



Council Agenda Report

From: Ty Lewis, Police Lieutenant
Subject: City Manager's Medical Marijuana Taskforce
Date: May 16, 2017

Facts

1. In 2015, the Medical Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MCRSA) provided a statutory framework for future regulation of medical cannabis.
2. In September of 2016, the City Council voted to create a taskforce to address the City's medical marijuana regulations.
3. In November of 2016, California voters approved Proposition 64, which legalized the nonmedical use of cannabis.
4. Between September of 2016 and February of 2017, the City Manager's Taskforce met six times to discuss the future of medical marijuana within the community.
5. The taskforce created a comprehensive set of research reports to guide future policy development.

Options

1. Take no action.
2. Accept the City Manager's Taskforce on Medical Marijuana's report for filing.
3. Provide alternative direction.

Analysis and Conclusions

Taskforce key findings:

- Protecting the community's youth should be an overarching goal of local medical marijuana regulation.
- Taxation related to medical marijuana should support public education, public safety, and quality of life initiatives.
- Cannabis industry advocates desire well-formulated and fair local regulations consistent with voter will.
- Poor, or no policy, could have adverse effects, possibly contributing to an increase in an illegal black market and restricting tax revenue.
- Cultivation, delivery, and manufacturing regulation should be significant considerations for policy development.
- Local policies should favor locally owned and operated business.
- Local cannabis professionals, along with drug awareness advocates, public safety officials, and educators, should be included in future policy development by the City.

Laws and regulations surrounding cannabis are expected to remain in flux within the State of California until mid-2018. A current trailer bill drafted by the Governor seeks to vertically integrate medical and recreational cannabis regulation. The Governor's proposal seeks to abandon regulations found within the Medical Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act and align regulations with Proposition 64 – Adult Use of Marijuana Act. Additionally, the Bureau of Marijuana Control, the Department of Food and Agriculture, and the Department of Public Health are drafting additional regulations in line with the Governor's trailer bill. Organizations such as the California League of Cities and California Police Chiefs Association are

actively engaging the Governor's Office and state legislators over this matter. Therefore, it would appear prudent that the City take a 'wait and see' approach before enacting any local regulations.

A wait and see approach would have no negative impacts to the City. The City has taken proactive measures to ensure qualified patients have access to medical cannabis. In October of 2016, the City Council passed and adopted Municipal Code 21.33 that outlines the provisions for delivery and cultivation of medical cannabis within the City.

Fiscal Impact

None.

Recommendation

1. Accept the City Manager's Taskforce on Medical Marijuana reports for filing.
2. Direct staff to return when the State finalizes cannabis regulation for California.

Attachments

1. Medical Marijuana Task Force Report

2017

Medical Marijuana Task Force



Task Force Members:

Chris Bausch

Heather Mikelonis

Charles "Chip" Tamagni

Donna Kelley

Paul Press

Shawn Sherman

Brian Eddy

Facilitated by: LT. Ty Lewis

City of Paso Robles

5/2/2017

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Executive Summary

In 2015, three state laws AB 243 (Wood), AB 266 (Bonta), and SB 643 (McGuire), known collectively as the Medical Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MCRSA), and more recent legislation SB 837 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review), provided a statutory framework for future regulation of medical cannabis.

At the direction of the Paso Robles City Manager, a seven-person Medical Marijuana Taskforce (MMTF) met six times between September of 2016 and February of 2017 and sought to answer the question, “*How will Medical Marijuana influence Paso Robles by the year 2027?*” The Taskforce used futures-oriented research methodology to direct discussion, research and reporting.

The taskforce focused on identifying trends, events, and potential futures to help local officials better understand the community’s needs, tolerances, and concerns. The goal of the taskforce was to identify and provide local policy makers with accurate information; better equipping them to design comprehensive polices representative of the entire community.

The taskforce examined key social, technological, economic, environmental, and political aspects of the topic to create alternative futures. The taskforce avoided focusing solely on immediate challenges by distinguishing present day issues from potential alternative issues of the futures. This allowed the taskforce to better visualize opportunities and threats related to the potential emergence of the medical marijuana industry within Paso Robles. The taskforce articulated these alternate futures via the use of scenarios; the scenarios assisted the taskforce with identifying factors potentially affecting community acceptance and policy development.

Key findings of the taskforce’s research revealed:

- Protecting the community’s youth should be an overarching goal of local medical marijuana regulation.
- Taxation related to medical marijuana should support public education, public safety, and quality of life initiatives.
- Cannabis industry advocates desire well-formulated and fair local regulations consistent with voter will.
- Poor, or no policy, could have adverse effects, possibly contributing to an increase in an illegal black market and restricting state tax revenue.
- Cultivation, delivery, and manufacturing regulation should be significant considerations for policy development.
- Local policies should favor locally owned and operated business.
- Local cannabis professionals, along with drug awareness advocates, public safety officials, and educators should be included in future policy development.

After several months of meetings, the taskforce is pleased to release a well-formulated report that has identified trends and events with potential to influence Paso Robles in ensuing years. The group hopes its research will guide the City’s Planning Commission and City Council with implementing fair and comprehensive municipal codes regulating the cultivation, sale, and delivery of medical marijuana within the community. The taskforce encourages local regulatory bodies to develop model codes and policies that will guide other California cities in effectively addressing zoning, diversion, drug education, adolescent use, mental health, and quality of life concerns for our communities.

