

SUNLAND-TUJUNGA NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCIL
SPECIAL LAND-USE COMMITTEE MEETING
COMMUNITTEE INFORMATION RE LAND-USE CANNABIS REGULATION
OCTOBER 23, 2017

Text taken from an audio-tape of the meeting

Guest speakers: Cat Packer, Executive Director, Cannabis Regulation Department
Tom Rothman, City Planning, assigned to head team creating
Cannabis Land-Use Regulations

Cat Packer has been the Executive Director of the Cannabis Regulation Department for the past 8 weeks. The policy developments surrounding Cannabis policy is very much in flux right now – it is very much evolving. This evening she provided an up-date as to where we are at this point and how we got here. The City created a Department specifically intended to regulate Cannabis - a new department that has been in existence in the City of Los Angeles for a few months now. She provided a snapshot of where we are now and where we are headed. A lot of State requirements are still in development. It is now October 23 and the State is intending to start its Statewide licensing process on January 1 and still does not have its final regulations yet.

Back in 2015, the State of California passed the Medical Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act which established a State licensing system for commercial Medical Cannabis activity – almost 2 decades after California approved its medical use in 1996, but we have never had State regulations. In the interim, certain jurisdictions had chosen to regulate and license Cannabis businesses – but Statewide, there was no regulatory framework. Since then, a new entity has been developed at the State level – originally called the Bureau of Medical Marijuana Regulation. They have gone through three name changes since then – from the Bureau of Medical Marijuana Regulation to Bureau of Medical Cannabis Regulation and now to the Bureau of Cannabis Control. In 2015, this new Statewide entity was created to regulate and license Cannabis businesses. Early on, the Bureau held outreach meetings listening to stakeholders trying to solicit information as to how to develop this program. The Department of Public Health and the Department of Food and Agriculture did a tour throughout California to get this input about how to structure this framework in the summer of 2016. In the Fall of 2016, California voters passed Prop 64 known as the adult Use of Marijuana Act which removed State prohibitions on personal possession and use of small amounts of Cannabis for non-medical use and established a State licensing system for non-Medical Cannabis commercial activity. So there was this simultaneous Medical Framework being established for the first time and the Adult Use coming on board – since Prop 64 was passed there were decisions that had to be made as to whether there were going to be two regulatory frameworks – one for Adult Use and one for Medical Use – or would both be merged into one entity. Just a few months ago, the State decided to merge the two entities so now the Adult Use and Medical system would roll out under the same framework at a time where the regulations for that framework had yet to be established. That was Statewide. In the City of LA – Prop D has been the controlling rule of law in terms of Cannabis policy development, but essentially Prop D was a policy of “prohibition” – it said you cannot do this Cannabis activity unless you qualify for XYZ. There were a limited number of folks that had been in operation since 2007 and met those XYZ requirements. But essentially Prop D has been and still is today the body of law that controls Cannabis activity in the City of Los Angeles, but what was done in March 2017 was to pass Measure M in the City of Los Angeles. First and foremost Measure M gave the

City Council the full authority to regulate Cannabis. It also repeals Prop D effective January 1, 2018. Measure M also gives priority in the processing of applications to those businesses in the City of Los Angeles that have been authorized to partake of Cannabis activity. Measure M also set up a tax structure for the Adult Use Market. Under Prop D the current Medical Marijuana market is being taxed at a rate of 6% - that has since been scaled down to 5%. There will be a 10% tax rate on retail Adult Cannabis and a 1% tax on distribution and testing/research and a 2% tax on cultivation, manufacturing and other Cannabis activities. The most important aspect of Measure M is the new enforcement tools it gives the City in order to curb the proliferation of unauthorized and illicit businesses in the City. It has now allowed the City to levy fines to the tune of \$20,000/day against businesses AND property owners who are participating in unlicensed Cannabis activity – so before, when that fine was around \$2,500, that fine is now \$20,000 levied not only against the business owner, but also the property owner that allowed the unlicensed Cannabis activity to take place on his property. In addition to this \$20,000/day per violation fee, there will now be the opportunity to work with the Department of Water and Power to disconnect utilities and there are still misdemeanor charges for operating unlicensed Cannabis activities in the City of Los Angeles. What does Cannabis activity mean? What type of activity is the City of Los Angeles intending to regulate? Cultivation, Manufacturing, Distribution, Testing, Retail, Micro-business (a business type that would allow for all types of Cannabis activity to take place under one license with the exception of testing to assure honesty in test reporting). A caveat for a Micro-business is that cultivation must be in a canopy size less than 10,000 sq ft. Under current regulations, there is no restriction as to which license a Micro-business can hold except for the one that if you are the owner of a testing laboratory you are not allowed to own or operate any other type of license type so as to ensure that those folks will be honest about their testing standards. Measure M passed in March 2017 gave the City full authority to regulate. What has been regulated thus far?

