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00:02:19.350 --> 00:02:29.100

Murlean Tucker: Welcome to the state of cannabis policy in California better is possible, my name is Marlene Tucker and i'm here with my colleague Jeff Bornstein.

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00:02:29.490 --> 00:02:37.050

Murlean Tucker: together will be running this dialogue for health web forum, thank you to our partners for today's event the Conrad Hilton foundation.

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00:02:37.440 --> 00:02:48.510

Murlean Tucker: Getting it right from the start and the tobacco related disease research program except for those who are scheduled to speak up all of our microphones have been muted.

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00:02:49.020 --> 00:02:57.210

Murlean Tucker: audio for this web form will come through your computer speakers or connected headphones closed captioning is available in this event.

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00:02:57.660 --> 00:03:07.440

Murlean Tucker: locate the CC button on the zoom control bar located at the bottom of your screen, you can then click the up arrow to select different viewing options.

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00:03:08.250 --> 00:03:16.980

Murlean Tucker: We do encourage you to share your thoughts and questions about today's presentation by typing them in the Q amp a box and we'll answer as many of them, as we can.

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00:03:17.640 --> 00:03:26.820

Murlean Tucker: click on the q&a button located on the zoom control bar at the bottom of your screen select all panelists from the drop down menu type your question.

14

00:03:27.330 --> 00:03:38.190

Murlean Tucker: And don't forget hit the send button, so that question gets sent to the right place now it's my pleasure to introduce the Moderator of the seabed Kiara Gonzales Garcia.

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00:03:38.820 --> 00:03:47.220

Murlean Tucker: Kiara is the program administrator for getting it right from the start, a project of the public health institute's welcome Kiara.

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00:03:49.350 --> 00:03:54.060

Kiara Gonzalez Garcia: Thank you Murlean welcome everyone on behalf of the getting it right from the start team.

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00:03:54.600 --> 00:04:05.010

Kiara Gonzalez Garcia: As mentioned, we are a project of the Public Health Institute, we work with state cities counties and Community partners to develop evidence based policies and provide guidance on cannabis policies.

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00:04:05.310 --> 00:04:10.770

Kiara Gonzalez Garcia: That can help reduce harms protect against youth and problem cannabis use an advanced social equity.

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00:04:11.700 --> 00:04:20.340

Kiara Gonzalez Garcia: Our panelists joining us today first off our Dr Lynn silver, the Director of the project she's a pediatrician researcher and public health advocate.

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00:04:20.670 --> 00:04:27.450

Kiara Gonzalez Garcia: As well as a senior advisor at the Public Health Institute and clinical professor at the University of California San Francisco.

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00:04:27.990 --> 00:04:32.820

Kiara Gonzalez Garcia: Her interest in local marijuana regulation arose from our experience as a public health official.

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00:04:33.120 --> 00:04:40.860

Kiara Gonzalez Garcia: and belief that more public health oriented measures are needed now to protect against youth and problem us and the setting of a rapidly expanding.

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00:04:41.130 --> 00:04:57.420

Kiara Gonzalez Garcia: New legal industry for a product with significant harms she received her md and PhD degrees and pediatric

training from the Johns Hopkins University and was previously visiting scholar at the Karolinska Institute, followed by Dr silver is our policy associate or Ross Jason saru.

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00:04:58.440 --> 00:05:04.680

Kiara Gonzalez Garcia: or rush works at the Public Health Institute, he is a registered dietitian and received the master of science and public health from the.

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00:05:05.040 --> 00:05:13.380

Kiara Gonzalez Garcia: Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health before coming to pH I Jason was a cannabis product safety analyst at the Maryland medical cannabis Commission.

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00:05:13.740 --> 00:05:22.080

Kiara Gonzalez Garcia: where he co authored edible kind of its product regulations for the state, he also served as a culture of the Association of Food and Drug officials kind of his committee.

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00:05:22.860 --> 00:05:28.140

Kiara Gonzalez Garcia: Originally from California Jason as a formally trained chef who spent nearly addicted in the cannabis industry.

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00:05:28.440 --> 00:05:36.870

Kiara Gonzalez Garcia: Developing businesses that grew medical cannabis and produce edible kind of this products, our third and final panelist today is Dr lissa paden.

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00:05:37.200 --> 00:05:45.990

Kiara Gonzalez Garcia: The research scientist and co director of the project, Dr list of patents past research focus on youth targeted marketing and promotions alcohol and tobacco products.

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00:05:46.290 --> 00:05:54.690

Kiara Gonzalez Garcia: Examining the intersection between the unique vulnerabilities of youth and the cycle social and neurocognitive appeals and techniques use in marketing.

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00:05:54.990 --> 00:06:06.630

Kiara Gonzalez Garcia: She is now translating that work as a research scientist at the Public Health Institute into the regulation of sugar sweetened beverages and legalized recreational marijuana Thank you all

for joining us today Lynn can you take it off.

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00:06:10.350 --> 00:06:10.830

Thank you.

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00:06:15.300 --> 00:06:20.730

Lynn Silver : Thank you it's a pleasure to join you all this morning, and thank you for being here for a webinar.

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00:06:22.530 --> 00:06:39.990

Lynn Silver : i'm going to speak today and on some ideas on how and why we can do better on cannabis policy, in particular, the launch of an updated version of our model ordinance for California local jurisdictions on retailing and marketing of cannabis products.

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00:06:41.880 --> 00:06:42.600

Lynn Silver : So.

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00:06:46.410 --> 00:06:50.850

Lynn Silver : First of all, I just wanted to speak briefly about our project that getting it right from the start.

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00:06:51.570 --> 00:07:04.650

Lynn Silver : project we started, right after proposition 64 passed in California, with the goal of developing testing and testing models of cannabis policy that could better protect.

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00:07:04.980 --> 00:07:11.550

Lynn Silver : Public health or young people and social equity, as well as providing technical assistance to communities.

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00:07:12.150 --> 00:07:20.790

Lynn Silver : Government local government and Community partners on these issues we've since worked with over 101 hundred state and local jurisdictions in the US and Canada.

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00:07:21.240 --> 00:07:26.100

Lynn Silver : produce model laws for California cities and counties and done other work.

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00:07:27.000 --> 00:07:36.420

Lynn Silver : On so just before we get into the nitty gritty let's just remember Why do people want to change what was happening five or 10 years ago and.

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00:07:37.260 --> 00:07:53.430

Lynn Silver : Then we can really reflect on does our current policy fix those issues, the first of all we've had systemic racism in drug policy enforcement, which led to mass incarceration with serious effects, particularly for communities of color.

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00:07:54.450 --> 00:08:03.180

Lynn Silver : We saw trafficking related violence, both in the United States and countries around the world that exported to do or that export to the United States.

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00:08:03.690 --> 00:08:14.670

Lynn Silver : And prohibition simply didn't work to reduce population consumption levels so we had a set of policies that were not working well for basically anybody.

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00:08:16.140 --> 00:08:29.400

Lynn Silver : Remembering a little bit of the timeline of what's happened over the last few years, so in 2016 California passed proposition 64 legalizing recreational use after many years of legalized medicinal use.

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00:08:29.910 --> 00:08:41.400

Lynn Silver : In 2017 and 2018 we had a period when state regulations were being developed because of our concern of inadequate public health and youth protections in those regulations, as well as equity.

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00:08:42.180 --> 00:09:00.480

Lynn Silver : We drafted our first model ordinances at the end of 2017 and our first tax model ordinances in 2018 in January, which was right when the doors opened on recreational sales in our state of California i'm in the state.

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00:09:01.590 --> 00:09:10.740

Lynn Silver : December dissatisfied with the pace of legalization by cities and counties pastor regulation, saying that delivery companies could deliver anywhere in the state which was.