Summary of Findings

California's history pertaining to the legalization of medical cannabis began in 1996 when California voters passed Proposition 215 – the Compassionate Use Act (CUA). When enacted, the CUA generally decriminalized medical uses of cannabis by qualified patients. Proposition 215 exempted physicians, qualified patients, and caregivers from state laws that otherwise prohibited possession or cultivation of cannabis.

Since 1996, local government agencies, with evolving state judiciary direction, have self-regulated medical cannabis within their respective communities. In 2005, The City of Paso Robles imposed a moratorium on the establishment of medical marijuana dispensaries within the City limits. By 2007, the City reaffirmed its prohibitive stance on the establishment of medical marijuana dispensaries by enacting a permanent zoning ordinance barring the establishment of cannabis related businesses.

However, in 2015 three state laws AB 243 (Wood), AB 266 (Bonta), and SB 643 (McGuire), known collectively as the Medical Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MCRSA), and more recent legislation SB 837 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review), provided a statutory framework for future regulation of medical cannabis.

MCRSA now requires specified state agencies to regulate the medical cannabis industry, including the issuance of licenses to medical cannabis cultivators, manufacturers, testing laboratories, transporters, distributors, and dispensaries. Regulating agencies are required to set standards for the labelling, quality testing, and packaging of medical cannabis products. Currently, regulations and guidelines to implement these requirements are being developed by several different state departments including the: California Department of Food and Agriculture, Department of Consumer Affairs (DCA), Department of Public Health (DPH), State

Water Resources Control Board, Department of Pesticide Regulation, and Department of Fish and Wildlife.

In November of 2016, California voters approved Proposition 64, which legalized the *nonmedical* use of cannabis. Under Proposition 64, adults 21 years of age or older can legally grow, possess, and use cannabis for nonmedical purposes, with certain restrictions. Similar to MCRSA, Proposition 64 created a statutory framework to regulate nonmedical cannabis.

In September of 2016, because of the significant changes to the landscape surrounding cannabis in California, the Paso Robles City Council voted to create a task force to examine medical marijuana's future within the City. At the direction of the Paso Robles City Manager, a seven-person Medical Marijuana Taskforce (MMTF) was formed. The taskforce utilized a futures study approach to consider possible, probable, and preferable futures related to medical marijuana and sought to answer the question, "*How will Medical Marijuana influence Paso Robles by the year 2027?*"

The taskforce used this approach not to predict the future, nor to answer specific questions; instead, it was used to help the community make better-informed decisions *today* through an examination of different possible futures. The guiding principle behind futures study is that the longer action is delayed, the more constrained options become. Therefore, the taskforce used the following futures-oriented research methodology to direct discussion, research and reporting:

- Framing: Defining the domain
- Scanning: Current assessment and scanning
- Forecasting: Crafting baseline and alternative futures
- Visioning: Implications analysis and preferred futures

Mapping the Landscape

As noted, a sequential and systematic futures oriented approach directed and focused research. The taskforce analyzed trends, events, and drivers responsible for shaping the past, present and future landscape of the medical marijuana industry within California, with particular focus on Paso Robles. This report summarizes key aspects of process results and research.

Framing

Properly framing the domain topic was of critical importance to the success of the futuring process and focused the taskforce's research. A medium-length time horizon of 10-years was used to reduce the taskforce's temptation to solely focus on immediate challenges, opportunities, and threats related to the emergence of the medical marijuana industry within Paso Robles. Recognizing this challenge, the taskforce focused on identifying trends, events, and potential futures to help local officials better understand the community's needs, tolerances, and concerns. A goal of the taskforce was to identify and provide local policy makers with accurate information so they are better equipped to design comprehensive polices representative of the entire community.

Scanning

The scanning process included an in depth look at the social, technological, economic, environmental, and political factors surrounding medical cannabis. Key findings of the scanning process are summarized below.

Social

Unsurprisingly, social divides and shifting sentiments are common during community discussions about medical cannabis. As such, the taskforce spent significant time exploring potential social impacts to the community. Group discussions focused on opioid addiction rates,

teen use, mental health, domestic violence, and local crime. While opinions varied about the importance and impact of those topics, all members agreed that risks to the community's youth should be prioritized.

Because cannabis has the potential to harm a developing teen brain, a key concern of the taskforce centered on the potential that some teens/adolescents might view the City's acceptance of the medical cannabis industry as a sign that marijuana was not hazardous. This might have the unintended consequence of elevating local teen use rates and/or negatively affecting mental health. To mitigate risks, the taskforce recommended that local policies include adolescent focused education components that inform teens about potential risks. Taskforce members recommended partnerships where industry professionals worked with educators, healthcare providers, and community groups to develop appropriate educational materials and programs.

Secondarily, taskforce members agreed that community safety and crime should also be key focuses for local policy makers. In particular, the City should consider conditional use permits focused on strong premises security measures; measures aimed at preventing product theft/diversion as well as patron and employee safety/security. Business zoning should not be overly restrictive and allow for safe, convenient, access by patients. Business signage and local advertising should be compatible with the community's character and avoid creating a negative image.

