

**Stakeholder Mapping**  
**Transcribed from notes created 9 08 15 - DRAFT**

**Our Government Regulators**

**Issues:**

- Illegal behavior: grading, clear cutting, generators, electrical, chemicals, water diversion, community & worker RTK
- Lack of supply chain transparency
- Unsafe roads and bad behavior
- Fires
- Environmental & public health impacts
- Budget impacts: law enforcement, emergency response, and code compliance costs
- Remediation/mitigation
- Workers compensation
- Understanding the state of the law
- Adjacent jurisdictions
- Evolving and inconsistent policy
- Taxes and fees
- Culture of noncompliance

**Protect**

- Environment/Watersheds
- A permitting process with third party inspections to assure compliance with grading permit conditions, source and use of water, and pesticide/herbicide use regulations
- Zoning integrity
- Road conditions
- Best Practice Agricultural standards
- Fair Business Standards
- Clear, understandable rules
- The ability to produce/manufacture products derived from cannabis, such as edibles, balms and other derivatives
- Personal grows and commercial grows that are documented with proper papers
- The role of code compliance officers to deal with violations

**Stop**

- Illegal behavior and a culture of non-compliance
- Ignorance
- Selective enforcement of regulations
- Raids on gardens maintained by compliant participants
- Impacts of cannabis cultivation on local system of streams
- Illegal raids and regulators acting outside of their authority
- Involvement of law enforcement in enforcing code compliance

**More information about:**

- Chain of supply in our county
- Current state of the law on cultivation, production, manufacturing
- Feasibility of developing a Cannabis Department (like the Building Department)
- Production standards

- Local enforcement, who, what, when and why
- Costs of code enforcement by code staff in Planning and law enforcement by Sheriff
- Costs and impacts that enforcement efforts have on public health
- A tiered system for regulatory oversight
- Compliance versus enforcement – what are the benefits and costs to the 2 approaches
- The current system for handling complaints
- What are the standard operating procedures for how complaints are handled
- What constitutes a “public nuisance”?

## **Our Youth and Community (aka Neighborhood) Safety**

**Issues:** How do we keep our children and communities safe and healthy? How to hold absentee landlords accountable & protect neighbors?

- Brain development
- Gateway drug
- Location of grows & dispensaries that discourage access by kids
- Closed loop supply chain
- Youth use and attitudes
- How much is adequate for the needs of SC?
- Safe and enjoyable neighborhoods, roads, parks
- Fires, guns, dogs, chemicals, poisons, odor
- Intimidation & threats
- Concentration of grows and degradation of neighborhood and property
- Change in culture & behavior of growers

### **Protect:**

- Well-being and future of our young people
- Sanctity of the home
- Ease for neighbors to be engaged on the issue of non-medical use of cannabis by youth

### **Stop:**

- How easy it is for minors to gain access to cannabis, and how available it is to minors, especially at school sites
- Intimidation, threats, and shaming of neighbors who speak up
- Dangerous electrical hook-ups
- Propaganda
- Replace Black Market
- Gang activity and involvement in the industry
- Eliminate the potential for violence, and the perception of the industry as violent/dangerous
- Unregulated cultivation

### **Learn More About:**

- Best practices and regulations proven to decrease access to non-medical cannabis by minors
- How to create a more effective message

- More information about the effects of cannabis on brain development of young people, statistics on addiction, and cannabis as a gateway/exit drug
- An estimate on how much medical cannabis is required to provide sufficient access to medicine for patients who live in (or travel through) Santa Cruz County
- What a closed loop supply chain looks like
- What are the options to a closed loop supply chain?
- The age ranges for cannabis use (are there ages where use is particularly unfavorable, which could lead to abuse and over-consumption?)
- What constitutes a safe location for dispensaries and grow sites
- How to create a better way to educate youth about cannabis

## **Our Environment**

**Issues:** How does cannabis cultivation impact our environment and public use of our natural resources?

- Coho
- Steelhead
- Manzanita
- Redwoods
- Clear cutting
- Streams & lakes
- Watershed/Bay
- Diversion
- Theft
- Sedimentation
- Riparian areas
- Aquifer
- Drinking water
- Chemicals
- Poisoning predators
- Recreational users

### **Protect:**

- Sustainable cultivation practices
- Small business model
- Innovation, genetic diversity and research
- Enable existing “Good Actors”
- Integrity of rivers, streams watersheds, which all flow into the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary
- Recreational use and users

### **Stop:**

- The use of harmful chemicals in cultivation and processing
- Degradation of the environment – growing on land that is not suited to agriculture
- Nuisance factors, such as inappropriate sites that result in noise and odor complaints, and don’t have sufficient parking, irrigation, and trash collection assets
- Illegal grows (and there needs to be a clear definition of what is and what is not legal)
- Theft activity
- Clear cutting and illegal grading

- Open blasting Butane
- Improper handling of pesticides and pesticides that are illegal to use in the US/Santa Cruz County
- Illegal encampments
- Grows on public lands
- Housing employees at grow sites

**Learn More About:**

- What kinds of fertilizers, herbicides, pesticides (chemicals) are used in the cultivation of cannabis
- How much water is required, where is it coming from, and how is it contained
- Erosion and run-off
- What are the best safe practices for cultivation and manufacturing and how are standards established for best practices

**Our Medical Cannabis Supply Chain**

**Issues:**

- Is my grow legal?
- How can I operate my business legally?
- What's the pathway to compliance?
- How can I ensure that cannabis was grown in an environmentally sound manner?
- Is the supply of cannabis adequate and safe?
- Who is growing what cannabis where and how? Where and how should it be grown?
- How do consumers avoid "dirty weed" and ensure quality?
- What do we know about the supply chain and market?
- How do I ensure worker safety?
- How can I help the industry evolve to the next level?