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00:09:11.400 --> 00:09:25.560

Lynn Silver : Two years later, basically, they back down after court case in 2020 we published our first review of local laws and taxes to understand what was actually happening in California and Lisa will speak to that in a little while.

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Lynn Silver : i'm in January of this year we published our first scorecards inspired by the American lung association looking at what was actually happening across the state in.

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00:09:36.450 --> 00:09:45.960

Lynn Silver : A rash the rouge will speak to those and this month we are updating the ordinance that we developed for years ago, based on input in new experiences.

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00:09:48.240 --> 00:09:48.960

Lynn Silver : So.

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00:09:50.550 --> 00:10:00.780

Lynn Silver : First of all, why should we worry some people think marijuana is wonderful stuff and, indeed, it does have some proven health benefits for medical use such as chemotherapy induced nausea.

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00:10:01.650 --> 00:10:07.170

Lynn Silver : Effectiveness for a rare form of epilepsy and for control of certain forms of chronic pain.

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00:10:08.070 --> 00:10:15.360

Lynn Silver : But at the same time, there really is substantial evidence of harm with us in a number of very important areas.

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00:10:16.110 --> 00:10:26.040

Lynn Silver : When use during pregnancy that's associated with low birth weight increases in schizophrenia and psychosis some of our most serious mental illnesses.

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00:10:26.670 --> 00:10:38.670

Lynn Silver : increase motor vehicle crashes exacerbation of chronic respiratory disease but also we saw the baking epidemic, as a result of proliferation of unsafe products.

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00:10:39.390 --> 00:10:53.100

Lynn Silver : And we see real problems with addiction, known as cannabis use disorder specially when people start using young and use the products very frequently, and these are serious problems.

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00:10:54.870 --> 00:11:06.690

Lynn Silver : Sorry i'm having there's also rapidly emerging evidence of a series of additional effects content of academic and social effects on people who.

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00:11:07.380 --> 00:11:13.470

Lynn Silver : Use at a young age, in particular, we are seeing groups and cannabis use disorder.

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00:11:13.920 --> 00:11:22.320

Lynn Silver : Which is essentially a addiction to cannabis, not as serious as addiction to opioids but with serious impact on people's lives nonetheless.

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00:11:22.920 --> 00:11:34.650

Lynn Silver : we're seeing increases in accidental ingestion and overdose and er visits and emerging evidence of cardiovascular disease, so all of these are causes for caution.

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00:11:36.000 --> 00:11:43.830

Lynn Silver : But of course the worst cannabis health related effect is sending people to jail so whatever we do, we have to stop.

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00:11:44.850 --> 00:11:58.980

Lynn Silver : Making cannabis, be a cause for people to be arrested to spend their lives in jail, which has devastating effects on their health and well being on the health and well being of their families and their children, sometimes for generations.

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00:12:00.480 --> 00:12:11.070

Lynn Silver : And this is an area where we've made some progress, but not enough so with trends towards decriminalization and legalization we've seen some decline in marijuana arrests.

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Lynn Silver : which actually then went up again in 2018 in the most recent time period, but if you look at the access of this grant of this graph.

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00:12:21.030 --> 00:12:32.490

Lynn Silver : It only goes down to 600,000 from 800,000 or 25% decline, which is nowhere near enough so we still seeing large numbers of arrests for marijuana nationally.

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00:12:32.970 --> 00:12:46.230

Lynn Silver : And these arrests are blatantly racist we see very high ratios of black people to white people being arrested for marijuana possession across the country.

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00:12:46.920 --> 00:12:54.180

Lynn Silver : Both in areas that legalized and ones which have not, although arrest rates are lower, where legalization has moved forward.

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00:12:54.660 --> 00:13:02.550

Lynn Silver : In the state of California, for example, black people are still twice as likely as whites to be arrested for marijuana possession.

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00:13:02.880 --> 00:13:14.520

Lynn Silver : Even though our rates overall of arrests are lower than most of the country, so we still have a persistent problem with profound racism in our marijuana related arrest.

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00:13:15.930 --> 00:13:32.460

Lynn Silver : But in addition to ending racist cannabis related incarceration which is critical, there are other areas of health and social equity, that will be worsened if cannabis use increases and our policies need to balance addressing these imperatives.

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00:13:33.510 --> 00:13:40.080

Lynn Silver : For example, cannabis can affect brain development and the most vulnerable periods or pregnancy and that lessons.

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00:13:41.310 --> 00:13:48.630

Lynn Silver : Nevertheless, cannabis use has been rising and pregnant California women nearly doubling even before prop 64.

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00:13:49.110 --> 00:13:58.650

Lynn Silver : With one in five young pregnant mothers using and perception of risk has been declining use during this period is associated with low birth weight.

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00:13:59.490 --> 00:14:13.530

Lynn Silver : and low birth weight is one of the longest term existing disparities in health outcomes, particularly in the black Community where rates of low birth weight are much higher and have been a persistent then difficult to solve a health disparity.

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00:14:14.730 --> 00:14:23.370

Lynn Silver : Similarly, daily use of cannabis is associated with much lower high school graduation rates and degree attainment falling perhaps half.

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00:14:24.090 --> 00:14:35.070

Lynn Silver : When you still in this study from New Zealand um and again high school graduation is an area where we have already existing severe racial and ethnic disparities.

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Lynn Silver : In our state with the lower graduation rates in the black community in the Latino community can the native American Community so we do not want to exacerbate this by having increased rates of youth use, especially heavy use of cannabis.

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00:14:51.810 --> 00:14:59.670

Lynn Silver : And we see that frequent use of high potency cannabis, which is actually not that high even higher than 10% thc.

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00:15:00.180 --> 00:15:09.960

Lynn Silver : has been associated with greatly increased odds of psychotic disorder any cannabis use daily increases risk of psychotic disorders about threefold.

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00:15:10.320 --> 00:15:19.110

Lynn Silver : And daily use of high potency products increases risk or its associated with a five fold increase in risks which should worry us a great deal.

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00:15:21.120 --> 00:15:25.680

Lynn Silver : We are seeing now major increases in daily use by youth.

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00:15:27.060 --> 00:15:33.960

Lynn Silver : Over the last few years, two levels, not seen since the 1980s, and this is probably associated with the products that are out there.

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00:15:34.920 --> 00:15:44.760

Lynn Silver : On cannabis use disorder when it happens is something that truly interferes with people's lives reduces their quality of living life and interferes with their goals.

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00:15:45.630 --> 00:15:58.830

Lynn Silver : and personal safety in many cases, so trends that we're seeing in the cannabis industry that may be leading to these problems include manipulating policy which increases the risk of addiction and psychosis.

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00:15:59.340 --> 00:16:05.100

Lynn Silver : Creating flavored and other products aimed at attracting youth and shameless and misleading marketing.

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00:16:09.810 --> 00:16:21.570

Lynn Silver : So, to what extent are cannabis policies addressing these challenges and really what we see is that our California state regulatory framework continues to be a recipe for addiction.

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00:16:22.050 --> 00:16:31.200

Lynn Silver : That allows rampant marketing it place no restrictions on potency or flavors it allowed health and therapeutic claims and does not monitor them well.

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00:16:31.890 --> 00:16:45.990

Lynn Silver : It places no limits on the number of licenses unless local government does so warnings about health risks are in six point font in virtually invisible and it makes no requirements for social equity in licensing.

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00:16:47.400 --> 00:17:07.860

Lynn Silver : This is allowed a proliferation of a cannabis kids menu will flavored products things like pink animal crackers grape flavored

blunts with added concentrates cannabis infused root beer pride
rainbow shirt cannabis orange soda grape flavored high potency vapes.