Technological. Taskforce discussions on technology focused on ensuring product safety and quality assurance, laboratory testing, conversion laboratories, concentrates, edibles, packaging, and labeling. As the cannabis industry expands its footprint in California, technology advancements are expected to drive investment in medical research, crop development, transportation, and marketing. The taskforce believed it would be a natural progression for local

laboratories involved with testing wine and grape products to investigate the feasibility of expanding operations to test cannabis crops and related products.

While all of these topics were identified as drivers potentially affecting the cannabis industry within Paso Robles, the taskforce expects the State of California to occupy most of the regulatory space on these matters. With the exception, that local licensing would be a prerequisite to obtaining a state license.

Economic. The economic impacts of the marijuana industry in California are expected to be significant. According to the New Frontier Data, 2016 California Legal Cannabis Market State Profile, *over the next four years, annual legal cannabis sales will grow at a compound annual growth rate of 23.1%, from \$2.8 billion in 2016 to an estimated \$6.5 billion by 2020.*

Many local jurisdictions are moving quickly to tax medical cannabis and lay the framework to do the same for recreational marijuana.

Taskforce members felt there were opportunities to create local jobs and for the City to tax the cannabis industry should establishment be formalized. Local cannabis taxation was identified as a revenue stream to fund local drug education and treatment programs as well as public safety initiatives. Some taskforce members envisioned the cannabis industry within the Paso Robles region could one day rival the wine industry in size and scope – adding millions of dollars to the local economy.

Taskforce members expressed concern that over-taxation might drive industry business to neighboring jurisdictions that are more ‘cannabis friendly.’ Overall, the taskforce felt that tax revenue should not be an overarching goal that drove future local regulation.

Environmental. It is still unclear what impacts embracing the cannabis industry would have on the local environment. Water conservation, industrial sized conversion laboratories, and large-

scale cultivation were all taskforce discussion topics. However, accurately predicting the long-term impacts to the local environment were beyond the scope of this group's expertise.

Political. As noted, social divide on this emerging topic is common; unsurprisingly, varying political opinions are just as common. Such assumptions were validated through a review of the consolidated general election results for 2016, which indicate that 52% of Paso Roblans voted to legalize the *recreational* use of cannabis. These results indicate that nearly even amounts of voters supported an opposing side of the issue.

Taskforce members acknowledged possible similar divides amongst policy makers, but were encouraged that City staff was willing to discuss the topic openly and to provide a venue for divergent opinion. Taskforce members hoped policy makers would implement ordinances based on public input, best practices, verifiable facts, and those consistent with national trends.

Forecasting

Prior to developing a prospect of the future, taskforce members distinguished baseline, present day, issues surrounding medical marijuana from those of potential alternative future issues. The taskforce articulated these alternative futures via the use of scenarios. Developing alternative scenarios assisted the taskforce with identifying factors potentially affecting policy development.

The taskforce developed three scenarios to represent discussions: status quo (most likely), worst case, and a preferable future. Key findings of this research revealed:

- Protecting the community's youth should be an overarching goal of local policy makers.
- Cannabis taxation should support public education, public safety, and quality of life initiatives.

- Cannabis industry advocates desire well-formulated and fair local regulations consistent with voter will.
- Poor, or no policy, would have adverse effects, possibly contributing to an increase in the black market and restricting state tax revenue.
- Cultivation, delivery, and manufacturing regulation should be significant considerations for policy development.
- Local cannabis professionals along with drug awareness advocates, public safety, and educators should be included in policy development.
- Local policies should favor locally owned and operated business. Avoid big business.

Scenarios

Preferable Future:

Dateline 2027: Over the past decade, many California cities have been struggling to refine policies and regulations related to medical marijuana. However, the City of Paso Robles stands in stark contrast. In a historic moment in 2017, the City reversed previous policy decisions that once banned brick and mortar dispensaries in favor of opening the City's first two medical marijuana dispensaries. The City's reversal was attributed, in part, to California voters legalizing recreational uses of marijuana and the City's formation of a medical marijuana taskforce. The City's taskforce not only examined the potential impacts to Paso Robles, but the changing landscape surrounding all uses of marijuana; the group's guidance was instrumental in the planning process.

After several months of meetings, the taskforce produced a well-formulated report that identified trends and events with potential to influence Paso Robles in ensuing years. The

group's research guided the City's Planning Commission and City Council to create comprehensive municipal codes regulating the cultivation, sale, and delivery of medical marijuana within the community. The model code and policies addressed zoning, diversion, drug education, adolescent use, mental health, and quality of life concerns.

10 years later, the City's successes are apparent. A walk through the thriving community demonstrates what a well-governed community can accomplish. Community members who prefer medical alternatives now have safe access to treatment and medical grade cannabis. Additionally, the City touts a sustainable, taxable, infrastructure that supports public education, public safety, and quality of life.

Status Quo:

Dateline 2027: The City of Paso Robles has slowly embraced medical cannabis within the community. While a limited number of brick and mortar medical dispensaries are now operational, the City struggles with whether to embrace widespread cultivation, manufacturing, and delivery services. The City has loose relationships with local cannabis industry professionals that informally guide local initiatives. The City prefers to follow California's 'best practices' recommendations on the often controversial alternative medical treatment.