1. Created a Draft Regulatory Ordinance released in June 2017
2. Created a Draft Land-Use Ordinance released in June 2017
3. Wants to formulate a socio-economic Ordinance
4. In July 2017, the City created the Department of Cannabis Regulation and a Cannabis Regulation Commission

The Department of Cannabis Regulation and the Cannabis Regulation Commission were non-existent entities before in the City with the authority they received under Measure M. The responsibilities of the Department are to administer the application process in conjunction with the Cannabis Regulation Commission for the issuance of licenses related to commercial Cannabis activity in the City. The Department is also responsible for the audit of Cannabis related businesses and for the enforcement of regulatory compliance for commercial Cannabis businesses. The Cannabis Regulation Commission is a 5 member commission that has already been established. The Commission's responsibilities currently articulated are to monitor and review the State's effort to develop Cannabis related laws and regulations and to make recommendations to the Mayor and the City Council for the adoption of City laws and regulations. They are also tasked with implementing laws and regulations consistent with the Department and to hold Public Hearings with respect to issuance of licenses. The Department itself and the Commissioners were appointed and confirmed in August 2017. Cat P. has been with the City for about 8 weeks now – they are very much in a moment where policy is still being developed. On September 22, they revisited the Draft Regulations that were forwarded in June and the City Council is still very much trying to determine how to best move its conversation and policy forward all the while waiting on the State of California to release its regulations – because ultimately we want City regulations to match up and be consistent with what the State is doing. I can tell you now the State does not intend to release those regulations until the end of November and what that means is that we will likely move forward with our own Regulatory Ordinance and then have to go back and make technical changes based on what the State comes up with. The policy development around Cannabis can be very

complicated because it touches so many different aspects of our lives in terms of housing, education, etc. Stepping back to what we did when we passed Prop 64 in terms of what is legal now, what is not legal now and how we move forward. California's Prop 64 is California's attempt to legalize and regulate commercial Cannabis activity. There are a number of things that changed immediately – the same day of the election, within a few hours, people were able to possess on their person and consume up to 28.5 grams of Cannabis. Adults 21 and older are now able to grow up to 6 plants in their home (ie 6 plants per parcel, not 6 plants per adult). One of the interesting parts that Prop 64 changed immediately is what it has done in terms of criminal penalties and sentencing. Any type of activity that was changed when Prop 64 passed eg the ability to grow 6 plants, the ability to possess up to an ounce of Cannabis – all of these provisions are now retroactive in terms of their criminal sentencing. So if an individual has a criminal record for cultivating 5 plants, that record can be changed based on the new law. There is no sunset as to when that retroactivity can take place. Even if that criminal charge was from 30 years ago, that record can now be expunged. That is the case for any type of activity. What is legal and what is not legal? It is still illegal to drive while impaired, it is illegal to consume while driving, technically open containers are in flux and shifting – the only safe place to store Cannabis in your vehicle is in the trunk so there are still provisions that have to be changed to figure out what to do if your car does not have a trunk, to figure out what to do with motorcycles – a lot of these things are still in flux. Employers are still able to enforce and maintain a drug-free workplace. There are provisions as to where you can and cannot consume. Generally the only place where you can consume is in a private home. You are unable to consume in public, you are unable to consume in your car, you cannot consume on Federal properties so people living in Federal housing are not able to possess or consume on-site. Soon the Department will set up a Web-Site so people may easily have access to this information. How is the City developing its regulatory framework – what is legal and what is not? At this point of policy development, I will share with you what our Draft Application Requirements are and what that process is going to be like so you understand in a very transparent way what businesses are going to have to show in order to get licenses. BUT, if I tell you one thing tonight and it changes a week from now, please understand that that was not me intentionally lying to you – these things are changing on a very regular basis. So what do the various businesses have to show in order to move forward with their application process? I will walk you through the next steps that the City is moving forward with. Businesses will have to share the name and business activity license type that they are seeking, the processing category that they are seeking to get processed under – there are 3 processing categories

