additional guidelines, rules or requirements for cannabis-related advertising on public transit or within printed materials?

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DOCUMENT B **Recommendations Framework**

Public Safety	Public Consumption	Youth Access and Exposure
	<p>managing overconsumption?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">b. What are 3 public health tools that would encourage safe and responsible cannabis use across the City? e.g. education, sobering centersc. With regard to edibles, are there additional safety, dosage and labeling requirements not addressed in the AUMA that the City should consider?d. Should there be special considerations for first-time users? For example, are there parallels with respect to advice or tools given to first time users of a particular medicine that might be applicable?	<p>4. Criminal diversion and decriminalization options for youth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Should the City have additional criminal diversion and decriminalization options beyond those noted in the AUMA?

Parking Lot Issues – these refer to points raised at previous meetings that would better fit the land use and/or city agency framework conversations and will be discussed at a future Task Force meeting. Those identified so far:

Land Use Parking Lot Issues: zoning, deliveries, Alcoholic Beverage Control Act comparison to AUMA

Regulation and City Agency Framework Parking Lot Issues: licensing, agency responsibility for enforcement and regulatory structure

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DOCUMENT C

Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA) Public Safety and Social Environment Provisions Table

General

Cross-cutting Issues	AUMA – related provisions
General	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• \$10 million annual disbursement (FY 2019 – FY 2029) to California public university (or universities) to research and evaluate that effects of the AUMA and make recommendations to the Governor and Legislature regarding possible amendments. Universities required to publish reports on their findings every two years (at minimum). Research topics include:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ impacts on public health○ effectiveness of labeling requirements and advertising and marketing restrictions on preventing underage access and use○ health-related effects among users of varying potency levels of cannabis and cannabis products <p>(pgs. 46 – 47 - Tax and Revenue Sec. 34019)</p>

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Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA) Public Safety and Social Environment Provisions Table

Public Safety

Public Safety Issues	AUMA – related provisions
1. Driving Under the Influence (DUI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintains existing laws criminalizing the operation of a vehicle under the influence (pg. 8 - Health and Safety Code Sec. 11362.45) • From tax revenue, \$3 million annual disbursement (FY 2019 – FY 2023) to California Highway Patrol for development of DUI protocols. CHP may also make grants to public and private research institutions for the purpose of developing technology for determining whether DUI has occurred. (pg. 47 - Revenue and Tax Code Sec. 34019) • After disbursement to specific areas, 20% of remaining tax revenue funds allocated to State and Local Government Law Enforcement Account. As part of the disbursement plan:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Internal California Highway Patrol programs and grants to local governments and non-profits to provide education, prevention and enforcement of DUI laws and programs to help to enforce traffic laws, traffic safety education for the public, the purchase of equipment related to enforcement of DUI laws. (pg. 50 - Revenue and Tax Code Sec. 34019) ○ Grants (via Board of State and Community Corrections) to local governments to help with law enforcement and other local programs related to public health and safety. (pg. 50 - Revenue and Tax Code Sec. 34019)¹

¹ Grants not available for localities that ban cannabis cultivation (including personal cultivation) or retail sale.

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Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA) Public Safety and Social Environment Provisions Table

<p>2. Neighborhood Safety</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Licensed retailers, microbusiness and nonprofits must implement security measures to prevent unauthorized entry and theft, including but not limited to:<ol style="list-style-type: none">(1) Prohibiting individuals from remaining on the licensee's premises if they are not engaging in activity expressly related to the operations of the dispensary(2) Establishing limited access areas accessible only to authorized personnel.(3) Other than limited amounts of marijuana used for display purposes, samples, or immediate sale, storing all finished cannabis and cannabis products in a secured and locked room, safe, or vault, and in a manner reasonably designed to prevent diversion, theft, and loss. (pg. 28 – Business and Professions Code Sec. 26070)• Bureau of Marijuana Control to establish minimum security and transportation safety requirements for distribution and delivery. Safety standards will include vehicle type standards and minimum qualifications for vehicle operators. (pg. 28 – Business and Professions Code Sec. 26070)
<p>3. Enforcement and Training Priorities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• See the Driving Under the Influence section above• Part of State and Local Government Law Enforcement Account allocated to Department of California Highway Patrol to conduct training programs for detecting, testing, and enforcing DUI laws. (pg. 50 - Revenue and Tax Code Sec. 34019)

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Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA) Public Safety and Social Environment Provisions Table