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00:17:08.970 --> 00:17:16.320

Lynn Silver : billboards that tell young people of color that this is the way to feel better in life and then this is the way to be happy.

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00:17:17.430 --> 00:17:29.370

Lynn Silver : which literally are our highways and the potential consequences of this art increased use in, especially in young people increases in low birth weight in dependency.

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00:17:30.180 --> 00:17:41.190

Lynn Silver : Potential increases in cannabis related psychosis and mental health issues and long term effects on youth, cognitive and executive function and academic outcomes.

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00:17:41.910 --> 00:17:52.740

Lynn Silver : So in 2017 we put out our first version of a model ordinance seeking to address these issues we, in many cases, learning from the history of tobacco control.

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00:17:53.580 --> 00:18:01.290

Lynn Silver : We proposed a local cannabis retail license be used to provide a framework on which to otherwise regulate this industry.

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00:18:02.070 --> 00:18:09.690

Lynn Silver : That communities, limit the number of dispensaries that if allowing for profit business they prioritize equity license.

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00:18:10.410 --> 00:18:21.360

Lynn Silver : licenses that they prohibit delivery, which makes it easier for young people to get their hands on cannabis that they prohibit flavored products and other products designed to attract youth.

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00:18:22.440 --> 00:18:35.730

Lynn Silver : That cannabis businesses be specialized businesses not restaurants or pharmacies are combined with other things, but specialized stores that strong limits be placed on the potency of products allowed for sales.

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00:18:36.870 --> 00:18:46.410

Lynn Silver : That we have prominent warnings in stores that we not allow the return of smoke filled bars and lounges through onsite consumption.

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00:18:47.610 --> 00:19:05.010

Lynn Silver : That marketing be limited to the maximum extent allowable by law and that, if we were taxing that we capture this tax revenue for youth and for prevention and reinvestment in communities hit by the war on drugs and that we tax high potency products more.

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00:19:06.540 --> 00:19:15.690

Lynn Silver : All of these ideas is Elisa will note, have been adopted somewhere in California, but the state only adopted two of them, so there's very little.

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00:19:16.380 --> 00:19:35.760

Lynn Silver : large scale impact just half of California jurisdictions are even allowing any legal sales and this means that local law is critical it's her major avenue to protect youth and public health, to promote equity and to continue to innovate in best practices.

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00:19:38.400 --> 00:19:43.770

Lynn Silver : So when we do our 2021 model ordinance let me go over briefly what changed.

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Lynn Silver : i'm particularly we tried to learn from experience such, such as those of Quebec proposals in Rhode island experiences for alcohol monopolies.

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00:19:56.160 --> 00:20:06.870

Lynn Silver : That regulate sales of a harmful product allowing it's legal sale, but looking for ways to allow legal sale without promoting or increasing consumption.

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Lynn Silver : The experience of Quebec is very instrumental so they created the Quebec society of cannabis in is a public monopoly with the express purpose of allowing legal access without increasing consumption, they limited concentrates to less than 30% thc.

108

00:20:28.410 --> 00:20:43.620

Lynn Silver : required five milligrams servings of vegetables did not allow i'm sorry that jumped did not allow sweets confectionery desserts chocolates or other products attractive to those under 21 did not allow flavors or edit odors.

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00:20:44.790 --> 00:20:52.890

Lynn Silver : In the US, why it's federally why cannabis remains federally illegal, this would probably have to be done through a nonprofit monopoly or franchise.

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00:20:53.250 --> 00:21:00.330

Lynn Silver : authorized regulated by state or local government, rather than a public monopoly but similar ends can be achieved.

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00:21:00.870 --> 00:21:14.100

Lynn Silver : On the result of that experience in the first year Quebec already had lower use rates but they saw much less increase in self reported consumption early in the post legalization period so that's very positive.

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00:21:15.330 --> 00:21:23.340

Lynn Silver : Similarly order by has a user cooperative structure and also uses pharmacies and a 10% potency limit on flower.

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00:21:24.120 --> 00:21:33.990

Lynn Silver : So this led us to add a key recommendation to our new ordinance that the first choice for jurisdictions that are newly legalizing if they choose to do so.

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00:21:34.320 --> 00:21:44.880

Lynn Silver : is to go with a public monopoly through a nonprofit structure or franchise operating under strict rules established by the city and county and using equity and hiring.

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00:21:46.080 --> 00:22:00.360

Lynn Silver : Alternatives to that could be a nonprofit only model and, if you allow for profit, businesses, we recommend allowing only equity applicants in the first year to really make the equity system effective which it currently is not.

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00:22:01.620 --> 00:22:14.160

Lynn Silver : Another alternative is to do delivery only models, with no storefronts but those can also be done in the same order as the earlier options through a public monopoly or nonprofits as well.

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Lynn Silver : We strongly recommend that if this model is used, whether through taxes or through franchise fees, the revenue be captured to support healthy youth development and prevention.

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Lynn Silver : Reducing equities and health and make it mitigate the negative social impacts of the war on drugs.

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Lynn Silver : We also updated our equity and hiring proposal to make it mandatory we changed and modified a number of the product regulation provisions, for example.

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Lynn Silver : Based on what we were seeing in the market, not allowing concentrates to be added to flower pre rolls increasing their potency.

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Lynn Silver : Requiring neither dosing in concentrates like baking products to reduce the addictiveness and health effects.

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Lynn Silver : To provide we provided an option for rapping bands for jurisdictions who wish to do so we're requiring that edibles be in individually wrapped servings and geometric shapes not looking like Teddy bears.

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Lynn Silver : In the wake of the fight beeping epidemic, we recommend prohibiting vitamin E acetate as well as any other non cannabis ingredients that have not been deemed safe for use in installation products by the Food and Drug Administration.

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00:23:31.950 --> 00:23:35.160

Lynn Silver : We updated our descriptions of attractiveness to youth.

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00:23:37.290 --> 00:23:51.060

Lynn Silver : We strengthen our definition of what a characterizing flavor is because so many cannabis products, some of them actually have added flavors some of them have names and brands and pictures that imply flavors even if those flavors are not actually present.

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00:23:52.260 --> 00:24:03.720

Lynn Silver : We also added a requirement for what we're calling cannabis dose diversity, so if a store does sell high potency products which virtually all cannabis retailers in California do.

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00:24:04.290 --> 00:24:13.830

Lynn Silver : They would also be required to make it possible for customer to follow safer use recommendations and go low and go slow, so if you have.

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00:24:14.250 --> 00:24:22.350

Lynn Silver : 10 brands of flour that are 20% thc you need to also offer 10 brands that are less than 10%.

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00:24:23.280 --> 00:24:36.240

Lynn Silver : thc, for example, with less than 15% thc you don't have to have the same quantities, because we don't want people having backed up stuff but at least have the same number of products that you can all offer.

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00:24:37.410 --> 00:24:39.600

Lynn Silver : Both for edible and for flour products.

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00:24:40.800 --> 00:24:49.890

Lynn Silver : We provided a model for warning flyers that can be given to consumers on safer use and health warnings and some jurisdictions have done this.

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00:24:50.820 --> 00:25:01.860

Lynn Silver : i'm just summarizing on the equity issues before I wrap up so critical to cannabis policy and jurisdictions is ending unjust criminal justice.

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00:25:02.520 --> 00:25:11.850

Lynn Silver : As jurisdictions enforce the need to find ways of

enforcing the new legalized systems that don't recreate the cycle of incarceration.

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00:25:12.660 --> 00:25:22.560

Lynn Silver : For small scale offenders who remain outside of the legal system, many people, the cost of creating a dispensary compatible with state legal requirements is quite high.

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00:25:23.100 --> 00:25:31.080

Lynn Silver : And we don't want protecting these new often wave investors to become a new reason for putting people in jail.