1. Prop M: Priority processing. Those are the folks that will be given priority because they have been in operation since 2007
2. General Processing
3. Social-Equity Processing

Businesses will have to state the date they began operations, will have to list other license types they hold eg under other jurisdictions eg at the State level, any history of a license being denied by a jurisdiction or the State, their address and contact information, their business organizational structure, if they have a fictitious name, all types of financial information, personal information will be redacted, their legal ability to occupy and use the premises, show a detailed diagram of the premises they will be using for the Cannabis activity, all businesses subject to a licensing inspection whereby they will have to get approvals from B/S – LAFD – LAPD, all businesses must submit a hiring plan, staffing plan, legal grievance plan for businesses with 20 or more individuals who work there, a permit from the Board of Equalization, proof of Bond or insurance, a limited access plan which basically entails how they intend to keep individuals who are not employees away from limited access areas, business will have to submit a security plan that details their alarm and surveillance system that they are required to have on-site, will have to list detailed descriptions of things like record-keeping systems to see how they will comply with the State's Track and Trace Program. The Track and Trace Program is a software program that will allow

regulators and business to track a Cannabis plant/product from seed to sale – plants will have a unique identifier eg a barcode that will be attached to each plant and each time that plant moves through the system, that plant will have to be scanned – once it goes from manufacturer to distributor, it will get scanned, etc, etc until that final Cannabis plant/product reaches the ultimate consumer/retailer. Businesses will have to get a permit from the Fire Department. There are specific terms of how these businesses are allowed to transfer or change their ownership. Businesses will have to submit their identification agreement to the City, businesses will all have to submit a community benefit agreement, all businesses will have to identify a neighborhood liaison (an employee required to be on-call 24/7 so that if there is a complaint lodged, that complaint can be addressed 24/7). They have to give notice to their local Neighborhood Council. Cannabis businesses are prohibited from selling alcoholic beverages or tobacco and must provide a radius map to their local NC identifying businesses within 500 ft of their proposed location. These are just the applicational requirements. There are tons of pages of additional operational requirements that these businesses will have to undergo and it will be the responsibility of the Department of Cannabis Regulation to monitor and make sure the businesses are not only meeting the applicational requirements, but also too make sure the businesses are able to remain in compliance with the operational requirements that are being set forth. The Department of Cannabis Regulation is not the only entity that is going to be regulating these businesses – there are a number of hoops these businesses will have to go through – the Office of Finance, the Department of City Planning which will be responsible for monitoring siting, the LAFD, the LAPD, Building and Safety and licensing at both the State and local level. The State licensing agency – the Bureau of Cannabis Control (BCC) is responsible for licensing the testing, retail, microbusiness and distribution. The California Department of Public Health is responsible for licensing and regulating manufacturing facilities and the California Department of Food and Agriculture will be responsible for licensing cultivation entities. So both State and local entities are regulating Cannabis businesses. Also, most recently, it seems as if the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health will also be involved in the licensing and inspection of commercial Cannabis activities in the City of Los Angeles. The County rating system for restaurants – the A,B,C ratings – may also be made to apply for the Cannabis industry as well. For further information regarding general Cannabis information, contact cat.packer@lacity.org

Q & A

Q: Regarding cultivation areas – there is no current buffer zones proposed for schools. We have schools close by cultivation areas. There are 800 ft buffers in commercial zones, but not in cultivation zones

A by Tom Rothman (City Planning): My department was taxed with defining guidelines for zoning purposes. The only buffering we used was for retail – no buffers are proposed for any other licensing types other than retail and those buffers are proposed to be 800 ft from schools, parks, other Cannabis retail businesses and drug/alcohol recovery centers. There are no buffers proposed for agricultural uses, manufacturing uses and distribution.