Due to the City's stable economic environment and traditional culture, it has not rushed to encourage growth of the industry within its borders. The City's policies and codes are modeled after state level guidelines and recommendations. While the City is somewhat sensitive to elements of the community desirous of alternative cannabis medical treatment, it has been deliberate and intentional with respect to cannabis industry growth and expansion movements.

Worst Case:

Dateline 2027: The City has ignored community calls to establish a well-regulated medical cannabis industry within its borders. The City resists the medical cannabis industry out of fear that it might negatively affect public safety and encourage increased consumption by the community's youth. The emergence of an organized black market is probable, driving unintended consequences and fueling government resistance. Local growers and distributors continue to operate in the shadows and increasingly become targets for criminal organizations. Home invasion robberies occur more frequently because local purveyors are unable to adequately grow, store, and protect their products. Cannabis thefts contribute to local diversion issues and supply illegal recreational sales. Investigation and enforcement have become a drain on City resources. The City is unable to obtain State funding derived from cannabis taxation because of the City's continued moratorium. Local industry professionals are hesitant to enlist the help of local law enforcement out of fear that their future efforts will make them the target of enforcement operations. This City continues to turn a blind eye toward individuals delivering medical grade cannabis to qualified patients; however, qualified patients are left with limited legal alternatives to obtain the products they prefer. Qualified patients interested in obtaining certified and tested medical grade cannabis must travel to a neighboring city or enlist the aid of unregulated, illegal, sources.

Conclusion

Medical marijuana and the government-authorized establishment of businesses are of key concern at the federal, state, and local levels. To help make better-informed policy decisions, the City Manager's Taskforce has identified social, technological, economic, environmental, and political topics that will likely shape the future of medical cannabis. Additionally, the taskforce

examined hundreds of possible events and trends with the ultimate goal of identifying a preferable future – a future reflective of the community’s unique character and image.

Data Collection Report

Background

In September of 2016, because of the significant changes to the landscape surrounding cannabis in California, the Paso Robles City Council voted to create a taskforce to examine medical marijuana's future within the City. Subsequent to that direction, the City Manager formed a seven-person Medical Marijuana Taskforce (MMTF) to examine the matter (See Appendix A). The MMTF met six times in ensuing months to research social, technical, economic, environmental, and political trends and events surrounding the medical cannabis. In particular, the taskforce used a futures oriented approach to answer the following question: *How will Medical Marijuana influence Paso Robles by the year 2027?*

Methodology

As noted, the taskforce used a sequential and systematic futures oriented approach to direct and focus research. This included a detailed analysis of any drivers attributed to shaping the past, present and future landscape of medical marijuana. To accomplish this task the taskforce used the following comprehensive methods:

- Brainwriting
- Trends and events development and examination
- Cross Impact Analysis
- Scenario Development

Brainwriting

Brainwriting—an alternative method to brainstorming—was used to encourage uniform participation among taskforce members. Like brainstorming, brainwriting is designed to

generate many ideas in a short amount of time. For this brainwriting exercise, two distinct sessions, were conducted to identify events and trends related to the futures topic.

All seven members of the taskforce participated in these sessions; each person generated 3 ideas per round; each round lasted 5 minutes. In this process, each participant started with two prewritten brainwriting forms – one for events and one for trends. The futures topic was written at the top of each form. In the first round, participants had 5 minutes to write 3 ideas in the top boxes (1 per box) of the brainwriting form. At the end of each round, the form was passed to the person on the right. As the form was passed, participants were able to read all the ideas on the sheet and then add three new ones. The process was completed after each participant received his/her own form back. This process was completed twice – once to gather ideas for trends and an additional time to gather ideas related to events.

Trends and Events Defined

Each panel member was briefed on the difference between trends and events. This was an essential component of the brainwriting process that ensures accurate data. For this particular panel a trend and event were defined as:

Trend: *A trend is a general direction in which something tends to move; a general tendency or inclination that can impact the futures issue.*

Event: *An event is a significant occurrence or happening; something that takes place that can impact the futures issue positively or negatively.*

Trend and Event Data

The last step in the process was to sort the ideas generated during the brainwriting sessions. All of the generated events and trends were separated into two lists that were provided to the taskforce: one list contained events and one list contained trends. In total, the members

generated 104 trends and 105 events. Taskforce members were next asked to select, from the lists, their top 15 events and 15 trends they felt most influenced the futures topic.

Each panelist subsequently submitted two lists of 15 trends and 15 events. As no two lists were the same, further analysis was required. The members further examined the lists for commonalities and patterns and refined the list to identify 10 trends (see Table 1) and 10 events believed to impact the futures topic the most.