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00:25:31.950 --> 00:25:41.880

Lynn Silver : Most importantly, we need a strongly regulated system that does not survive by increasing profits through increasing consumption, which is what we are actually seeing.

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00:25:42.270 --> 00:25:57.960

Lynn Silver : In most states that have legalized, we need to take the drive to increase consumption of this new industry and to do so, we need to avoid creating a new industry that will prey on our most vulnerable, just as the tobacco and alcohol industries have done.

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00:25:59.280 --> 00:26:09.600

Lynn Silver : We need to reduce disparities in health and educational outcomes that are driven by substance abuse and by arrests and truly help our youth thrive.

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00:26:10.410 --> 00:26:21.360

Lynn Silver : And we need to make sure that revenues from the cannabis industry or reinvested in youth prevention, education, Community reinvestment or addiction treatment.

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00:26:22.410 --> 00:26:30.270

Lynn Silver : Those So those are part of the components of really having an equitable policy system that we tried to build into our model ordinance.

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00:26:30.840 --> 00:26:42.600

Lynn Silver : So, in summary, thank you i'm going to pass on to my colleague or rush to rush our project does continue to be available to provide technical assistance, we have a listserv we invite all of you

to join.

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00:26:43.470 --> 00:26:53.670

Lynn Silver : And we try to work with as many jurisdictions as possible and Community partners as possible to turn these policies into reality in many places, thank you.

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00:27:05.550 --> 00:27:06.330

Thanks Len.

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00:27:15.030 --> 00:27:15.240

Right.

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00:27:16.380 --> 00:27:27.240

Aurash Jason Soroosh: So as Lynn said, my name is RS Jason Suresh i'm a policy research associate at the Public Health Institute and today i'll be talking to you about our teams local cannabis policy scorecards.

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00:27:30.840 --> 00:27:39.840

Aurash Jason Soroosh: By the end of this presentation you'll know what these scorecards are why we created them why they matter and how we determine the jurisdiction scores.

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00:27:42.060 --> 00:27:50.820

Aurash Jason Soroosh: So what are the score as well, using the model of the American lung association say of tobacco control report cards which were first released in 2002.

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00:27:51.090 --> 00:27:57.270

Aurash Jason Soroosh: To grade states on how effectively their policies control the negative public health impacts associated with tobacco products.

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00:27:57.570 --> 00:28:13.290

Aurash Jason Soroosh: We develop a scorecard to evaluate policies adopted by jurisdictions in California that allow storefront retail sales of cannabis, the scores are present, how far local jurisdictions have gone beyond state mandated canvas policies to promote public health and support social activity.

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00:28:19.560 --> 00:28:29.550

Aurash Jason Soroosh: So why evaluate local cannabis policy while following the passage of proposition 64 in 2016 which legalize cannabis for adult use in California.

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Aurash Jason Soroosh: The State needed to develop a system to regulate new cannabis businesses, as well as the existing medical cannabis industry.

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00:28:37.200 --> 00:28:45.210

Aurash Jason Soroosh: They established regulatory framework that required local authorization before issuing a State cannabis, a state cannabis business license.

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00:28:45.660 --> 00:28:52.350

Aurash Jason Soroosh: local governments were given the authority to opt in or opt out of allowing cannabis businesses to operate in their jurisdiction.

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00:28:53.040 --> 00:29:02.550

Aurash Jason Soroosh: So it's evident that California is cannabis regulations have strengths, but there are also some inadequacies, especially when it comes to supporting social equity and promoting public health.

155

00:29:03.390 --> 00:29:11.910

Aurash Jason Soroosh: municipalities that decided to allow cannabis businesses to operate in their jurisdiction can use apple state regulations as a default for the local rules.

156

00:29:12.210 --> 00:29:19.440

Aurash Jason Soroosh: or they can adopt additional provisions to control things like the manner in which cannabis businesses operate or where their physical premises can be locally.

157

00:29:22.830 --> 00:29:31.830

Aurash Jason Soroosh: So what are these scorecards matter, well, we created them to serve as a tool for local regulatory agencies, as well as public health advocates and other Community part.

158

00:29:32.580 --> 00:29:42.060

Aurash Jason Soroosh: The scorecards identify gaps in state cannabis policies measure how effective local policies go beyond State law to protect their more vulnerable citizens.

159

00:29:42.300 --> 00:29:47.070

Aurash Jason Soroosh: and support people who have been disproportionately affected by the criminalization of cannabis.

160

00:29:47.700 --> 00:30:00.720

Aurash Jason Soroosh: The scorecards will also serve to track changes and local Canada cannabis policies over time, identify best practices implemented in jurisdictions throughout California and cities and counties towards the most impactful policy changes they can make.

161

00:30:04.560 --> 00:30:14.940

Aurash Jason Soroosh: We determine the scores by conducting an in depth review of local cannabis ordinances City Council meeting results and other documents that identify cannabis specific policies.

162

00:30:15.240 --> 00:30:30.270

Aurash Jason Soroosh: passed by local governments, our review included 539 cities and counties in California and we use platforms like can or eggs muni code city and county websites and even directly contacted local regulatory officials when appropriate.

163

00:30:31.080 --> 00:30:43.590

Aurash Jason Soroosh: We determine the most effective and impactful way to utilize local controlled remote, public health and for social equity, was by adopting policies beyond State law specific to storefront cannabis retailers.

164

00:30:46.530 --> 00:31:00.210

Aurash Jason Soroosh: So we awarded a total of 100 points which was divided among 27 specific provisions and six main categories that we determine the most impactful policies local regulatory agencies could realistically adopt and implement.

165

00:31:00.930 --> 00:31:10.890

Aurash Jason Soroosh: Our first main category is retailer requirements which includes provisions like limits on the number of storefront retailers and requiring a minimum distance between them.

166

00:31:11.490 --> 00:31:18.240

Aurash Jason Soroosh: buffer zones between candidates, retailers and sensitive use sites greater than the State mandated 600 feet from schools which.

167

00:31:18.540 --> 00:31:25.710

Aurash Jason Soroosh: depending on where you are in the country is somewhere around two to three city blocks and requiring health warnings to be posted or handed out to consumers.

168

00:31:26.310 --> 00:31:37.200

Aurash Jason Soroosh: or second is taxes and prizes which includes establishing a look retail tax and ensuring that the revenue is clearly dedicated to supporting youth preventing substance abuse or promoting social life.

169

00:31:38.430 --> 00:31:45.600

Aurash Jason Soroosh: or third is product limits which includes adopting measures beyond State law to ensure products in their packaging are not attracted to youth.

170

00:31:46.350 --> 00:31:53.880

Aurash Jason Soroosh: or fourth categories marketing, which includes limits on things like billboards cannabis business signage and advertisements in general.

171

00:31:54.360 --> 00:32:05.070

Aurash Jason Soroosh: Our fifth is smoke free air, which includes provisions for having prohibiting temporary cannabis events and onsite consumption and our six category covers social equity and conflicts of interest.

172

00:32:08.100 --> 00:32:17.910

Aurash Jason Soroosh: Initially we identified 147 jurisdictions in California that passed policies to allow storefront retail sales of cannabis before January 1 2019.

173

00:32:18.510 --> 00:32:25.980

Aurash Jason Soroosh: So we evaluated how those jurisdictions regulated cannabis going into the year 2019 and privately disseminated, the resulting.

174

00:32:26.790 --> 00:32:35.490

Aurash Jason Soroosh: scorecards to them directly, more than 10% of those jurisdictions responded with feedback which we use to refine our methodology and shape our 2020 scorecards.

