

STAFF REPORT

TO: HONORABLE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL  
FROM: MARTIN KOCZANOWICZ, CITY ATTORNEY  
JOHN PETERS, CHIEF OF POLICE  
SUBJECT: DISCUSSION REGARDING NEWLY ADOPTED MEDICAL MARIJUANA LEGISLATION

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**BACKGROUND**

On October 9, 2015, Governor Jerry Brown signed legislation implementing the Medical Marijuana Regulation and Safety Act (MMRSA) creating a dual licensing system for the cultivation, transportation, and sale of medical marijuana between the state and local governments. Outlined in the law are certain deadlines that require the City to act if it chooses to regulate the cultivation, delivery and sale of medical marijuana within its jurisdiction. The most pressing deadline is the one that deals with the cultivation regulation. Under this new legislation, if the City does not have an ordinance in place effective March 1, 2016, prohibiting or regulating cultivation of marijuana it will lose the authority to regulate or ban cultivation within the City limits, and the State will become the sole licensing authority.

Additionally, if the City does not have an ordinance in place prohibiting or regulating marijuana delivery services when the State's medical marijuana licensing becomes operational (on or before January 2018), mobile delivery of marijuana will be permitted within the City limits by any state licensed dispensary, including delivery by dispensaries existing outside of the City limits. Staff is seeking Council direction regarding whether to prepare an ordinance regulating cultivation and/or delivery of medical marijuana within the City.

**DISCUSSION**

Currently the City's Municipal Code prohibits medical marijuana dispensaries in the City, but is silent when it comes to cultivation and delivery of medical marijuana. MMRSA expressly preserves the authority of cities with regard to their zoning powers and local actions taken in accordance with the police power under the State Constitution. MMRSA includes extensive provisions relating to cultivation and contains language that provides that if a city does not have land use regulations or ordinances regulating or prohibiting the cultivation of marijuana by March 1, 2016, either expressly or otherwise under the principles of permissive zoning, then the State will become the sole licensing authority. Under permissive zoning, the City should still adopt a resolution clearly setting forth the nature of any regulations.

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APPROVED FOR FORWARDING

  
ROBERT PERRAULT  
CITY MANAGER

Please Review for the Possibility of a Potential Conflict of Interest:

- |  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None Identified by Staff | <input type="checkbox"/> Bright  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shoals                              | <input type="checkbox"/> Nicolls |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lee                                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Shah    |

Meeting Date: December 21, 2015

Agenda Item No. 8

MMRSA, made up of Assembly Bills 243 and 266, and Senate Bill 643, governs the licensing and control of all medical marijuana businesses in the state, including cultivation, transportation, testing, and the sale of marijuana, and provides criminal immunity for licensees. In general, the package of bills increases and reinforces local control to the extent action to regulate is taken or in place in a timely fashion.

#### Assembly Bill 266

Assembly Bill 266 establishes the Bureau of Medical Marijuana Regulation (BMMR) within the Department of Consumer Affairs to oversee the permitting and licensing of medical marijuana. The bill creates a dual licensing structure between the state and local governments. Under the new law, both a state license and a local permit or license will be required in order to operate a marijuana dispensary. Currently, the Grover Beach Municipal Code does not allow for the permitting of a marijuana dispensary in the City. Delivery of marijuana (i.e. mobile delivery service) will be permitted by state licensed dispensaries unless a local ordinance is in place regulating or prohibiting delivery. The State anticipates that it will be ready to issue licenses through BMMR for dispensary operation, manufacture, and transportation in January 2018.

#### Assembly Bill 243

Assembly Bill 243 places the Department of Food and Agriculture in charge of licensing and regulating indoor and outdoor cultivation sites. It creates various licensing types based on location and size of the proposed cultivation site. Unless a local agency has a land use or zoning ordinance in place either banning or regulating the cultivation of marijuana prior to March 1, 2016, the State will be the sole licensing authority for medical marijuana cultivation applicants, and a local jurisdiction may neither ban nor regulate cultivation within its limits.