Youth Access and Exposure

Youth Access and Exposure Issues	AUMA Related Provisions
<p>1. Education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After disbursement to specific areas, 60% of remaining tax revenue funds allocated to Youth Education, Prevention, Early Intervention and Treatment Account. Disbursement is through the California Department of Health Care Services (which with then partner with the California Department of Public Health and Education and may also contract with county behavioral health programs) to establish, implement and administer youth programs that educate youth and prevent substance use disorders and harm from substance abuse, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ prevention and early intervention services ○ grants to schools to develop and support Student Assistance Programs ○ grants to programs for outreach, education and treatment for homeless youth and out-of-school youth with substance use disorders ○ access and linkage to care provided by county behavioral health programs for youth, their families and caregivers with a substance use disorder or who are at risk for developing such a disorder ○ youth-focused substance use disorder programs that are culturally and gender competent, trauma-informed, evidence-based and provide a continuum of care ○ to the extent permitted by law, interventions shall utilize a two-generation approach with the capacity to treat youth and adults together, including family-based interventions ○ programs to assist individuals, as well as family and friends of drug using young people, to reduce the stigma associated with

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Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA) Public Safety and Social Environment Provisions Table

	<p>substance use, including peer-run outreach and education to reduce stigma</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ workforce training and wage structures that increase the hiring pool of behavioral health staff with substance use experience and expertise ○ construction of community-based youth treatment facilities ○ Notes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ California Departments may contract with county-based behavioral health programs to deliver the programs, and funds will be allocated to counties based on demonstrated need ▪ In administering grants for programs, the Departments will consult with various stakeholders, including volunteer health organizations, physicians, and treatment researchers. ▪ California departments should periodically evaluate programs ▪ If the California Department of Finance determines that funding for such programs exceeds demand, the Departments responsible for the programs will provide a plan for the Department of Finance to provide treatment services to adults as well as children with funds from the Account. <p>(pgs. 48-49 - Revenue and Tax Code Sec. 34019)</p>
<p>2. Preventing Sales to Minors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Licensees prohibited from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ selling cannabis or cannabis products to anyone under 21 years of age ○ allowing anyone under 21 access to the premises ○ employing any persons under 21 years of age ○ selling or transferring cannabis unless first verifying via government-issued identification that the consumer is over 21 years of age

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Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA) Public Safety and Social Environment Provisions Table

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Note:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Persons under 21 may be used by peace officers in the enforcement of the aforementioned provisions and is immune for prosecution▪ An adult use licensee that also qualifies as a dispensary may allow access and sale to a person 18 years of age and older with valid government-issued identification and a medical cannabis identification card (pg 33- 34 – Business and Professions Code Sec. 26140)• Prohibition on cannabis businesses within 600 ft. of schools, day care centers or youth centers that are in existence at the time the license is issued. Licensing authorities or local jurisdiction may set a different radius. (pg. 21 - Business and Professions Code Sec. 26054)
<p>3. Advertising</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Note:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Per AUMA, “Advertisement” includes any written or verbal statement, illustration, or depiction which is calculated to induce sales of cannabis or cannabis products, including any written, printed, graphic, or other material, billboard, sign, or other outdoor display, public transit card, other periodical literature, publication, or in a radio or television broadcast, or in any other media▪ Per AUMA, “market” or “marketing” means any act or process of promoting or selling cannabis or cannabis products, including but not limited to, sponsorship of sporting events, point of sale advertising, development of

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	<p>products specifically designed to appeal to certain demographic etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Advertising provisions do not apply to noncommercial speech. pg. 35 - Business and Professions Code Sec. 26152) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Advertising (broadcast, cable, radio, print and digital communications) may only be displayed where at least 71.6% of the audience is reasonably expected to be over 21 years of age as determined by reliable, up-to-date audience composition data. (pg. 34 – Business and Professions Code Sec. 26151)• Advertising targeting individuals directly that is controlled by the licensee must have way of affirming age. (pg. 35 – Business and Professions Code Sec. 26151)• No advertising or marketing (on a sign) within 1,000 feet schools, day care center, school providing instruction in kindergarten or any grades 1 – 12, playground, or youth center. (pg. 35 - Business and Professions Code Sec. 26152)<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Does not apply to signs inside a licensed premises which are not visible by normal unaided vision from a public place, provided that such advertising signs to not intend to encourage underage use. (Sec. 26155).• Advertising and marketing must not be made appealing to persons under 21 or encourage their consumption (pg. 35 - Business and Professions Code Sec. 26152)
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Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA) Public Safety and Social Environment Provisions Table