175

00:32:36.300 --> 00:32:44.880

Aurash Jason Soroosh: So we identified 157 jurisdictions in California that passed policies to allow surfer retail sales of cannabis prior to January 1 2012.

176

00:32:45.360 --> 00:32:50.370

Aurash Jason Soroosh: and use that information to create our 2020 scorecards, which is essentially our second round.

177

00:32:51.240 --> 00:33:00.600

Aurash Jason Soroosh: And those evaluated how the jurisdictions regulated cannabis going into the year 2020 we privately disseminated those in December of 2020.

178

00:33:01.380 --> 00:33:08.700

Aurash Jason Soroosh: These two rounds of feedback were intended to give jurisdictions a chance to review their scores, which proved to be very useful.

179

00:33:09.180 --> 00:33:24.870

Aurash Jason Soroosh: For us, and then, for example, two jurisdictions have local hiring requirements that burn them additional points because per the canvas healthy places index the jurisdictions where economically disadvantaged communities and, therefore, that counts as equity in hiring violence.

180

00:33:27.510 --> 00:33:35.430

Aurash Jason Soroosh: So after incorporating any feedback from jurisdictions into the scorecards we made them publicly available on January 14 2021.

181

00:33:36.060 --> 00:33:52.860

Aurash Jason Soroosh: The average 2020 score was 19 points, the city of San Luis obispo is the highest score with you two points and the low score zero points we saw that are local canvas policy scores improved by an average of two points between 2019 in 2020 and expect them continue to rise in the years.

182

00:33:55.860 --> 00:34:02.790

Aurash Jason Soroosh: So thank you so much for your attention, feel free to email me with any questions and now for a quick poll to lead into my colleagues presentation.

183

00:34:08.670 --> 00:34:15.210

Aurash Jason Soroosh: So, which of the six core part categories, do you think most jurisdictions in California adopted policies.

184

00:34:16.110 --> 00:34:24.330

Aurash Jason Soroosh: And the options are retailer requirements like requiring distance from sense of you sighs beyond the state mandated 600 feet from schools.

185

00:34:24.720 --> 00:34:30.480

Aurash Jason Soroosh: Taxes and prices proc limitations, such as banning flavored cannabis products antenna for inhalation.

186

00:34:31.110 --> 00:34:44.280

Aurash Jason Soroosh: Marketing limitations like billboard or business signage restrictions smoke free air requirements and equity and conflicts of interest, such as equity business applicant prioritization and there's about 30 seconds to respond.

187

00:35:13.140 --> 00:35:25.560

Aurash Jason Soroosh: Okay, and the results are looks like retailer requirements is what everyone shows Okay, and the runner ups, the runner ups are taxes and prices.

188

00:35:26.100 --> 00:35:34.500

Aurash Jason Soroosh: And then smoke free air requirements proc limitations and equity and conflicts of interest wear a tie 7% of.

189

00:35:35.370 --> 00:35:47.640

Aurash Jason Soroosh: of our attendees thought each of those were the ones, and then marketing limitations came up last so now Dr Lisa patent will give you more details about what actually what we actually saw so thanks.

190

00:35:54.960 --> 00:36:07.470

Alisa Padon: Thank you so much Jason i'm so i'm Elisa paden and the

research director for the team and i'll be presenting our findings on how many cities and counties across California have legalized storefront cannabis retail sales.

191

00:36:08.100 --> 00:36:14.460

Alisa Padon: How those jurisdictions scored on our card, and then, who is doing the most to protect public health and youth.

192

00:36:17.070 --> 00:36:31.380

Alisa Padon: So as Jason mentioned as of January of 2020 there were 157 jurisdictions that has legalized retail sales by storefronts of cannabis so that's almost 30% of all the 539 cities and counties in California.

193

00:36:31.650 --> 00:36:36.510

Alisa Padon: And it is a 7% increase from what we saw as of January of 2019.

194

00:36:37.080 --> 00:36:45.480

Alisa Padon: know a number of additional jurisdictions went with a delivery only model so either allowing non storefront retail operations within the jurisdiction.

195

00:36:45.750 --> 00:36:52.530

Alisa Padon: or allowing delivery from retailers located outside the jurisdiction to come in and deliver to residents within the jurisdiction.

196

00:36:52.800 --> 00:37:03.720

Alisa Padon: So we know that over half of California residents have legal access to cannabis, but it's these places were focusing on that have on the ground to the footprint of the open retail stores.

197

00:37:05.790 --> 00:37:15.060

Alisa Padon: So of those 157 jurisdictions with storefront retail 70% of them limited the number of licenses that would be issued to storefront applicants.

198

00:37:15.300 --> 00:37:26.220

Alisa Padon: Creating an average density of about one store per every 19,000 people, which is what we actually recommend and our model ordinance as a fairly good protective ratio.

199

00:37:27.270 --> 00:37:35.460

Alisa Padon: Almost 30% required that the distance between retailers and schools be greater than the 600 foot buffer required by the state.

200

00:37:36.330 --> 00:37:42.660

Alisa Padon: 38% required buffers between retail stores to kind of space them out a bit within their jurisdiction.

201

00:37:43.350 --> 00:37:56.490

Alisa Padon: and almost 70% added other locations that stores had to be distanced from so These included residential zone areas libraries parks churches substance abuse treatment centers.

202

00:37:56.850 --> 00:38:04.920

Alisa Padon: Different places that the communities determined were sensitive use sites for some reason they're there specific to that community.

203

00:38:05.760 --> 00:38:18.630

Alisa Padon: And then finally just 17% required that health morning's be either posted in stores or handed out to consumers and as we've mentioned before the State currently just requires a small warning on cannabis packaging.

204

00:38:21.570 --> 00:38:32.010

Alisa Padon: In terms of taxes and prices 75% of jurisdictions imposed a local retail tax but that's still 25% are allowing retail stores and not.

205

00:38:32.790 --> 00:38:44.490

Alisa Padon: taking any revenue from that and then further just for places that did impose a local tax dedicated any of that revenue to us prevention or equity so that's a big opportunity missed.

206

00:38:45.210 --> 00:38:53.820

Alisa Padon: Just one place as of January 2020 had attacks by the content, although one more has passed one since then we'll talk about that.

207

00:38:54.390 --> 00:39:02.160

Alisa Padon: three places prohibited the use of coupons or other discounting tactics and the State prohibits free cannabis.

208

00:39:02.640 --> 00:39:16.020

Alisa Padon: But there's lots of other ways to get people to sort of buy more than they would have otherwise by having you know Monday sales, or you know, two for one and other kinds of things like that, and then so far no one has adopted a minimum price.

209

00:39:18.780 --> 00:39:29.430

Alisa Padon: As we've mentioned the increasing potency of cannabis is something that we're worried about and we're trying to keep an eye on and so far San Luis obispo is the only jurisdiction, who is addressed this by.

210

00:39:29.670 --> 00:39:36.240

Alisa Padon: Awarding more points in the licensing process to applicants who committed to selling low potency products.

211

00:39:36.900 --> 00:39:46.200

Alisa Padon: And then, in terms of the cannabis kids menu just one jurisdiction has banned flavored products for combustion or installation so that's like the grape flavored blunts.

212

00:39:47.100 --> 00:40:01.290

Alisa Padon: three places restricted the sale of Canada POPs with these cannabis infused beverages and two places limited products and packaging with appeal to youth in a way that was either more specific or more comprehensive than the state has done.

213

00:40:03.390 --> 00:40:14.370

Alisa Padon: So we know youth exposure to cannabis marketing both decreases teens perceptions of the risk of use during adolescence, and also increases their interest in using.

214

00:40:14.790 --> 00:40:24.300

Alisa Padon: And just 16% of jurisdictions with retail stores limited billboard advertising in some way, no one has required health warnings on ads.