Table 1

Events	Trends
The City Allows Dispensaries	Impact on PR Economy
Dispensaries Capped at four - approval based on ability to generate tax revenue	Impact on Mental Health
A 2018 study shows that increased education on medical marijuana actually reduces community concerns.	Safety Ratings for Medical Use
A 2018 study shows marijuana usage among Paso teens is up 50 percent from 2016	Amount of Government Regulation (Federal and State Level)
A 2020 study shows that adolescents and teens perceive that legalization equates to less danger.	Consumption Rates – All Uses
State of California reports lower high school test scores due to increases in marijuana access by youth in 2018.	Impact on Crime Rates
A 2020 study by the FBI states that MMJ use decreases domestic and social violence.	Impact on Tax Revenue for Paso Robles
In 2020, Medical marijuana brings in big pharmacies and cuts out boutique producers.	Impact on School Attendance and Graduation Rates
A 2019 study cites that MJ candy (lookalikes) consumption rates have increased in high school classes. Usage rates are up by 75 percent by 2019.	Impact on Unemployment Rates
In 2018, Paso Robles praised as marijuana leader for regulations meeting needs of the community.	Impacts on the Environment

Cross Impact Analysis

Taskforce members conducted a cross impact analysis to further analyze the probability of an event impacting a trend. The members analyzed, evaluated and, compared, 10 events and trends using a matrix tool.

The Cross Impact Analysis Matrix (Table 2) presented ten events and trends on a grid pattern to help taskforce members visualize how much impact an event might have on a trend. The matrix scores highlight the taskforce's assessment of the impacts of each event on each trend. The impacts range from 0 to 10, with 0 reflecting no impact, and 10 representing the panel's opinion of a high probability the event and trend combination will impact the futures topic. The team's analysis and results helped identify:

- The interrelation of events and trends
- Differing perspectives on future developments
- How events and trends can influence one another at the same time

Table 2

TRENDS												
EVENTS	1 = Least Impact; 10 = Most Impact	TRENDS										
		Impact on PR Economy	Impact on Mental Health	Safety Ratings for Medical Use	Amount of Government Regulation (Federal and State Level)	Consumption Rates - All Uses	Impact on Crime Rates	Impact on Tax Revenue for Paso Robles	Impact on School Attendance and Graduation Rates	Impact on Unemployment Rates	Impacts on the Environment	
		T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7	T8	T9	T10	
	The City Allows Dispenseries	E1					8.57	8.00				
	Dispenseries Capped at four - approval based on ability to generate tax revenue	E2					8.66	8.00				
	A 2018 study shows that increased education on medical marijuana actually reduces community concerns.	E3										
	A 2018 study shows marijuana usage among Paso teens is up 50 percent from 2016	E4										
	A 2020 study shows that adolescents and teens perceive that legalization equates to less danger.	E5	8.25			8.50			8.83			
	State of California reports lower high school test scores due to increases in marijuana access by youth in 2018.	E6			8.40				8.83			
	A 2020 study by the FBI states that MMJ use decreases domestic and social violence.	E7	8.50						8.33			
	In 2020 Medical marijuana brings in big pharmacies and cuts out boutique producers.	E8										
	A 2019 study cites that MJ candy lookalike consumption rates have increased in high school classes. Usage rates are up by 75 percent by 2019.	E9			8.00				8.83			
	In 2018 Paso Robles praised as marijuana leader for regulations meeting needs of the community.	E10										

The most significant, impactful, events and trend combinations are indicated in Table 2.

Combinations receiving the highest cumulative rating” are highlighted in red.

An examination of the matrix revealed a common theme that taskforce members felt would heavily influence community sentiment; those themes are documented below:

- Impacts of medical marijuana on the mental health of teenagers, domestic violence, and social violence.
- Amount of government regulation (federal and state) if poor high school test scores were correlated with an increase in youth consumption.
- Increased consumption rates (medical and recreational) by adolescents and a corresponding sense that medical cannabis is less dangerous than other types of medicine.
- Impact to crime rates and tax revenue if brick and mortar dispensaries are allowed within City limits.
- Impacts to high school attendance and graduation rates due to:
 - increased access
 - less perceived danger
 - domestic or social violence trends
 - edibles and candy lookalikes fueling adolescent consumption rates

Conclusion

The landscape surrounding medical marijuana is changing at a rapid pace. The Office of Medical Cannabis Safety (OMCS) is currently developing statewide standards, regulations, and licensing procedures to address policy issues in support of medical cannabis manufacturers and testing laboratories. In 2015, the Legislature passed, and the Governor signed into law, three bills (Assembly Bills 243 and 266, and Senate Bill 643) that create a licensing and regulatory framework for medical cannabis. It is anticipated that regulations will be developed by January

1, 2018. The Department of Consumer Affairs (DCA) is in the early stages of establishing the Bureau of Medical Cannabis Regulation and is not issuing licenses at this time.

Since the landscape is not settled at the state level, it is difficult to know what trends and events will ultimately impact Paso Robles' future related to medical cannabis. However, the data collection process has identified several potential scenarios for further examination.

What is known is that in 2015 three state laws AB 243 (Wood), AB 266 (Bonta), and SB 643 (McGuire), known collectively as the Medical Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MCRSA), and more recent legislation SB 837 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review), provided a statutory framework for future regulation of medical cannabis. In November of 2016, California voters approved Proposition 64, which legalized the nonmedical use of cannabis. Under Proposition 64, adults 21 years of age or older can legally grow, possess, and use cannabis for nonmedical purposes, with certain restrictions. Similar to MCRSA, Proposition 64 created a statutory framework to regulate nonmedical cannabis.