**Protect:**

- Personal, non-commercial grows
- A clear regulatory system
- A range of cannabis products, processing and manufacturing
- Lab-tested products
- Patients, from non-tested, possibly unsafe products
- Entry to the supply chain
- Clearly defined operating rules
- Good cultivators that follow regulations and are good neighbors
- Sustainable cultivation practices
- Small business model
- Innovation, genetic diversity and research
- Enable existing "Good Actors"
- A regulatory system that growers can rely on
- The Santa Cruz Brand as a high quality, innovative product on the market

**Stop:**

- Bad cultivators that employ bad practices
- The use of harmful chemicals in cultivation or processing
- Degradation of the environment to create grow sites

- Supply getting to minors (who don't have a medical recommendation)
- Dangerous production methods to process derivative products
- Black market
- Unregulated sites that have the potential for violence, or the perception of danger.
- Cartel (i.e. gang) participation in the industry in Santa Cruz County

### **Learn More About:**

- Current regulations for cultivation of cannabis in Santa Cruz County – is my grow legal?
- What are the options for a 3<sup>rd</sup> party inspection system? Are there economical options for product testing
- What is the feasibility of creating local distribution centers (like milk cooperatives, where small producers drop product off for centralized processing and distribution on a larger scale?)
- Cannabis derivatives – what are the range of products in the marketplace and how are they produced/manufactured
- Best practices for sustainable agriculture as applied to cannabis
- How to secure grow sites responsibly
- Best practices for IPM (integrated Pest Management)
- Costs and benefits of indoor versus outdoor cultivation
- Best and safe practices to harvest derivatives (oil, etc.)
- Best practices to achieve energy efficiencies (best irrigation, most energy efficient lighting, etc.)
- A District by District analysis of what the thresholds are for cultivation and manufacturing. (Map zoning by Supervisor District)
- Worker safety, the costs/benefits of providing for it, and not providing for it, info on Workers Compensation Insurance
- Source tracking systems
- Product safety
- Best practices for cultivation
- Third party regulation, inspection, certification
- Best business practices
- For outdoor grows, recommended setbacks and acreage (limits for)
- Licensing
- Costs/benefits and process for seeking certification for “organically grown”
- Seed to sale tracking (barcode systems for such)
- Estimate how much product is needed in Santa Cruz County to satisfy patient demand, and estimate how much of the current production of cannabis and cannabis derivative products represent out-of-county (export).

### **Our Law Enforcement and Emergency Response**

#### **Issues:**

- Enforcement policy
- Number of complaints and warrants; results, e.g. guns, chemicals, electrical?
- What is the cost to the county to respond to concerned neighbors? To execute warrants? Respond to fires?
- Where do we need criminal vs. civil enforcement policies?
- Culture of noncompliance
- Side deals
- Lack of supply chain transparency
- Illegal grows inside and outside county

- Dispensaries violating laws and rules
- BHO issues
- Large collectives form challenge for neighbors, environment, and law enforcement
- Environmental and water issues
- Clear understanding of state of the law
- Clear penalties for violating ordinance

**Protect:**

- Our water sources (quality, quantity) from fertilizers, sedimentation, and other impacts from cultivation
- Houses located in the forest, from fire
- Wildlife and threatened species, wildlife habitats and riparian habitats
- Transparency and accountability by law enforcement regarding what actions are taken and why
- Well-defined rules
- Due process for violations and complaints – civil versus criminal
- Establish what makes a participant legal versus illegal – well-defined line

**Stop:**

- “Bad Actors (and Actions) in the community
- Dangerous conditions that can lead to fires
- Clear-cutting and loss of habitat
- Illegal grading
- Water pollution
- Theft
- Incentivized water rights?

**Learn More About:**

- Conflicts among federal, State and local laws governing cultivation
- What influence does the federal government have over local law enforcement, for example, to do raids
- The role of the Sheriff in enforcement
- What is the dividing line between which complaints/violations are handled by code compliance, versus which are handled by law enforcement
- Can (and should) the industry work in conjunction with law enforcement? For example, under what circumstances does law enforcement protect cannabis growers
- What are the costs of a law enforcement response? What are the costs of a code compliance response?
- Clear definition of what is and what is not legal
- Transparency of law enforcement actions – what complaints trigger an law enforcement response
- How to design an enforcement program if each case is unique
- What is the appeal process