215

00:40:24.930 --> 00:40:29.730

Alisa Padon: And three places restricted making claims regarding the

health benefits of cannabis.

216

00:40:30.630 --> 00:40:43.500

Alisa Padon: The most popular marketing restriction wasn't limiting business signage up just slightly over half of jurisdictions and seven places limited marketing with particular appeal to us again in a way that went beyond what the state required.

217

00:40:45.720 --> 00:40:58.290

Alisa Padon: for keeping air smoke free 10% only of jurisdictions prohibited expressly prohibited retail sales or consumption during temporary events so these could be county fairs or outdoor concerts.

218

00:40:58.920 --> 00:41:10.470

Alisa Padon: Where the the sale and use of cannabis might be very public, especially to us and then 57% expressly prohibited the consumption of cannabis inside of retail stores that sell on site consumption.

219

00:41:11.430 --> 00:41:21.510

Alisa Padon: So we also gave points this year to places that were silent on onsite consumption as we figured without express permission, creating a cannabis lounge would be fairly difficult.

220

00:41:23.970 --> 00:41:30.780

Alisa Padon: And then finally just 5% of places gave any kind of licensing priority to equity applicants.

221

00:41:31.380 --> 00:41:42.150

Alisa Padon: Just 6% made any hiring requirements that advanced equity interests and 6% offered cost deferrals or fee waivers to equity applicants.

222

00:41:42.840 --> 00:41:46.740

Alisa Padon: And then, in terms of conflicts of interest 38% of jurisdictions.

223

00:41:47.640 --> 00:42:03.240

Alisa Padon: prohibited having prescribers on premises at a retail store for the purposes of evaluating potential patients for recommendations, but just 3% said prescribers couldn't own their own retail stores, which is another area of potential conflict of

interest.

224

00:42:04.770 --> 00:42:13.710

Alisa Padon: So if you were following the numbers you'll have seen the most popular provisions among California jurisdictions for storefront sales were having a local retail tax.

225

00:42:14.220 --> 00:42:22.860

Alisa Padon: capping the number of outlets allowed requiring distance from retailers to other locations specific to their community that may be sensitive use sites.

226

00:42:23.400 --> 00:42:30.720

Alisa Padon: Prohibiting cannabis lounges and then finally restricting business signage So these are all great key provisions.

227

00:42:31.230 --> 00:42:39.180

Alisa Padon: To help protect us and public health, but as we've been talking about, there are a lot more tools in our toolbox to advance our goals, so.

228

00:42:39.870 --> 00:42:46.230

Alisa Padon: Next, I want to talk about some places that have passed some really good innovative laws that we hope to see a lot more of.

229

00:42:47.160 --> 00:43:00.720

Alisa Padon: So contra Costa county protected youth by prohibiting flavored products for combustion or inhalation so no more watermelon bubble gum joints and they also banned baking products more broadly.

230

00:43:02.550 --> 00:43:13.470

Alisa Padon: Cathedral city, and more recently grass valley past attacks, based on thc content so Cathedral city tax different types of concentrations at different amounts.

231

00:43:14.400 --> 00:43:33.600

Alisa Padon: And grass valley is taxing at 1% gross receipts per every 1% increase in thc above 17% so 80% 90% 20% each get taxed at 1% more gross receipts and then they also taxed cannabis infused beverages at 20%.

232

00:43:35.670 --> 00:43:47.820

Alisa Padon: pasadena chula vista and mono county all prohibited or restricted the sales of cannabis infused beverages like this hundred milligram thc ice lemonade and an eight ounce bottle.

233

00:43:49.980 --> 00:44:01.920

Alisa Padon: And mono county also required improved health screenings in stores that are more specific about, for instance, the kind of risks possible from using during pregnancy and using during adolescence.

234

00:44:04.470 --> 00:44:08.640

Alisa Padon: So thank you all for your time and feel free to reach out with any questions.

235

00:44:13.050 --> 00:44:30.210

Kiara Gonzalez Garcia: Thank you Lisa and now we will be jumping into the Q amp a session section of the webinar so first off, we have some retailers have offered school districts financial donations, is this considered as part of the report card conflict of interest analysis.

236

00:44:31.290 --> 00:44:37.560

Kiara Gonzalez Garcia: Sometimes the gifts are direct donation sometimes they are offered through the Community organizations such as Rotary club.

237

00:44:39.630 --> 00:44:41.220

Kiara Gonzalez Garcia: Lynn you want to start us off.

238

00:44:42.210 --> 00:44:52.140

Lynn Silver : Sure, thank you Kara it's a great question, so our scorecards were based on things that we can verify by reading the laws for each jurisdiction.

239

00:44:52.710 --> 00:45:02.400

Lynn Silver : So that please certain limitations on what we could include in the scorecards and there are a lot of practices going on at the local level that we couldn't.

240

00:45:02.820 --> 00:45:24.810

Lynn Silver : capture for these purposes, although we often got comments back from jurisdictions about things that they were doing um and one of the things that we see quite a bit of is cannabis

industries, trying to improve their community relations and perception by giving money to good causes.

241

00:45:25.950 --> 00:45:44.880

Lynn Silver : or sometimes not so good causes but i'm commonly offering money to school districts to other places, sometimes that's done is as business regular businesses donations sometimes that's done through actual development agreements that have been brokered by local government, where.

242

00:45:46.050 --> 00:45:57.510

Lynn Silver : industries that have businesses that apply for local licenses agree to put money towards specific activities, for example, school programs and we've seen a number of those.

243

00:45:59.070 --> 00:46:11.370

Lynn Silver : In general, I would say that our position is that it is much wiser for jurisdictions to tax these businesses locally and to tax them at a high enough rate.

244

00:46:12.390 --> 00:46:22.740

Lynn Silver : Rather than asking a cannabis retailer to pay for example for youth education program I think there is a huge conflict of interest.

245

00:46:23.520 --> 00:46:32.310

Lynn Silver : built into education programs that are funded by the manufacturer or distributor or retailer of a product that is harming youth.

246

00:46:33.210 --> 00:46:46.020

Lynn Silver : And then it would be much wiser to simply tax to sell those products capture the revenue and use it for prevention, education and reinvestment in communities, so I do see those as.

247

00:46:46.950 --> 00:46:56.340

Lynn Silver : Not great public policies to have retailers funding educational programs directly rather than through, for example, public programming.

248

00:46:58.050 --> 00:47:10.350

Lynn Silver : it's a little bit hard in California jurisdictions, will

you have to take any tax to the voters, so we didn't talk about it today, but we do have to model ordinances for California on how to pass.

249

00:47:10.800 --> 00:47:21.750

Lynn Silver : Attacks at the local level, a dedicated tax and a general tax in language suggest seeing how those tax funds can and should be used and how to structure that in a community.

250

00:47:22.410 --> 00:47:36.270

Lynn Silver : to capture that revenue and our new model ordinance if a Community adopts a local nonprofit monopoly model, how you can capture franchise revenue for those same purposes.

251

00:47:37.830 --> 00:47:38.460

Kiara Gonzalez Garcia: Thank you Lynn.

252

00:47:40.320 --> 00:47:55.440

Kiara Gonzalez Garcia: Next, we have, do you have any plans to include other types of regulations in your grading system my city, allows manufacturing and distribution and just permitted a VP manufacturer, it would be nice to see manufacturing and distribution of high risk products be included in your scoring.

253

00:47:57.330 --> 00:47:59.520

Kiara Gonzalez Garcia: And Lisa do you want to help us with that one.

254

00:48:00.990 --> 00:48:11.790

Alisa Padon: Sure yeah so when we initially did our model ordinance and Lynn jump in if I get any of these details wrong from four years ago, we did a legal analysis of what.