#### Senate Bill 643

Senate Bill 643 places restrictions on advertising physician recommendations and provides that recommendation of medical marijuana without prior examination by a physician would constitute unprofessional conduct. Also, importantly, this bill upholds local power to levy fees and taxes.

#### MMRSA's Impact on the City of Grover Beach

The City's Medical Marijuana Dispensary Ordinance, codified under Article III, Chapter 1.2 of the Grover Beach Municipal Code, establishes that there shall not be a permitted use within the City and no Conditional Use Permit shall be issued to allow such operations within the City. However, in accordance with California law, a Medical Marijuana Dispensary shall not include a state licensed residential care facility for persons with chronic life-threatening illness, a state licensed residential care facility for the elderly, or a state licensed residential Hospice or home health care agency.

The City's Medical Marijuana Dispensary Ordinance is not in conflict with the newly adopted legislation, however, the new legislation does specifically regulate cultivation and mobile delivery of marijuana. Because the City does not have an ordinance that regulates or prohibits cultivation or delivery of medical marijuana, unless a new ordinance is adopted, the City will be subject to State jurisdiction and licensing regulations.

At Council direction, staff can prepare a new ordinance covering all aspects of medical marijuana regulations to include fixed and mobile dispensaries, deliveries and cultivation. The existing medical marijuana dispensary ordinance would then be repealed.

### Cultivation

Of the most immediate concern, is the City's present lack of an ordinance relating to cultivation of medical marijuana. Unless the City has an ordinance in place before March 1, 2016, the State Department of Food and Agriculture will be the sole licensing authority for cultivation, and the City will be subject to State regulation. Because the City's Dispensary Ordinance does not address local cultivation, and because cultivation presents a host of difficult land use impacts, staff recommends the Council consider whether local cultivation is in the best interest of Grover Beach.

If Council wishes to retain jurisdiction over cultivation of medical marijuana, either through prohibition or regulation, immediate action must be taken in order to have an ordinance in place before March 1, 2016. The proposed ordinance must be introduced for its first reading at City Council on January 4, 2016. The second reading before Council will need to occur on January 19, 2016.

### Delivery

The City does not presently have an ordinance regulating or prohibiting mobile delivery of medical marijuana. Under the new legislation, any State licensed medical marijuana dispensary may engage in mobile delivery of marijuana in jurisdictions that do not specifically prohibit or regulate deliveries. The State is expected to begin issuing licenses to delivery services on or before January 2018. This means that unless the City enacts an ordinance that bans or restricts delivery of medical marijuana, dispensaries from other jurisdictions could engage in delivery of marijuana within the City. If the City wishes to regulate delivery it has the option of either enacting a complete prohibition or limiting delivery in the City. It should be noted that the January 2018 date is a deadline for City action. The State may and could move forward anytime before January 2018. The language of the new law is unclear as it relates to the definitions of "delivery", "facilities" and "operation".

Currently, enforcement efforts by the Police Department have been limited since the City does not have an ordinance regulating or prohibiting mobile delivery or mobile dispensaries. Enacting a new ordinance would allow the Police Department to take the necessary enforcement action for violations of marijuana distribution by non-regulated individuals or groups. For these reasons, staff recommends adopting an ordinance that would regulate delivery.

### ALTERNATIVES

The City Council has the following alternatives to consider.

1. Provide direction to staff regarding the development of a medical marijuana ordinance;  
or
2. Provide other direction to staff.

**RECOMMENDED ACTION**

It is recommended that Council provide direction to staff regarding the development of a medical marijuana ordinance.

**FISCAL IMPACT**

An undetermined negative impact on the General Fund may occur for legal expenses incurred during the prosecution of violators by the City Attorney's Office.

**PUBLIC NOTIFICATION**

The agenda was posted in accordance with the Brown Act.

**Attachments**

1. Summary of Medical Marijuana Package as provided by the League of California Cities.
2. Frequently Asked Questions as provided by the League of California Cities.