Appendix A

DATA COLLECTION PLAN

Futures Issue: How will Medical Marijuana influence Paso Robles by the year 2027?

Taskforce Members

Chris Bausch: Mr. Bausch is a Paso Robles resident, local real estate agent, school district board trustee, and a member of the Paso Robles Main Street Association. Mr. Bausch is an active member of the community and a member of various service clubs.

Heather Mikelonis: Ms. Mikelonis is a Paso Robles resident and the Operational Manager for Baker Wine & Grape Analysis. Ms. Mikelonis holds a Master's Degree in Therapeutic Recreation from Indiana University.

Charles "Chip" Tamagni: Mr. Tamagni is a Paso Robles resident, an ISA certified arborist, and the owner of A&T Arborists. He is a former cannabis delivery collective owner and expert cultivator. Mr. Tamagni holds a Bachelor's degree in Natural Resources Management and Policy from Cal Poly San Luis Obispo.

Donna Kelley: Mrs. Kelley is a Paso Robles resident and the founder/director of the Kayla Peach Memorial Foundation. Kayla Peach Memorial Foundation is a 501(c)3 non-profit whose Mission is to bring awareness and education to communities, schools, parents and youth about addiction and substance abuse. The foundation provides free community educational events and school programs that teach youth to be substance free and providing critical lifesaving skills.

Paul Press: Mr. Press is the Director of Student Services for the Paso Robles Joint Unified School District overseeing student welfare, homeless, and foster services. He also serves on the board of directors for Lifestyles Recovery; a 501(c)3 non-profit corporation that provides group sessions and individual counseling to individuals who are dealing with the problems of drug and alcohol addiction, HIV prevention and anger management.

Shawn Sherman: Mr. Sherman is the owner of Golden Apple Cannabis, a local boutique medical marijuana collective and delivery service. He is involved with numerous local cannabis industry organizations such as SLO NORML, SLO Cannabis Collaborative, the North County Chapter of the California Growers Alliance, and the Central Coast Cannabis Council.

Brian Eddy: Mr. Eddy is a Paso Robles resident with vast experience from both inside and outside the cannabis industry. He has been directly involved with substance abuse recovery programs for 28 years. He currently holds a position with the Atascadero State Hospital as a substance abuse advisor; he has experience working with populations with mental illness and substance abuse challenges.

Appendix B

Trends

1. DUI arrest rates related to medical marijuana.
2. Amount of local governments that tax cannabis.
3. Domestic violence rates.
4. Teen education rates regarding marijuana.
5. Market trends related to medical marijuana.
6. Amount of medical marijuana medical schools opened.
7. Safety rates related to medical marijuana and juveniles.
8. Energy usage rates related to medical marijuana.
9. Federal regulation and enforcement rates.
10. Tourism rates attributed to marijuana.
11. Crime rates.
12. Usage rates by adolescents and teens.
13. Federal control efforts.
14. Medical marijuana education rates.
15. Home rental availability rates.
16. Social views of medical marijuana.
17. Crime rates attributed to marijuana.
18. Amounts of medical uses for marijuana.
19. Costs of medical marijuana per patient.
20. Costs of medical marijuana for cultivators.
21. Costs of medical marijuana lab testing.

22. MJ quality and potency rates.
23. Uses for marijuana other than medical or recreational.
24. Additional/new medical uses.
25. Foster youth care needs.
26. School attendance rates.
27. Youth usage rates of edibles.
28. Water rates.
29. Methods for marijuana use.
30. Marijuana usage in movie theaters.
31. Perception of medical marijuana by the public.
32. Water use for marijuana crops.
33. Byproducts of marijuana production.
34. Society tolerance for use of medical marijuana.
35. Impacts of MJ on local wineries.
36. Impact of MJ for teens and adolescents.
37. Doctors recommendation rates for medical marijuana.
38. Homeless population rates.
39. Crime rates.
40. Homeless population rates.
41. Teen pregnancy rates.
42. Birth defects.
43. Suicide rates related to PTSD.
44. Indoor cultivation rates.
45. Cultivation technology development rates.
46. Opioid mortality rates.

47. Healthcare costs.
48. Crime rates in the community.
49. Big pharma lobbying rates.
50. Potency rates.
51. Community outreach and education.
52. Senior citizen usage rates.
53. Amount of babies born with THC in their system.
54. Marijuana insurance coverage rates.
55. Development of organic certification methods.
56. State regulation and enforcement rates.
57. Formation of regulatory boards.
58. Image of the City of Paso Robles.
59. High school dropout rates.
60. High school truancy rates.
61. Production rates of marijuana edibles.
62. School attendance rates.
63. Vehicle fatalities attributed to MJ.
64. Community tax revenue from MJ.
65. Safety and quality of medical marijuana.
66. Government employer's acceptance of medical marijuana and use legalities.
67. Outdoor cultivation rates.
68. Medical marijuana purchase prices.
69. Seasonal employment rates related to MJ harvest.
70. Political views related to medical marijuana.
71. Amount of court decisions/opinions regarding medical marijuana.