255

00:48:12.870 --> 00:48:21.540

Alisa Padon: Cities and counties could authorize and could regulate and one of the areas where we wanted to be careful about was.

256

00:48:23.220 --> 00:48:24.780

Alisa Padon: Having retailers.

257

00:48:26.040 --> 00:48:38.280

Alisa Padon: regulated in terms of what can be sold, but it was more

difficult to regulate what could be manufactured in part because those products can then be shipped to other places and other jurisdictions where it might be allowed so.

258

00:48:39.030 --> 00:48:53.610

Alisa Padon: As the consumer facing portion was these retail stores that's what we focused on but, but we do recommend requiring that retail stores not be allowed to sell these kind of higher higher risk devices and products and things like that so.

259

00:48:54.990 --> 00:48:57.330

Alisa Padon: So that that's kind of where we landed on that one.

260

00:49:02.760 --> 00:49:03.090

Yes.

261

00:49:04.500 --> 00:49:18.600

Kiara Gonzalez Garcia: I think you moving on um I am concerned by the use of the term prescriber when medicinal use remains a mid medical recommendation, similar to the medical recommendations to drink a glass of wine for heart health.

262

00:49:20.370 --> 00:49:28.620

Alisa Padon: yeah so I can grab that one I think that's a great point we often have lengthy conversations about what are the right words to use.

263

00:49:29.670 --> 00:49:39.480

Alisa Padon: For a lot of these areas and prescribers One of those is cannabis came back into this market as a health product and a lot of rays, and as a as a medicine.

264

00:49:40.440 --> 00:49:57.120

Alisa Padon: Even though they're you know, is not at all the same standard being placed on cannabis, as there are in regular drugs and devices, but prescriber is often the word that is used in ordinances, which is why we've adopted as well as this is the.

265

00:49:58.140 --> 00:50:12.510

Alisa Padon: The means by which we are trying to speak to jurisdictions and get them to revise and improve their ordinances so so we adopted it for that reason, but I I agree it is, it has a health

benefit connotation and.

266

00:50:14.700 --> 00:50:18.780

Alisa Padon: You know our true medical recommendation kind of weight to it that.

267

00:50:20.130 --> 00:50:21.780

Alisa Padon: means we need to be cautious about.

268

00:50:23.280 --> 00:50:35.820

Lynn Silver : Chinese a little bit on that one you know, so if you are doing, medical uses supposed to be informed by an actual prescription from a licensed prescriber um.

269

00:50:37.200 --> 00:50:47.310

Lynn Silver : it's not an informal drink a glass of wine or get an hour of exercise on and the ethical obligations on physicians who prescribe cannabis under.

270

00:50:47.640 --> 00:51:01.740

Lynn Silver : recommendations from the state medical board or that they have to do so, the way they would use any other medicine they're supposed to examine the patient they're supposed to diagnose the patient if they prescribe cannabis, like any other medicine.

271

00:51:03.000 --> 00:51:11.580

Lynn Silver : The or supposed to follow the effects adjust the doses appropriately and so forth, so they have the same ethical responsibilities that they would have.

272

00:51:12.120 --> 00:51:19.380

Lynn Silver : For any other products and white, I have many questions about many of the suppose it or alleged medical uses marijuana.

273

00:51:20.220 --> 00:51:27.540

Lynn Silver : which go beyond what's actually proven in the science, although there are some proven well documented effective areas as well.

274

00:51:28.170 --> 00:51:38.760

Lynn Silver : Legally people physicians who prescribe or prescribers

and so when we talk in the ordinance about prescribers were referring very specifically to their to the role of a physician who's.

275

00:51:39.150 --> 00:51:45.510

Lynn Silver : writing a prescription for medical cannabis and that they should not have a financial conflict of interest.

276

00:51:46.650 --> 00:51:54.180

Lynn Silver : In the cannabis business, you know, for many years we've had prohibitions on physicians operating their own pharmacies, for example, for the same reason.

277

00:51:54.600 --> 00:52:04.260

Lynn Silver : So that they would not be enriching themselves from their own prescriptions, so we were recommending a similar limitation on no conflicts of interest in our ordinance.

278

00:52:05.940 --> 00:52:06.600

Kiara Gonzalez Garcia: Thank you Lynn.

279

00:52:07.710 --> 00:52:13.080

Kiara Gonzalez Garcia: Next, we have what county scored the highest and why what county scored the least and why.

280

00:52:15.000 --> 00:52:16.980

Kiara Gonzalez Garcia: At least Jason one of you want to take that one.

281

00:52:18.240 --> 00:52:24.630

Aurash Jason Soroosh: I can take take it, the sailors, the best city of sales to this low score, the highest with 52 points.

282

00:52:25.830 --> 00:52:32.700

Aurash Jason Soroosh: You know, as to why the specific categories, they got six points for their equity and hiring your clients so.

283

00:52:33.030 --> 00:52:40.620

Aurash Jason Soroosh: Three points for sorry for their equity requirements so three points, for I could be priority for business license applicants.

284

00:52:40.920 --> 00:52:48.120

Aurash Jason Soroosh: And then three points for equity in higher requirements, specifically a pray that temporary events and on site consumption, they didn't allow.

285

00:52:48.660 --> 00:52:59.220

Aurash Jason Soroosh: A prescriber to be in ownership of cannabis business they got partial points for limiting billboards three points for business signage restrictions.

286

00:52:59.790 --> 00:53:09.330

Aurash Jason Soroosh: They limited high potency products they had a local cannabis retail tax and then they got a lot of points in the retailer requirements additionally so.

287

00:53:09.780 --> 00:53:19.050

Aurash Jason Soroosh: They limited the number of retailers they required a distance, greater than 600 feet from schools, they required distance between so buffer zone between retailers.

288

00:53:19.680 --> 00:53:28.710

Aurash Jason Soroosh: They had other restriction location, so there was an addition to like schools and other sensitive use sites that dispensary's their chemistry Taylor try to be.

289

00:53:29.160 --> 00:53:38.100

Aurash Jason Soroosh: Specific distance away from and they have required health warnings be posted in stores and yeah they got the total score 52 because of all that.

290

00:53:38.940 --> 00:53:49.140

Aurash Jason Soroosh: And the lowest score what well at least so you may want to take this, I believe the low score was zero points with arcadia but i'm not sure if they're the only jurisdiction there okay and.

291

00:53:49.200 --> 00:53:51.630

Alisa Padon: They did yeah yeah I think they're the only jurisdiction.

292

00:53:51.660 --> 00:53:52.680

Alisa Padon: Again zero this year.

293

00:53:53.490 --> 00:53:58.320

Aurash Jason Soroosh: And then they didn't get the points because again this this scorecard I just want to be very clear, this is.

294

00:53:58.650 --> 00:54:08.160

Aurash Jason Soroosh: evaluating how a jurisdiction went above and beyond State law so just because there's there are points doesn't mean they have no provisions in place, I mean maybe no.

295

00:54:08.430 --> 00:54:18.240

Aurash Jason Soroosh: provisions in place to support social equity in the cannabis industry, but because the state doesn't but the state does have provisions in place in some areas, very robust provisions so.

296

00:54:18.570 --> 00:54:26.370

Aurash Jason Soroosh: we're just identifying some of the gaps something out of the seas and help providing a tool to show you the ways in which you can fill those gaps.

297

00:54:27.060 --> 00:54:28.920

Alisa Padon: and specifically our Qaeda.

298

00:54:30.180 --> 00:54:37.320

Alisa Padon: Added additional sensitive use sites that require distance between them and retailers, they also had.

299

00:54:38.160 --> 00:54:47.670

Alisa Padon: distance between retail outlets themselves, but then they decrease the 600 foot buffer between retailers and schools, which is what I think the only.