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## Details of Medical Marijuana Package

The following three bills have advanced to the Governor's Desk. Together, they comprise the Medical Marijuana Regulation & Safety Act. In a rare move, they have been triple-joined so that they must all be signed by the Governor, or all will fail. Since his staff was directly involved in and in fact controlled the final drafting of each measure, Governor Brown is expected to sign each of these measures.

### AB 243 (Wood) - Medical Marijuana

- Places the Dept. of Food and Agriculture (DFA) in charge of licensing and regulation of indoor and outdoor cultivation sites. Creates a Medical Cannabis Cultivation Program within the department.
- Mandates the Dept. of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) to develop standards for pesticides in marijuana cultivation, and maximum tolerances for pesticides and other foreign object residue.
- Mandates the Dept. of Public Health to develop standards for production and labelling of all edible medical cannabis products.
- Assign joint responsibility to DFA, Dept. of Fish and Wildlife, and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to prevent illegal water diversion associated with marijuana cultivation from adversely affecting California fish population.
- Specifies that DPR, in consultation with SWRCB, is to develop regulations for application of pesticides in all cultivation.
- Specifies various types of cultivation licenses.
- Directs the multi-agency task force headed by the Dept. of Fish and Wildlife and the SWRCB to expand its existing enforcement efforts to a statewide level to reduce adverse impacts of marijuana cultivation, including environmental impacts such as illegal discharge into waterways and poisoning of marine life and habitats.

### AB 266 (Bonta, Cooley, Jones-Sawyer, Lackey, Wood) – Medical Marijuana

- Protects local control as it establishes a statewide regulatory scheme, headed by Bureau of Medical Marijuana Regulation (BMMR) within the Department of Consumer Affairs (DCA).
- Provides for dual licensing: state will issue licenses, and local governments will issue permits or licenses to operate marijuana businesses, according to local ordinances. State licenses will be issued beginning in January 2018.
- Revocation of a local license or permit will unilaterally terminate the ability of the business to operate in that jurisdiction.
- Expressly protects local licensing practices, zoning ordinances, and local constitutional police power.
- Caps total cultivation for a single licensee at four acres statewide, subject to local ordinances.
- Requires local jurisdictions that wish to prevent delivery services from operating within their borders to enact an ordinance affirmatively banning this activity. No specific operative date for the ban is specified.

- Specifies that DCA will issue the following licenses: Dispensary, Distributor, Transport, and Special Dispensary Status for licensees who have a maximum of three dispensaries. Specifies various sub-categories of licensees (indoor cultivation, outdoor cultivation, etc.)
- Limits cross-licensing to holding a single state license in up to two separate license categories, as specified. Prohibits medical marijuana licensees from also holding licenses to sell alcohol.
- Grandfathers in vertically integrated businesses (i.e. businesses that operate and control their own cultivation, manufacturing, and dispensing operations) if a local ordinance allowed or required such a business model and was enacted on or before July 1, 2015. Also requires such businesses to have operated in compliance with local ordinances, and to have been engaged in all the covered activities on July 1, 2015.
- Requires establishment of uniform health and safety standards, testing standards, and security requirements at dispensaries and during transport of the product.
- Specifies a standard for certification of testing labs, and specified minimum testing requirements. Prohibits testing lab operators from being licensees in any other category, and from holding a financial or ownership interest in any other category of licensed business.
- Includes a labor peace agreement under which unions agree not to engage in strikes, work stoppages, etc. and employers agree to provide unions reasonable access to employees for the purpose of organizing them. Specifies that such an agreement does not mandate a particular method of election.
- Provides for civil penalties for unlicensed activity, and specifies that applicable criminal penalties under existing law will continue to apply.
- Specifies that patients and primary caregivers are exempt from the state licensing requirement, and provides that their information is not to be disclosed and is confidential under the California Public Records Act.
- Phases out the existing model of marijuana cooperatives and collectives one year after DCA announces that state licensing has begun.
- Preserves enforcement authority of the City of Los Angeles with respect to Measure D, the local regulatory structure for medical marijuana within the city limits.