72. Birth rates.
73. Informative campaigns related to MJ.
74. Amount of MMJ cash transactions within the city.
75. Education rates.
76. Tolerance levels.
77. Taxation rates related to MMJ.
78. Gun licenses issued.
79. Animal poisonings.
80. Youth probation rates.
81. Amount of medical usage.
82. Local economic impacts.
83. Development of extraction methods.
84. Employment rates.
85. Amount of environmental impacts.
86. Tourism impacts.
87. MMJ potency rates.
88. Big tobacco company involvement.
89. Amount of hemp farms.
90. Impacts to the Paso Robles economy.
91. Youth usage of MMJ.
92. Impacts to home sales.
93. Amount of dispensary licenses issued/requested.
94. MMJ internet purchases.
95. Development of MMJ cultivation methods.
96. Number of ancillary businesses attributed to MMJ.

97. Hospitalization rates attributed to MMJ use.
98. Impacts to tourist industry rates.
99. Employee absences attributed to MMJ.
100. Full federal legalization of MMJ.
101. Amounts of university classes focused on MMJ.
102. Academic level changes attributed to MMJ.
103. AMA acceptance of medical marijuana.
104. Mental illness relationships attributed to MMJ.

Appendix C

Events

1. The federal government deregulates medical marijuana.
2. The city allows dispensaries.
3. The city allows personal outdoor cultivation.
4. In 2017, medical non-psychoactive isolated psychoactive elements are banned delta THC.
5. In 2018, marijuana permits are only available for big business cannabis and they become cost prohibitive. Negative impacts on local economy.
6. In 2018, domestic violence decreases due to marijuana usage versus alcohol.
7. Study finds increased use of recreational marijuana leads to increased acceptance for medical use of marijuana.
8. City of Paso Robles decides there will be no brick and mortar medical marijuana dispensaries.
9. The feds begin enforcing Schedule 1 drug laws in all states as of January 1, 2018.
10. Medical marijuana dispensaries capped at four. Approval is based in part on how much revenue is shared with the city.
11. Synthetic pill form medical marijuana, with superior qualities and benefits, replaces natural cannabis.
12. In 2018, a study shows that increased education on medical marijuana actually reduces community concerns.
13. Paso Robles discovers increased revenue from medical marijuana is not enough to cover increase in policing costs.
14. SLO County is first in state to place regulations on medical marijuana to benefit the general public.
15. San Luis Obispo County sets standards to the prescribing methods of physicians within medical marijuana.
16. New president and attorney general begin enforcing federal law in 2017.
17. The FDA approves cannabis medications and they become available in the U.S. by 2017.

18. In 2027, society views marijuana as we view alcohol - now versus prohibition.
19. The federal government removes marijuana from Schedule 1 drug list as of 2017.
20. The City of Paso Robles water department finds that cannabis crops use less water than grapes.
21. Anthem Blue Cross and Blue Shield begin covering medical marijuana prescriptions by 2017.
22. In 2017, nightly traffic checkpoints are established in Paso Robles Due to an increase in medical marijuana related traffic collisions.
23. Paso Robles School District adds four more truancy officers to combat increasing dropout rates.
24. Medical marijuana is shown to alleviate ADHD symptoms in students.
25. Market value of homes in California drop due to increases in medical marijuana home grows.
26. By the end of 2017, Paso Robles creates a public information forum about medical marijuana and regulations.
27. By 2020, the federal government says, “no” to states concerning their governance of marijuana– Feds cite conflicting federal and state laws.
28. In January 2018, San Luis Obispo County's lack of regulations allow major cultivation and manufacturing company to take over industry, locals out of business.
29. Two local schools shut down due to lack of attendance as marijuana dispensaries increase.
30. In January 2018, a study cites that medical marijuana is a major treatment factor for cancer survivors.
31. As of January 2017, medical marijuana to be sold in pharmacies.
32. As of January 2018, medical marijuana and recreational marijuana are solely regulated by the feds.
33. California passes law to prohibit use of all pesticides for medical marijuana.
34. Marijuana is legalized in all 50 states, eliminating the need for “medical” marijuana.
35. A 2018 study identifies the gene responsible for addiction risk.
36. Local medical marijuana tax passed in 2018. Proceeds used to help educate parents and community.

37. DOJ reports in 2018 that home robberies increased by 50 percent between 2016 and 2018 and the alarming increase is attributed to medical marijuana.
38. Paso Robles reports decrease in rental availability due to tougher screening by landlords.
39. California reports drug driving will increase by 75 percent by 2020.
40. January 2017, federal government bows out of marijuana debate. Will not regulate.
41. January 2018, a new study indicates marijuana usage among Paso teens is up 50 percent from 2016.
42. In 2018, California requires two doctors must approve marijuana card prescriptions.
43. January 2018, youth rates of marijuana usage are down, after legalization.
44. A DOJ report reveals that crimes involving cannabis are down since 2016. The is attributed to legalization, just like alcohol after prohibition.
45. In 2018, tourism increases 50 percent in Paso Robles due to local expansion of the medical marijuana industry.
46. A 2018 FDA study recognizes that MMJ is an effective treatment for certain medical conditions.
47. Study in 2020 shows that adolescents and teens perceive that legalization equates to less danger.
48. The federal government begins strict enforcement of MJ federal laws.
49. State of California reports lower high school test scores due to increases in marijuana access by youth in 2018.
50. SLO County reports increase in mental health issues due to marijuana legalization in 2020.
51. In 2018, a San Luis Obispo County Health Department reports that doctors in SLO County are overprescribing MMJ, this combined with lax MMJ license regulations is attributed to increased usage rates between 2016 to 2018.
52. In January 2018, marijuana use reaches an all-time high. Concurrently, Paso Robles reaches all-time low tourism rates.
53. March of 2017, federal study reveals marijuana is the best medicine for cancer patients.
54. January 2018, Paso Robles has more medical marijuana dispensaries than restaurants.
55. California unemployment rate drops by 50 percent due to booming marijuana industry.