300

00:54:48.330 --> 00:55:01.380

Alisa Padon: Provision we had where you actually lose points so they got five points for the other provisions, but then they lost five points for the retail buffer and different from school so specifically that that was that issue.

301

00:55:02.640 --> 00:55:03.270

Thank you.

302

00:55:04.590 --> 00:55:12.000

Kiara Gonzalez Garcia: Many cities with ordinance have amended them to weaker stronger that the scorecard scores go back and review the most current version.

303

00:55:13.590 --> 00:55:28.080

Aurash Jason Soroosh: yeah so the scorecards they evaluate the policies that were passed the 2020 scorecards evaluate how kim's was regulated going into the year 2020 so it reviewed the policies passed between January 1 2019 till December 31 2019.

304

00:55:28.440 --> 00:55:38.880

Alisa Padon: So actually going back even farther so they had like a legacy ordinance in place and restricting something that you know we went back in time to that 2017 well even farther in some cases, but.

305

00:55:39.360 --> 00:55:45.990

Alisa Padon: Most places put into place provisions specific to adult use in 2018 and so sorry go ahead Jason.

306

00:55:46.380 --> 00:56:02.070

Aurash Jason Soroosh: So if they updated it I guess i'm saying is if they updated those policies between January 1 19 and December 31 2019 then that updated version would have been included if they didn't update it, then we would have gone with whatever whenever they pass the ordinance whatever that was.

307

00:56:03.210 --> 00:56:11.730

Lynn Silver : And the bottom of the scorecard shows what their score was the year before, and if they made progress or went backwards i'm just it precisely the.

308

00:56:12.480 --> 00:56:27.480

Lynn Silver : to measure what you were asking about serena did they get weak or did they get stronger and we have some some numbers looking at that as well, and we are planning on doing at least two more years of these analyses, so the idea is to really.

309

00:56:28.680 --> 00:56:37.590

Lynn Silver : check on what's happening in our cities and counties across the state and if they're protecting people better and to create

a public and advocacy pressure for improvement.

310

00:56:38.790 --> 00:56:46.140

Lynn Silver : So the scorecards work best and the American lung association ones work well, because they have a network of people across.

311

00:56:46.620 --> 00:56:58.530

Lynn Silver : The United States, who are advocates often against smoking, for example, so we really hope that all of you who are partners in our Community, who may be substance abuse activists or tobacco control activists or.

312

00:56:59.550 --> 00:57:13.230

Lynn Silver : nurses or doctors are school people who work in schools that you take these scorecards and you use them as a tool in your community to press for change and to say why are we doing these things to protect our kids.

313

00:57:13.770 --> 00:57:23.490

Lynn Silver : Because that's the way the scorecards will be most effective, so this is the first time we've done them publicly, but we really hope that all of you can be part of our team.

314

00:57:24.000 --> 00:57:39.600

Lynn Silver : in coming years to make the scorecards more effective, unfortunately, this one came out right the week of the capital riot which caused a lot of distraction, but we hope to to really work with more and more partners each year to help advocate for change.

315

00:57:43.080 --> 00:57:53.670

Kiara Gonzalez Garcia: Think Lynn and then piggyback off that are there any State bills being considered or discussions at the State level to specifically address some of the public health recommendations, you have made.

316

00:57:57.030 --> 00:58:09.120

Lynn Silver : I guess I would take that one not enough in general, the state legislature has been very broadly pressured by the cannabis, industry and, if anything, there are more bills to make predictions weaker.

317

00:58:09.990 --> 00:58:13.950

Lynn Silver : Rather than the stronger there was one bill, for example, though, to.

318

00:58:14.790 --> 00:58:22.860

Lynn Silver : Go back to the original billboard protective language and prop 64 but that became unnecessary because of lawsuit on the issue was successful.

319

00:58:23.220 --> 00:58:28.770

Lynn Silver : And the state is going back to not allowing billboards on most California I ways.

320

00:58:29.160 --> 00:58:39.660

Lynn Silver : which was what we specified in prop 64 so, by the way, guys if you see billboards up on highways in your Community file a complaint and ask them to be taken down because you can do that now.

321

00:58:40.200 --> 00:58:46.380

Lynn Silver : um, but we need you know California passed the ban on flavored tobacco in 2020.

322

00:58:46.860 --> 00:59:00.480

Lynn Silver : We need to do the same thing for fully word cannabis and make our laws consistent, because we know these are started products for young people, we need better warning labels on products, we need stronger equity requirements.

323

00:59:01.770 --> 00:59:05.490

Lynn Silver : and restrictions on high potency we are working.

324

00:59:06.900 --> 00:59:13.680

Lynn Silver : And we're successful to get a recommendation, out of the State Advisory Committee, for a task force to look at the issues of high potency.

325

00:59:14.250 --> 00:59:19.260

Lynn Silver : Something that Washington and Colorado have done and come up with best practice recommendations.

326

00:59:19.950 --> 00:59:33.960

Lynn Silver : But that has not actually been raised by the State legislature, yet, although it is being discussed in other states and Quebec, as I mentioned, so no, we have a dearth of hard policy proposals to protect youth.

327

00:59:35.310 --> 00:59:50.580

Lynn Silver : And in fact at the State level or regulatory agencies are being consolidated into a single agency and we run the risk of of things alone, perhaps getting worse if anything with the part of regulation that was under department of public health, leaving the department.

328

00:59:52.380 --> 00:59:59.070

Kiara Gonzalez Garcia: Thank you Lynn and then we are almost out of time, we have, maybe room for one quick question.

329

01:00:00.660 --> 01:00:10.260

Kiara Gonzalez Garcia: Our dispensary seem to use a loophole in aws prescriber on premise to direct people to an online site where they get a recommendation and the cost is then used towards purchases of product.

330

01:00:12.210 --> 01:00:14.550

Kiara Gonzalez Garcia: Many recommendations on that.

331

01:00:16.500 --> 01:00:28.500

Alisa Padon: we've seen some ordinances say i'm you cannot have a prescriber available, either on site or available by like digital communication somehow that just adding that language, I think.

332

01:00:28.890 --> 01:00:37.410

Alisa Padon: I mean, I imagine it's a hard thing to enforce a police, but that is how some jurisdictions have dealt with that issue, and I think you know you can write in.

333

01:00:37.830 --> 01:00:48.630

Alisa Padon: prohibitions on discounting and that would be one that could fall into you know no well no use of you know, the the cost of getting recommendation card to your purchase.

334

01:00:50.190 --> 01:00:51.000

I have not seen that.

335

01:00:52.860 --> 01:00:53.550

Thank you.

336

01:00:55.200 --> 01:01:06.180

Kiara Gonzalez Garcia: So, then, we are almost out of time, you can go ahead and feel free to email or contact us, we do have our website WW dot getting it right from the start.org.

337

01:01:06.720 --> 01:01:15.840

Kiara Gonzalez Garcia: You can contact us that way you can also join our listserv through our website and you will find a copy of the new 2021 model ordinance there as well.

338

01:01:17.040 --> 01:01:19.020

Kiara Gonzalez Garcia: And thank you for joining us today.

339

01:01:20.130 --> 01:01:27.330

Kiara Gonzalez Garcia: The recording will be available within a week, so you want to come back to it, you can, and we will also be providing the.

340

01:01:28.530 --> 01:01:29.340

Kiara Gonzalez Garcia: slideshows.

341

01:01:29.910 --> 01:01:34.680

Lynn Silver : And we'll try to answer questions that went on answered as well, yes.

342

01:01:36.570 --> 01:01:38.190

Kiara Gonzalez Garcia: Thank you all for giving us your time.