#### **SB 643 (McGuire) – Medical Marijuana**

- Directs California Medical Board to prioritize investigation of excessive recommendations by physicians.
- Imposes fines (\$5000.00) vs. physicians for violating prohibition against having a financial interest in a marijuana business
- Recommendation for cannabis without a prior examination constitutes unprofessional conduct.
- Imposes restrictions on advertising for physician recommendations
- Places Dept. of Food and Agriculture in charge of cultivation regulations and licensing, and requires a track and trace program
- Codifies dual licensing (state license and local license or permit), and itemizes disqualifying felonies for state licensure.
- Places DPR in charge of pesticide regulation; DPH in charge of production and labelling of edibles
- Upholds local power to levy fees and taxes.

For questions, please contact Tim Cromartie at [tcromartie@cacities.org](mailto:tcromartie@cacities.org)

November 6, 2015

## Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

### Medical Marijuana Regulation and Safety Act<sup>1</sup>

#### Topic #1: Cultivation

*The State will be the sole licensing authority for the commercial cultivation of medical marijuana unless a city adopts land use regulations or ordinances regulating or prohibiting the cultivation of marijuana -- either expressly or otherwise under the principles of permissive zoning -- prior to **March 1, 2016.***<sup>2</sup>

1. **Question:** If a city wants to enact a total ban on cultivation, can the ban include cultivation for personal use?

**Answer:** Yes. Under *Live Oak*<sup>3</sup>, a city can ban all marijuana cultivation -- even cultivation of small amounts by qualified patients. The *Live Oak* ban had no exceptions for personal use by a qualified patient. The new legislation does not change the law in this regard.

2. **Question:** Must a city's ordinance prohibiting cultivation make an exception for personal medical marijuana cultivation of up to 6 mature or 12 immature plants?<sup>4</sup>

**Answer:** No. In the *Live Oak* case, the California Court of Appeal upheld the city's total ban on all marijuana cultivation. That authority is preserved under the new legislation.

3. **Question:** Is a person who cultivates marijuana for his or her personal medical use required to get a cultivation license from the State?

<sup>1</sup> AB 266 (Bonta, Cooley, Jones-Sawyer, Lack, Wood); AB 243 (Wood); and SB 643 (McGuire). Effective 1/1/2016. Please consult your City Attorney before taking action to implement the MMRSA. The answers to these FAQs may be different in your city based upon your municipal code, regulations, and policies. The answers do not constitute legal advice from the League of California Cities®.

<sup>2</sup> Health & Safety 11362.777(c).

<sup>3</sup> *Maral v. City of Live Oak* (2013) 221 Cal.App.4<sup>th</sup> 975.

<sup>4</sup> Health & Safety Code 11362.77 allows a qualified patient to cultivate 6 mature or 12 immature plants without criminal liability.

**Answer:** No, if the area used for cultivation does not exceed 100 square feet, or 500 square feet for a primary caregiver with no more than five patients.<sup>5</sup> If the areas exceed these limits, then a State license is required. The exemption from the State licensing requirements does not prevent a city from regulating or banning cultivation by persons exempt from State licensing requirements.<sup>6</sup>

4. **Question:** Can a city prevent the State from becoming the sole licensing authority for cultivation by adopting an ordinance that permits the cultivation of six plants per residence prior to March 1, 2016?

**Answer:** Yes. The State becomes the sole licensing authority for cultivation as of March 1, 2016 if a city does not have a land use regulation or ordinance "regulating or prohibiting the cultivation of marijuana." An ordinance permitting cultivation under certain specific conditions (not more than six plants per residence) is an ordinance "regulating" marijuana cultivation and therefore qualifies. However, in order to be completely clear, the City Attorney may wish to determine whether it is advisable to prohibit all other types of cultivation as part of the ordinance.

5. **Question:** Must the cultivation prohibition be adopted as part of a city's zoning code? Could it be adopted instead under the city's business licenses and regulations?