Q: Why is that?

A by Tom R.: Right now these are just recommendations from the Planning Department. They may be changed by the City Council before all these rules go into effect by January 1. It was the Planning Department's position that buffering was not needed for agricultural use

C: At the State level, a minimum buffer zone is required for all uses from sensitive uses

A by Cat P.: The State guidelines state "the license shall not be located within 600 ft of a school or youth center in existence at the time the license is issued unless the licensing authority *or local jurisdiction*

justifies a different radius” so if the City of Los Angeles were to move forward with a different radius which the Department of City Planning has recommended, a business applicant would still be in compliance with Statewide requirements on this particular provision. The State is deferring to the local jurisdiction to specify whether to go with that 600 ft radius or to use a different radius

Q: In reference to our commercial area in Sunland-Tujunga, the entire commercial area is under a Specific Plan with which we have Target and Major Activity Areas as well. How would the process of an application be handled since currently it goes through the City Planning Department. Will it go only through Cannabis regulation or both?

A by Tom R.: There is a chart listing the zones and the type of Cannabis businesses permitted in each, so we try to equate the Specific Plan zones to what we are planning on regulating for the non-SP zones. The Planning Department will not be processing any of these applications – our zoning regulations are simply the guidelines for the Department of Cannabis Regulation to use when they look at new licenses as to whether they are in the right zone or not.

Q: But what about the Major Activity/Target areas of the Specific Plan?

A by Tom R.: If an application is for a business permitted in a given zone where retail establishments are allowable, then they will be permitted in zones within your “activity zones” in which they are permitted

Q: The community wants to improve the look of Foothill Bl. – the vibrancy, the pedestrian friendliness, the multi-family housing, the signage – the look of the community overall so the Target and Activity Areas have focus for that with neighborhood-serving retail, landscaping and certain parameters and design guidelines within the Specific Plan that come into play. Will the community lose that or will those things still stay in play?

A by Tom R.: The Planning Department and Building & Safety would look at these uses just like they would look at any retail use, so if you are allowed to have retail uses in this area, the same criteria will apply – the same set-backs, landscaping, parking spaces – will be treated like any retail use. The only Department that will be looking at it differently is the Department of Cannabis Regulation.

Q: Since it was mentioned that California says there is a 600 ft buffer between sensitive areas and at this point the City is not required to have the buffer, what can we do to get the buffer? It smells – even greenhouses smell. How can people stand up and say they want a buffer? What is the chance that this may happen?

A by Cat P.: You need to share what you want. Regulations are still very much in flux. I encourage you all to talk to your City Councilmember and let them know what you are looking for. Show up at City Planning meetings where most of the policy development is coming from – I don’t make policy.

Q: In a letter from Monica Rodriguez re A1/A2 agricultural zones, she states that these zones are eligible for mixed light commercial cultivation activity conducted in a greenhouse which does not offer the same protections found in an enclosed structure. Isn’t a greenhouse an enclosed structure? How do they differ? Why does it matter – since you are growing something, it seems you would be growing it in an agricultural zone. What zone would it be in if not in an agricultural zone? I remember something about manufacturing zones, but in our area those are near all kinds of sensitive uses, residences, apartments – so can you give us an idea why she doesn’t support cultivation in agricultural zones.