<p>4. Criminal Diversion and Decriminalization Options for Youth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Minors who commit cannabis-related offenses may only be charged with infractions – no incarceration for youth. AUMA relies on drug prevention, education, counseling and community service. (pgs. 52- 55, Health and Safety Code Sec. 11357 – 11361.1).• See above section for youth substance abuse and education programs.
<p>Other Youth Access and Exposure-Related Provisions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cannabis products may not be made appealing to children or easily confused with commercially sold candy or foods that do not contain cannabis. (pg. 33 – Business and Professions Code Sec. 26130)• Licensees required to package cannabis and cannabis products in child-resistant containers. Packages and labels may not be made appealing to children. (pg. 32 – Business and Professions Code Sec. 26120)

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Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA) Public Safety and Social Environment Provisions Table

Public Consumption

Public Consumption Issue	AUMA Related Provisions
1. Meaning of the word “public”	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Smoking or ingesting cannabis or cannabis products in a public place is prohibited, except where allowed under Section 26200 of Business and Professions Code, i.e. AUMA Local Control provisions permitting localities to establish on-site consumption retail locations. (pg. 7 – Health and Safety Code 11362.3)
2. On-site consumption per AUMA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A local jurisdiction may allow for the smoking, vaporizing, and ingesting of cannabis or cannabis products on the premises of a licensed retailer or microbusiness if:<ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) Access to the area where cannabis consumption is allowed is restricted to persons 21 years of age and older;(2) Cannabis consumption is not visible from any public place or non-age restricted area;(3) Sale or consumption of alcohol or tobacco is not allowed on the premises. <p>(pgs 38- 39 – Business and Professions Code Sec. 26200)</p>
3. Overconsumption and encouraging safe and responsible use across the City	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All cannabis and cannabis product label and inserts must include specific information prescribed by the Bureau of Marijuana Control or the California Department of Public Health:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Manufacture date and source○ Government warning statements - (see AUMA pg. 31 for text)○ For packages containing dried flower only – net weight of cannabis in the package

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Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA) Public Safety and Social Environment Provisions Table

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Source and date of cultivation, the type of cannabis or cannabis product and the manufacture and packaging date○ Appellation of origin, if applicable○ List of pharmacologically active ingredients○ For cannabis products, a list of all ingredients and nutritional information in the same manner as federal nutritional labeling requirements in 21 C.F.R. section 101.9○ List of any solvents, nonorganic pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers used○ A warning if nuts or other known allergens are used○ Information associated with the unique identifier issued by Dept. of Food and Agriculture○ Any other requirement set by Bureau of Marijuana Control or Dept. of Public Health <p>(pgs. 32-33 – Business and Professions Code 26120)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Other requirements for cannabis products:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Only generic food names may be used to describe the ingredients in edible cannabis products○ 10 mg THC/serving dosage limit○ must be scored into serving sizes if product contains more than one and is an edible cannabis product in solid form○ must be homogenized to ensure uniform disbursement of cannabinoids throughout the product○ manufactured and sold under sanitation standards established by the Dept. of Public Health, in consultation with the Bureau of Marijuana Control, for preparation, storage, handling and sale of food products○ Must be provided to customers with sufficient information to enable the informed consumption of the product, including the potential effects of the cannabis product and directions as to how to consume the cannabis product, as necessary.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Note: cannabis, including concentrated cannabis, included in a cannabis product manufactured in compliance with law is not considered an adulterant under state law. (pgs. 32-33 – Business and Professions Code Sec. 26130)• Licensees prohibited from giving away cannabis or cannabis products as part of business promotion or other commercial activity (pg. 35 – Business and Professions Code Sec. 26153)• Licensees prohibited from publishing or disseminating advertising or marketing materials containing any untrue health-related statements or that tend to create a misleading impression as to health effects of cannabis consumption. (pg. 35 – Business and Professions Code Sec. 26154)
Other Related Public Consumption Provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Licensees prohibited from also obtaining alcohol beverage or tobacco product retail licenses (pg. 21 – Business and Professions Code Sec. 26054)

Note 1: Provisions regarding changes to AUMA

The AUMA allows the Legislature to amend regulations, protect workers, and/or reduce criminal penalties by a majority vote consistent with the purposes of the Adult Use of Marijuana Act, in order to create maximum flexibility within the system. Other amendments may be made with a two-third vote of the Legislature, so long as they are consistent with the purposes of the Act. (pg. 61 – Section 10 “Amendment”).²

² Excerpt from Let’s Get it Right California AUMA Executive Summary, available at <http://www.letsgetitrightca.org/news/executive-summary>.