**Answer:** It's not possible to answer "yes" or "no." AB 243 requires a "land use regulation or ordinance." Whether the phrase "land use" requires a zoning ordinance is a question for the city attorney to answer based on the particular language of the city's municipal code.

6. **Question:** Can a city ban large growers but still allow qualified patients to cultivate a small amount of medical marijuana in their private residences?

**Answer:** Yes. There's nothing in the legislation that requires a total ban. The most important consideration is to clearly identify cultivation that is prohibited and cultivation that is allowed and to do so before March 1, 2016.

7. **Question:** Is a temporary land use moratorium (under Government Code section 65858) on medical marijuana cultivation that is effective in a city by March 1, 2016 sufficient to prevent the State from having sole licensing authority under the new law for medical marijuana cultivation applicants in that city?

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<sup>5</sup> Business & Professions Code 19319; Health & Safety 11362.777(g).

<sup>6</sup> Health & Safety Code 11362.777(g).

**Answer:** Probably not. The new law requires a land use regulation or ordinance that prohibits or regulates cultivation. Because a moratorium adopted under Government Code 65858 would only temporarily prohibit cultivation, it may not qualify as a land use ordinance that “prohibits” cultivation.

8. **Question:** Can a local medical marijuana cultivation ordinance be enacted on an urgency basis in order to comply with the March 1, 2016 deadline in the new legislation?

**Answer:** Yes, with urgency findings relating to the statutory deadline.

## Topic #2: Delivery

*Deliveries of medical marijuana can only be made by a State-licensed dispensary in a city that does not explicitly prohibit deliveries by local ordinance. If a city wants to prevent deliveries within its jurisdiction, it must adopt an ordinance expressly prohibiting them.<sup>7</sup>*

9. **Question:** Is there a deadline for adopting an ordinance explicitly prohibiting deliveries?

**Answer:** There is no deadline in the new law. However, best practice would be to adopt the ordinance prior to the date the State begins issuing licenses allowing deliveries so as to reduce the risk of confusion and to avoid the process of requesting the State to terminate the operations of a dispensary making deliveries within the city. The legislation does not specify a deadline for the State to begin issuing any category of license. The State is generally expected to begin issuing licenses on January 1, 2018, but it could begin sooner.

10. **Question:** What are the quantities that delivery services will be authorized to transport?

**Answer:** The amount that local delivery services will be authorized to carry will be determined by the Bureau of Medical Marijuana Regulation within the Department of Consumer Affairs. The determination will be based on security considerations, cash value, and other factors. The amount will be a statewide threshold, authorized for delivery primarily to patients, primary caregivers, and testing labs. Larger amounts will not be considered “delivery” but rather “transport” triggering heightened security requirements while the product is being moved.

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<sup>7</sup> Health & Safety 19340.

### **Topic 3: Dispensaries and Retail Operations**

11. **Question:** Will cities still be able to ban dispensaries?

**Answer:** Yes. Cities currently have the ability to enact bans on dispensaries and other marijuana retail operations. The new law will not change that, and in fact requires a local permit and a State license before a marijuana business can begin operations within a specific jurisdiction. Cities will retain the discretion to deny permits or licenses to marijuana dispensaries.

12. **Question:** Can a city allow dispensaries and prohibit delivery services?

**Answer:** Yes. But cities should be aware that if they wish to prohibit delivery services, an ordinance prohibiting delivery services is required.

### **Topic #4: Other Questions**

13. **Question:** Does the new legislation make any distinction between “not-for-profit” and “for profit” medical marijuana businesses?

**Answer:** No. There is no distinction in the new legislation between medical marijuana businesses that operate “for profit” and those that operate on a “not-for-profit” basis. The new law does not mandate that dispensaries or other businesses operate under either business model.

14. **Question:** Are marijuana edibles covered under the new legislation? Is there a separate designation for them under the new law, with additional State regulatory requirements?