A by Tom R.: We did say in the Ordinance that in the agricultural zones you could have what the State refers to as “mixed-light” buildings or greenhouses – a simple greenhouse – the same type of greenhouse where you would grow tomatoes and they are already allowed in agricultural zones. The manufacturing structures would use a lot of electricity/water 24/7 – that is not a greenhouse – it is an

indoor cultivation facility and those are only permitted in manufacturing zones. The current Draft that is going through land-use does allow greenhouses – simple greenhouses – as long as they have a primary use associated with it eg an existing house or farm – a farm can have a greenhouse in an agricultural zone, but they cannot have one of those places with the white jackets, with hydroponics, etc – that is considered manufacturing and has to go into a manufacturing zone. No outdoor cultivation is permitted other than the 6 plants outside/house. The zoning regulations for greenhouses etc are not changing at all

Q: Re enforcement – you are going to have all those rules and regulations – how are they going to be enforced and who is going to enforce them?

A by Cat P.: If it is an illegal activity, it will continue to be the City Attorney/LAPD that will be responsible for shutting down unlicensed Cannabis businesses. It will be the responsibility of the Department of Cannabis Regulation to insure compliance with new regulations

Q: What is the sq ft limit of greenhouse/lot or the ratio of permitted size of a greenhouse to lot size?

A by Tom R.: A greenhouse can be up to 22,000 sq ft per lot today as an accessory use on agriculturally zoned property eg as an accessory to a farm

Q: How many pounds are you limited to in a greenhouse?

A by Tom R.: As many plants as you can squeeze into a 22,000 sq ft greenhouse

C: Land-Use will not be enforced as the City has a history of not enforcing and the Community Benefit issue – we don't know what that is and similarly will not be enforced.

Humberto Quintana (Planning Deputy CD7) referenced a letter drafted by Councilmember Rodriguez on Oct 13 which was submitted to the City Council's Elections and Governmental Relations Committee. It relates to proposed cultivation in greenhouses in the A1/A2 zones. CD7 is requesting that commercial cultivation be removed from A1/A2 zones. We are looking at this as a commercial activity that would be nestled between residential/equestrian uses in which we really cannot provide the proper safeguards

Q directed to Cat P.: Are you still working for outside Cannabis interests, are you paid by other political groups such as drug policy alliances which was a former employer and do you anticipate continuing to accept speaking engagements to support marijuana lobbyists across the State – have you been asked by the City of Los Angeles NOT to engage in conflict of interest activities while employed as the ED for the Los Angeles Department of Cannabis Regulation?

A by Cat P.: Declined to answer

C: Concerned about having Cannabis growing in A1/A2 zones. Councilmember Rodriguez's letter is great. Mr. Rothman, you need to amend your maps – you have included property owned by the County of Los Angeles – 200 acres that have been dedicated as a Mitigation Bank. You have indicated the 600 acres of the Fond Foundation property as possible Cannabis growing properties – that space is a private charitable organization related to Open Space. You need to remove us from that map. You need to remove the portion that is owned by the Mountains Recreation Conservation Authority and purchased with funds to keep it as Open Space – you are grossly overestimating how much of that map is actually agricultural land available for this – but the point is correct – all you are going to have is people breaking into these facilities. My second point is the State of California has various designated sensitive uses one of which is churches, so I think it is important that the City of Los Angeles also has that same sensitive receptor ie not to be close to religious organizations. Your excuse for not listing religious organizations

as hard to define – the point is you can define it the same as adult entertainment – eg adult entertainment cannot be next to religious organizations. If the City of Los Angeles can determine that for adult entertainment they should certainly be able to determine that for Cannabis activity.

Q: I have heard nothing about taking responsibility for education along with Cannabis – it took 50 years to get warning labels on tobacco. This should be a no-brainer. Is there anyone taking the responsibility – would the monitoring commission be the one to provide legislation that every outlet would have education and warning for children and families of the dangers of drugs and marijuana?

A by Cat P.: There is a huge need for education related to the development of the new policy – a number of new entities are going to be taking responsibilities for that role. The State of California statewide – the Department of Public Health just a few weeks ago released a statement of public information campaign related to the implementation of Cannabis policy so sharing information will be related to prevention and treatment, resources related to addiction and treatment – those types of resources exist now at the State level. At the County level, the County Department of Public Health is also putting together information and resources with the County and I am working with Councilmembers right now to develop a strategy for the City so we have information related to prevention of driving while impaired, consuming while impaired – folks will know that you can still be officially denied housing and employment opportunities related to Cannabis policies so there is specific information that should be available. Please share that information – I want to make sure that this educational policy be as comprehensive as possible.