56. Restaurant and tourist industry booms in Paso Robles due to marijuana legalization.
57. Thirty percent more Paso Robles kids obtaining agriculture and chemistry degrees to pursue a career in marijuana business.
58. In 2018, all taxes from medical marijuana sales must be used solely for afterschool programs.
59. 2018 study cites that planting medical marijuana reduces CO2 in the environment.
60. In 2018, the State of California mandates medical marijuana education for high school students.
61. A 2020 OTS study claims that Cannabis use reduces alcohol related drunk driving.
62. A 2020 study indicates mortality rates attributed to opioids have declined by 25 percent since 2016.
63. A England Journal of Medicine report states that the average lifespan has increases by 10 years due to advancements in MMJ.
64. In 2020, FDA approves medical marijuana for opioid withdrawal.
65. In 2020, Medical marijuana study reports cancer cure.
66. A 2020 study by the FBI states that MMJ use decreases domestic and social violence.
67. Blood tests, like a diabetic Accu-check, are available for THC blood percentage levels for DUI in 2017.
68. In 2016, the FDA reports that Cannabis proves to help with traumatic brain injuries.
69. In 2018, marijuana permitted in licensed coffee shops similar to Amsterdam.
70. A 2018 EPA study reports that pesticides used on cannabis cause serious health issues.
71. A 2018 economic impact report states that residents of San Luis Obispo County are spending more time in Grover Beach due to access to medical marijuana.
72. In 2020, Medical marijuana brings in big pharmacies and cuts out boutique producers.
73. In 2020, property tax increases are approved to cover additional law enforcement costs to combat MMJ criminal challenges.
74. In 2020, MJ agriculture tourism increases due to ten-week-long, “how to grow your own MJ” vacations.
75. In 2020, Farm Supply opens three new stores to supply increasing demand related to growing medical marijuana.

76. Medical marijuana is allowed to be taken to public schools in 2018.
77. In 2020, water shortage causes new law designating “priority groups” for agriculture. MJ excluded from the list.
78. A 2019 study cites that MJ candy lookalike consumption rates have increased in high school classes. Usage rates are up by 75 percent by 2019.
79. In 2020, public schools allow sick children, able to find relief through MMJ consumption, to continue instruction during the day.
80. Paso Robles bans medical marijuana on January 1, 2017 causing uptick in opioid use.
81. January 1, 2018 Paso Robles is able to build a new youth center from marijuana taxation.
82. In 2020, Paso Robles, or the state, increases penalties for medical marijuana distribution to minors.
83. In 2020, the State of California bans indoor cultivation due to huge electrical demand.
84. In 2026, grape famine kills off vines in the state. MJ used as a replacement crop.
85. Increases in illegal immigrants farming marijuana in 2020.
86. In 2018, cannabis genetically altered to have all medical benefits and Delta 9 tetrahydrocannabinol.
87. In 2019, wine industry infuses THC as a win-win product.
88. Bear forms new department to grow medical marijuana.
89. In 2020, Chief of Police in Paso Robles announces that he is taking medical marijuana for personal ailments.
90. In 2018, the first annual cannabis festival to be located at Downtown City Park in Paso Robles.
91. A 2018 FDA study report that youth have more access to marijuana due to more in the home.
92. In 2018, local police department reports crime is on the rise due to increased home grows.
93. In 2020, California Attorney General takes a hard line stance for sales violations by brick and mortar shops for sales to minor.
94. New law in 2017 allows medical marijuana users to extend prescription to lifetime.
95. In March 2018, four local marijuana dispensaries are robbed at gunpoint within 3 hours.

96. On October 1st 2020, Paso Robles reaches all time high of homelessness and marijuana usage.
97. In 2018, Police are able to gain funding for medical marijuana taxes.
98. On March 2018, backlogged courts are unable to concentrate on non-marijuana cases due to a backlog of violent crimes in the courts.
99. On April 1st, 2026, there are less drunk and violent altercations in downtown Paso Robles.
100. A 2020 IRS study finds home cultivating results in more disposable income per patient.
101. In 2020, a local school district announces it will begin K9 searches for medical marijuana for all students each day.
102. In 2020, CAL CDF reports that electrical fires attributed to unregulated MMJ grows have increased. The State of California passes a law forcing medical marijuana patients to grow outdoors.
103. In 2018, Paso Robles praised as marijuana leader for regulations meeting needs of the community.
104. In 2026, Paso Robles doubles cannabis tourism, similar to wineries.
105. In 2018, increase in non-tested marijuana medications due to personal recreational growing.