**Answer:** The new legislation directs the State Department of Public Health (DPH) to develop standards for the production and labeling of all edible medical cannabis products (Business & Professions Code section 19332(c)). A license is required from DPH to “manufacture” edibles. The DPH standards are “minimum standards.” A city may adopt additional stricter standards, requirements and regulations regarding “edibles” (Business & Professions Code section 19316(a)). Cities also retain their ability to license and regulate edible sales or distribution.

15. **Question:** The new law says: “upon approval of the state, cities may enforce state law”. If an existing medical marijuana dispensary does not have both licenses (State and city), then must a city wait for the State to approve shutting the dispensary down

before a city can cite the dispensary or otherwise seek to shut it down under the city's ordinances and regulations?

**Answer:** No. A city may enforce its own ordinances and regulations against the dispensary since a medical marijuana dispensary cannot operate lawfully unless it complies with all local ordinances and regulations.

16. **Question:** Does a P.O. Box qualify as a medical marijuana business location? Is that considered a "use" in a city?

**Answer:** The answer to this question depends upon a city's municipal code. The State law prohibits a person from engaging in commercial cannabis activity without possessing both a State license and a local permit, license or other authorization. A State licensee may not commence activity under the authority of a State license until the applicant has complied with all requirements of the applicable local ordinance (Business & Professions Code section 19320). A city's municipal code will determine whether a "use" includes a post office box.

17. **Question:** Does the new law address extraction of THC, butane or other substances from marijuana?

**Answer:** The new law does not specifically address the issue of extraction at all – other than to acknowledge very generally that extraction falls within the definition of manufacturing, and that medical marijuana or a product derived from it may contain extracts.

18. **Question:** Since patients and primary caregivers are exempt from the licensing requirement under specified circumstances, how will that work if they are also owners of a dispensary or cultivation site?

**Answer:** A primary caregiver or qualified patient who seeks to operate a dispensary or cultivation site is subject to the same State licensing requirements and local permitting requirements as any other person.

19. **Question:** What types of medical marijuana businesses require a State license?

**Answer:** The new law creates six State licensing categories: Dispensary, Distributor, Transport, Cultivation, Manufacturing, and Special Dispensary Status for licensees who have a maximum of three dispensaries. Any person or entity wishing to operate under a State license must also comply with all local requirements.

20. **Question:** Several initiative measures to legalize recreational marijuana have been filed with the Attorney General in advance of the November 2016 ballot. Should a city be considering prohibiting or regulating recreational marijuana at this time?

**Answer:** No. The new law does not address recreational use of marijuana. It adds a licensing structure for businesses that wish to serve those qualified patients and primary caregivers who use medical marijuana for their personal use. The League of California Cities is following the various recreational marijuana initiative measures that have been filed with the Attorney General. There is no need for a city to take any action at this time. If a city is interested in following these measures, more information can be found at: <https://www.oag.ca.gov/initiatives/active-measures>.

21. **Question:** Does the new law protect the privacy of patients and primary caregivers?

**Answer:** Yes. Patient and primary caregiver information is confidential and not subject to disclosure under the California Public Records Act, except as necessary for employees of the State or any city to perform official duties.

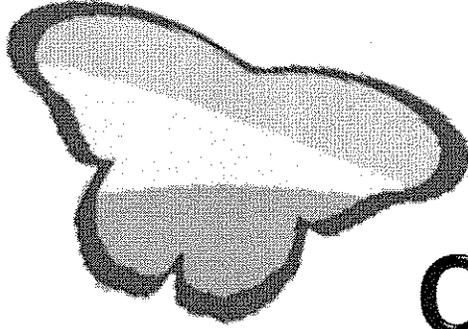
22. **Question:** Is there a provision in the new law giving business operators priority for State licensing if they can show that they are in compliance with local ordinances? If so, what is the purpose of this provision?

**Answer:** Yes. The State licensing authority is required to prioritize any facility or entity that can demonstrate to the authority's satisfaction that it was in operation and in good standing with the local jurisdiction by January 1, 2016. This provision is intended as an incentive for business operators to be in compliance with local ordinances, to ease any difficulties local governments may have in launching their local regulatory structures, and to help expedite the initial phase of issuing state licenses.