Q: What about the herbicides, the pesticides, fertilizers that will be used and must be released into our water table or packed away and taken someplace. We also have concerns about the vast amounts of water to be used given that we just came out of a 6-year drought and are also concerned about the electricity. We already have brown-outs and now we will be using more electricity than we can apparently make. Those are the main things. My primary concern is that every time I, as Neighborhood Watch representative, go to anybody in law enforcement when there is traffic – last week we had a meeting here about hunting. Most of the time it is “there are never enough people in law enforcement and compliance” to make anything really count – when we look at the medical marijuana trade that could limit licenses that should have been modest and morphed into 37 illegal shops in Sunland-Tujunga. This is not something that we can turn our backs on and yet you say we are going to have all these regulations – what is going to stop them from opening up their illegal shops, lasting 2 or 3 months before you catch up with them and you want to charge them \$600,000 – you will just find an empty store. And what are we going to do about borders? You assume you are going to be able to patrol these borders – you aren’t going to be able to control the borders between Joe’s allegedly legal store and the illegal shop next door – the plants look exactly alike and how are you going to keep the kids out with the proliferation of firearms in our area? I am cynical about the trade you are dealing with.

A by Cat P.: Re pesticides/herbicides – how are we going to assure that the plants we are going to be creating are not harmful to the environment and also to our bodies. The Department of Public Health is responsible for the outline of the various draft regulations – the pesticides that Cannabis operators are allowed to use, all of these products. All products will have to have a label on them – the first 100 days in which products will be coming out will not be tested because the products on the street/dispensary right now have not been tested so for the first 140 days the label will say this product has not been tested. After that 120 days (100-140-120 days – this variety of numbers were stated) its inspection process we have some testing labs that have been certified – we will have an opportunity to see what kind of chemicals are in those plants and products – we will be able to determine certain thresholds of those that make it to market. Re water/electricity, the State Water Board and a number of entities at the local level that we are working with right now have been trying to determine regulations as to water consumption and electric consumption – that is something we need to work on. We want to be sure

_____? _____. In Denver, they are using less than 1% of their electricity for the Cannabis industry. We want to make sure that number stays as small as possible. There were also questions related to illegal activity and safety – I will be completely honest with you, we have been with marijuana prohibition for a very long time in the City and State of California. It hasn't worked. It hasn't stopped our children from being able to get their hands on Marijuana. It hasn't stopped you from smelling marijuana as you walk down the street – so what we are trying to do here is to institute policy – I don't expect that this policy will stand up overnight, but prohibition has lasted for decades – so in order for us to move forward we have to set foundations and make progress. With that being said, I don't expect the illegal/illicit market to go away immediately – that is not going to happen immediately. This is a long-term project – that is what this policy intends to do so 2 years from now we are still going to look at illegal dispensaries. Understand that was always expected – what we are trying to do is move consumers – because this is traditionally about consumers – consumers right now are buying Cannabis on the street. We want to have more people buying it in a regulated market so that they have access to products that have been tested, that the product they are paying for is taxed bringing revenue back to the community so I understand that this is the starting point of this conversation. I am glad that we are engaging in this conversation as this policy is being developed – most people don't have an opportunity to engage in policy as it is being developed so we are at a ground floor policy that is going to be here for years. I just encourage you all to stay engaged – please don't be dismayed if the policies don't go your way – this is the start of a conversation and I appreciate to be here this evening to be able to talk with you.

C: Invited the audience to review the Web-Site of the organization that Cat P. worked for if we are going to safeguard our community

Q: Re buffers – you stated they were for retail use only and people asked about buffers for other operations – you said there weren't any and someone asked why – and you said because you didn't think it was required. The obvious follow-up question is why do you not think it is required – is there a rationale for that?