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Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA) Public Safety and Social Environment Provisions Table

Note 2: State Standards vs. Local Standards

AUMA pg. 39 – Business and Professions Code Sec. 26201 states:

Any standards, requirements, and regulations regarding health and safety, environmental protection, testing, security, food safety, and worker protections established by the state shall be the minimum standards for all licensees under this division statewide. A local jurisdiction may establish additional standards, requirements, and regulations.

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DOCUMENT D

Recommendation Grid – Public Safety

RECOMMENDATIONS TOPIC: Public Safety					
ISSUE	Local Policy and Legal [policymaking guidance: e.g. new or changes to existing law policies, protocols, guidelines, etc.] + RATIONALE	Programmatic [new or changes to existing programs, programmatic structures, funding streams and levels] + RATIONALE	Future Research Needed [research needed to develop effective cannabis policies, guidelines or protocols] + RATIONALE	Future Collaborations [agencies, groups and/or stakeholders in SF or elsewhere that would be helpful to policymakers in developing this issue] + RATIONALE	Future Considerations [possible areas of realignment within the AUMA to tailor law to SF culture, climate and current practice] + RATIONALE
1. Driving Under the Influence					
2. Neighborhood Safety					

CONSENSUS PRINCIPLES

Evidence-based approach

2. Youth Protection

3. Secondhand smoke protections

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DOCUMENT D

Recommendation Grid – Public Safety

	Local Policy and Legal	Programmatic	Future Research Needed	Future Collaborations	Future Considerations
3. SFPD Enforcement and Training Priorities					
4. Other?					

CONSENSUS PRINCIPLES

Evidence-based approach

2. Youth Protection

3. Secondhand smoke protections

SEPARATOR

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Recommendation Grid – Public Consumption

RECOMMENDATIONS TOPIC: Public Consumption					
ISSUE	Local Policy and Legal [policymaking guidance: e.g. new or changes to existing law policies, protocols, guidelines, etc.] + RATIONALE	Programmatic [new or changes to existing programs, programmatic structures, funding streams and levels] + RATIONALE	Future Research Needed [research needed to develop effective cannabis policies, guidelines or protocols] + RATIONALE	Future Collaborations [agencies, groups and/ stakeholders in SF or elsewhere that would be helpful to policymakers in developing this issue] + RATIONALE	Future Considerations [possible areas of realignment within the AUMA to tailor law to SF culture, climate and current practice] + RATIONALE
1. Meaning of the word “Public”					
2. On-site Consumption per AUMA					

CONSENSUS PRINCIPLES

Evidence-based approach

2. Youth Protection

3. Secondhand smoke protections

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Recommendation Grid – Public Consumption

	Local Policy and Legal	Programmatic	Future Research Needed	Future Collaborations	Future Considerations
3. Overconsumption and Encouraging Safe and Responsible Use					
4. Other?					

CONSENSUS PRINCIPLES

Evidence-based approach

2. Youth Protection

3. Secondhand smoke protections

SEPARATOR

Cannabis State Legalization Task Force

DOCUMENT D
Recommendation Grid – Youth Access and Exposure

RECOMMENDATIONS TOPIC: Youth Access and Exposure

<p align="center">ISSUE</p>	<p align="center">Local Policy and Legal [policymaking guidance: e.g. new or changes to existing law policies, protocols, guidelines, etc.]</p> <p align="center">+ RATIONALE</p>	<p align="center">Programmatic [new or changes to existing programs, programmatic structures, funding streams and levels]</p> <p align="center">+ RATIONALE</p>	<p align="center">Future Research Needed [research needed to develop effective cannabis policies, guidelines or protocols]</p> <p align="center">+ RATIONALE</p>	<p align="center">Future Collaborations [agencies, groups and/or stakeholders in SF or elsewhere that would be helpful to policymakers in developing this issue]</p> <p align="center">+ RATIONALE</p>	<p align="center">Future Considerations [possible areas of realignment within the AUMA to tailor law to SF culture, climate and current practice]</p> <p align="center">+ RATIONALE</p>
<p>1. Education</p>					
<p>2. Preventing Sales to Minors</p>					

CONSENSUS PRINCIPLES

Evidence-based approach

2. Youth Protection

3. Secondhand smoke protections

Cannabis State Legalization Task Force

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	Local Policy and Legal	Programmatic	Future Research Needed	Future Collaborations	Future Considerations
3. Advertising					
4. Criminal diversion and decriminalization options for youth					
5. Other?					

CONSENSUS PRINCIPLES

Evidence-based approach

2. Youth Protection

3. Secondhand smoke protections