23. **Question:** Does the new law address food trucks that sell marijuana edibles?

**Answer:** No. The operation of food trucks are within the control and regulation of cities and county health departments.

**PLEASE NOTE:** This document will be updated periodically, as needed, and will remain available at [www.cacities.org](http://www.cacities.org). As noted above, each city should consult with its city attorney on all of these issues. The answers to these FAQs do not constitute legal advice from the League of California Cities®.



# **City of Grover Beach**

## **Newly Adopted Medical Marijuana Legislation**

Martin Koczanowicz, City Attorney  
John Peters, Chief of Police  
December 21, 2015





# **Medical Marijuana Legislation Background**

- **Three new bills: AB 266, AB 243 & SB 643**
- **Created the Medical Marijuana Regulation and Safety Act**
- **Signed by Governor on Oct. 9, 2015**
- **Increases and Reinforces Local Control if City adopts Ordinance effective March 1, 2016**



# **Medical Marijuana Legislation**

## **Assembly Bill 266**

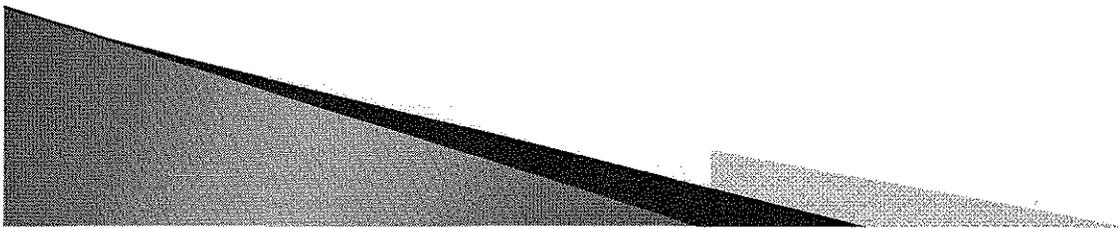
- **Created Bureau of Medical Marijuana Regulation**
- **Dual Licensing Structure by State and Local Governments**
- **Mobile delivery by permitted dispensaries only**
- **State Permitting begins January 2018**



# **Medical Marijuana Legislation**

## **Assembly Bill 243**

- **Department of Food and Agriculture will be in charge of licensing indoor and outdoor cultivation**
- **Unless a local ordinance is in place by March 1, 2016, the State will be the sole licensing authority**





# **Medical Marijuana Legislation**

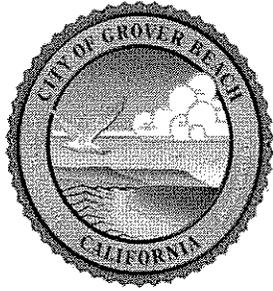
## **Senate Bill 643**

- **Physician recommendation of medical marijuana without prior examination constitutes unprofessional conduct**
- **Upholds local authority to levy fees and taxes**



# **Medical Marijuana Legislation Impacts on Grover Beach**

- **Current ordinance does not allow medical marijuana dispensaries in the City**
- **No current ordinance regulates the cultivation or mobile delivery within the City**
- **City will lose its right to permit and regulate cultivation unless a new ordinance is adopted**



# **Medical Marijuana Legislation**

## **Fiscal Impacts on Grover Beach**

- **Undetermined negative impact on General Fund for legal expenses due to prosecutions by the City Attorney**

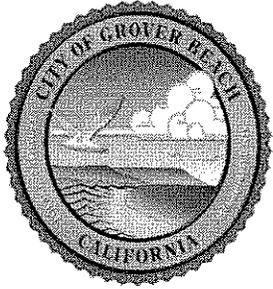


# **Medical Marijuana Legislation**

## **Newly Adopted Medical Marijuana Legislation**

### **Recommended Action:**

**Provide direction to staff to develop a medical marijuana ordinance.**



# City of Grover Beach

## Newly Adopted Medical Marijuana Legislation

**Questions or Comments?**



**Grover Beach**

*A great place to spread your wings*