A by Tom T.: We treated all these uses as though they were legal and as for buffering for Cannabis manufacturing uses which operate fully within enclosed doors, we did not see as having a need for buffering from sensitive uses since they are already located in a manufacturing zone where things are already being manufactured like plastics and gasoline products. We don't buffer those so we chose not to buffer marijuana growing facilities.

Q: Kids playing in parks – is there any way that this law can be overturned?

A by Tom R.: No. The State of California electorate – the electorate of the City of Los Angeles – the people in this room – overwhelmingly approved this.

C: That horse has left the barn – it is legal

Q: Regarding driving. I don't want to be killed, I don't want my wife to be killed, I don't want my kids to be killed – how are the police going to be able to test individuals driving under the influence? How are police going to test for Cannabis intoxication?

(No answer provided)

Q: Concerned with A1/A2 use. We would like to retain our Open Space. Even if someone gets a permit to build, will there be any mitigation possible for traditional trails? If you have a 22,000 sq ft building, how am I going to ride a horse through there or around there? There are 100 year old trails that go through a lot of these Open Spaces where these buildings are going to be put up. We have to figure out

a way – marijuana is here to stay – the reality is we have to work together, not against each other. We need to work together so what I am asking for is if greenhouses are built in, would you consider building in some sort of mitigation process just as you would for any other building wherein we could retain our trails?

A by Tom R.: Zoning regulations are not changing. Anything you cannot do today remains. If you are in an equine district and there are certain distancing requirements from a stable or another horse-keeping property or a trail – those rules will stay in place. We are not changing them. You may not have more than one greenhouse. Just because you are growing Cannabis, you can't do anything differently than you are allowed to do today.

Q: What best practices will be employed that we have learned from Prop D?

A by Cat P.: Best Practices learned from Prop D – one of the things that we will have to move forward with is that law enforcement and community had to struggle with identifying which entities are good businesses and which should be shut down. There is a difference. The way to identify good businesses is through their licenses. This is going to be a first – the City of Los Angeles has never licensed Cannabis commercial activity in the City. Certain types of businesses had been authorized to operate but these businesses had not been licensed. So for a while, businesses were going around showing their tax certificate as if that was a license and that has been very confusing both to law enforcement, to the community, to consumers, to property owners who have taken the business tax certificate which any business can get and showing that as if it was a license. That alone is going to be a huge signifier. If you can stand 50 ft away from a business and look at the window of a dispensary and know that dispensary/location is licensed that is going to be a huge help to law enforcement because if they don't see one of those signs that ID someone as licensed, they can go inside and enforce against it. Re the question on whether or not there will be a cap on the number of businesses – currently there is no proposed cap on the number of businesses. My Department is tasked with trying to ensure equal distribution across the City when issuing licenses. Equal distribution will be taken up.

A by Tom R.: We did not put a cap on it for a variety of reasons, but one of the reasons is that to look at a map the area of the City open to establishing Cannabis activity is limited and once one Cannabis operation is opened it shuts down availability of a significant portion of the available area because of buffering regulations so retail will be very self-regulating. As far as the Specific Plan goes, if you are going from retail bookstore to Cannabis, it would not trigger a Project Permit Compliance as Cannabis is also retail in the eyes of Planning

Q; How much is it to get a license, a license to cultivate, letters of cultivation for land-use?

A by Cat P.: Cost has not yet been determined. Businesses will have to be licensed at both the local and State level so fees will be levied at both the State and local level and in terms of cultivation, we do have draft cultivation requirements which will be our regulations

Q: Can I cultivate marijuana on my family's property?

A by Cat P.: If it is a private residence and there are adults 21 and over in residence, 6 plants can be grown at the home

Q: Can I sell the plants to a distributor?

