 SAN FRANCISCO CANNABIS STATE LEGALIZATION TASK FORCE

MEETING 1:
INTRODUCTION AND BALLOT INITIATIVE REVIEW

Meeting 1
January 13, 2016
Agenda Item 1:
Welcome and Opening Remarks
Supervisor Scott Wiener
Agenda Item 2:

Agenda Review and Member Introductions

Members to State:
- Name
- Seat
- Reasons you had interest in being part of Task Force
- Expertise represented by your seat
Agenda Item 3:

Task Force Administration

Task Force Purpose and Outcome: Advise policymakers on matters relating to the potential legalization of cannabis in California
Task Force Chair – Responsibilities

- Provide direction and leadership for Task Force
- Coordinate with Task Force Members and Task Force Coordinator to set meeting agendas
- Work closely with Task Force Coordinator to organize all Task Force meetings and gather necessary information
- Facilitate all Task Force meetings
- Serve as liaison between Task Force and City policymakers

Task Force Coordinator – Responsibilities

- Serve as main administrative contact for Task Force Members and the public
- Work closely with Task Force Chair to organize all Task Force meetings
- Prepare and organize all written materials: agendas, issue briefs, reports, presentations, etc.
- Manage Task Force website and ensure compliance with Sunshine Ordinance
DECISION MAKING: CONSENSUS

METHOD
Acceptable resolution that all Members are comfortable with, even if it is not the preferred option of each individual.
SUBCOMMITTEE SELECTION

- Public Safety and Social Environment
- Land Use
- Regulation and City Agency Framework
Agenda Item 4

Presentation

Introduction and Ballot Initiative Review
Established by BOS via Ordinance 115-15

Purpose
Advise policymakers on matters relating to the potential legalization of cannabis in California
Cannabis in the United States

Cannabis Legalization in the United States, 2015

Twenty-three states and the District of Columbia have medical cannabis access laws, and four states have expanded access for nonmedical purposes.

Medical Cannabis

- Compassionate Use Act of 1996
- Senate Bill 420
- Medical Marijuana Regulation and Safety Act (MMRSA)
- Blue Ribbon Commission on Marijuana Policy
Medical Cannabis Act

City agency partnership to administer medical cannabis program

28 licensed dispensaries in zoned areas
Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA)

Purpose
Establish a comprehensive system to

legalize, control and regulate

the cultivation, processing, manufacture, distribution, testing, and sale of nonmedical marijuana, including marijuana products,

for use by adults 21 years and old

and to tax [its] commercial growth and retail sale.
Alined with MMRSA and Blue Ribbon Commission Recommendations

- Personal Use: 1 oz. (8 g. concentrates)
- Personal cultivation: Six plants
- Interagency regulatory structure, including:
  - Dept. of Consumer Affairs + Bureau of Marijuana Control: lead oversight body
  - Department of Public Health: manufacturing and testing
  - Department of Food and Agriculture: cultivation
19 licensing categories: cultivation, manufacture, testing, retail, distribution, microbusiness

- Valid for 1 year
- Unlawful business operation penalty: 3x licensing fee
- Residency requirement
- Policy considerations
Broad local control to “adopt and enforce ordinances to regulate businesses”

- May allow on-site consumption at licensed retailers and microbusinesses
- May not ban delivery services by licensed retailers and microbusinesses acting in compliance with State and local law
- May impose additional taxes and fees
AUMA – Taxation and Revenue

State Taxation effective 1/1/2018:
- Cultivation: $9.25/dry wgt. oz. (flower); $2.75 dry wgt. oz. (leaves)
- Retail sale: 15% excise tax

Revenue - California Marijuana Tax Fund:
- UC system for AUMA research
- DUI standards development
- Economic development program for affected communities
- Youth education and drug prevention
- Local governments
- Environmental protections
Youth Exposure and Access

- Licensees must check IDs
- No advertising within 1,000 feet of schools or to audience under 21
- Cannabis packaging requirements

Public Safety

- Maintains existing laws criminalizing DUI
- Warning and labeling requirements
- No manufacture with volatile solvents without a license
- Supply chain tracking program
- Felonies limited to most serious offenses, e.g. cultivation on public lands, drug trafficking
Colorado

- 2012: Amendment 64

- Reported benefits: increase in tax revenue and job opportunities

- Reported challenges: edibles and butane hash oil
Other States’ Experiences

Washington

- 2012: Initiative 502
- Market merger and “medically-endorsed” retail locations
- Changes to taxation structure
## Oregon

- 2014: Initiative 91
- Currently developing regulations
- Limited sales market underway through 12/31/2016

## Alaska

- 2015: Measure 2
- Final regulations issued December 2015
- Recent development: On-site consumption
Thank You
Discussion Questions

- General thoughts about the AUMA’s structure and policy objectives?

- What lessons can be learned from other states’ experiences and how does the AUMA address them?
Agenda Item 5:

Discussion: Ballot Initiatives and Other States’ Experiences
Agenda Item 6:

Public Comment
Agenda Item 7:

Closing Comments and Next Steps

NEXT MEETING

March 9, 2016 | 1PM-4PM | 25 Van Ness Avenue, Rm. 610