A by Cat P.: No. What is grown at home is referred to as "personal cultivation" and is distinguished from commercial Cannabis activity which would require licensing

Q #1: If you do not fall under pre-ICO, you do not fall under black and latino minority vote and after that general population. I am under the impression if you are applying under the general population

category, you are going to get buffer zoning and the citizens in the buffer zone will be able to approve or deny that application in Public Hearing – in some of the rural areas we have here there are no residences within the buffer - is that going to negate the process? Q #2: If you are talking about microbusiness being on A1/A2, microbusiness has certain limitations as far as retail applications which have to be outlet stores that have to be licensed. If an individual has A1/A2 with more than one tenant trying to do microbusiness, is it still respecting one license/parcel or can you break that acreage down? We have 3 ICOs interested in coming to town here using your licenses leveraging production of massive amounts of Cannabis Q #3: I looked at the application process and there are concerns that a lot of people have regarding marketing in the youth sensitivity areas and all the volunteer work that needs to be done – they require you to do some kind of pro-youth donation, classes, services, etc that is going to help your local community, you have to already be doing it to apply for a license or, if you are not, you are going to fall back.

A: As far as marketing goes, no one will be allocated to market on-site – there should not be anything on-site letting a child or adult or anyone know that cultivation is happening there other than the triangle signs for gas or other solvents that might be used

Q #4: If you are on A1/A2 can we also use that property to convert the grown Cannabis?

A by Tom R.: No. Also microbusinesses are not being allowed in agricultural zones – that is specifically for greenhouses – only that which is allowed by regulation today with the additional caveat that Cannabis may now be allowed to be grown there. Otherwise we are not changing any zoning regulations. The Socio-Economic Cannabis program will not be based on race at all. There is no congregation of black, latino, white type of racial or ethnic background - the proposed recommendations are based on a _____?_____and individuals who are low-income and the requirements for where rental businesses are located aren't any different than for any other type of business – the only proposed difference is that any application itself, the socio-economic applicant will be able to move forward in the application process without identifying a business location upfront so there is nothing that says that the socio-economic applicants get grandfathered in into a non-planned zone – every business outside the pre-ICO group is going to have to be zoned property and with various sensitive uses

Q: And pre-ICO uses won't have that sensitive buffering – the Measure M buffering – they are exempt from that?

A by Cat P.: There are no sensitive uses within Measure M per se – as an initiative, Measure M did not talk about uses for zoning at all. We had a Draft Zoning Ordinance that will be moving forward and as that moves forward, the pre-ICO uses will essentially be grand-fathered into their locations – so there may be legal non-conforming sensitive uses. But these particular businesses will still have to go through the public hearing process so if individuals in the community want to show up in support/opposition they still have an opportunity to do so

Q: Re people growing Cannabis in their homes – can they turn these into pot-growing centers? And is there any regulation or ideas about how those will be allowed or not allowed?

A by Cat P.: First of all, personal cultivation is for adults 21 or older in their home.

C: I am not referring to that – what about people turning their house into a giant greenhouses. And in A1/A2 where they are buying homes within our area and turning homes into greenhouses

A by Cat P.: If you are growing more than 6 plants, that is an illegal activity and the City Attorney will be all over it

Q: I have seen cooperatives where 50 people sign a paper that says "I am a part of this property where they are growing for me" and they are growing 300 plants – that's 50 people x 6plants/person

A by Cat P.: Anything more than those 6 plants per house = commercial. Anytime money is being exchanged = commercial.

Cat P.: Our zoning ordinance equated all these Cannabis activities so that if you could manufacture something else, you can also manufacture Cannabis with a buffer zone. It had to be done to geographically _____?_____ if there is a justification. If there is a community that has a unique characteristic where there should not be something that is licensed, you could put it in the Ordinance according to the City Attorney's Office, but there has to be a justification for it and I don't know what that justification would be – why one neighborhood would be different than any other neighborhood. It is something you could think about, but it would be challenging – eg a larger buffer area

Tom R.: We could change the buffering altogether Citywide. The proposal is already out there – it is all the way up to City Council. We have analyzed buffers – 600 ft, 800 ft, 1,000 ft – you go too far you are essentially banning Cannabis because everything is wiped out as available area, once you go too low it is essentially allowed every where so what is the point. So 800 ft was a pretty good compromise