

Ed Scofield

From: Julie Patterson-Hunter
Sent: Monday, July 25, 2016 10:31 AM
To: All BOS Board Members
Cc: Rick Haffey; Alison Barratt-Green
Subject: FW: Outdoor cannabis

District 3 resident

-----Original Message-----

From: Natina Pistone [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, July 25, 2016 9:35 AM
To: bdofsupervisors
Subject: Outdoor cannabis

Please reconsider this ordinance I own my home with a 3.7 acres and it is zoned agriculture and you're telling me that I cannot grow a few medicinal plants outside.... It is AG. ZONED, I sustained a brain injury from a car accident a year and a half ago doctors wanted to put me on antidepressants Xanax and a bunch of other horrible pharmaceuticals, medicinal oil is the only thing that helps me i've been unable to work since the accident so I can afford to do indoor please allow something in your ordinance for people like me thank you Sent from my iPhone

Julie Patterson-Hunter

From: Julie Patterson-Hunter
Sent: Monday, July 25, 2016 2:40 PM
To: All BOS Board Members
Cc: Rick Haffey; Alison Barratt-Green
Subject: FW: Grow ban

District unverified

From: Tristan Willman [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, July 25, 2016 2:37 PM
To: bdofsupervisors
Subject: Grow ban

Dear Supervisors,

Prohibition doesn't work, the war on drugs is a massive failure, costing us tons of money and putting nonviolent people in jail. Banning outdoor cultivation on residential land pushes LEGAL LAW ABIDING CITIZENS back into THE BLACK MARKET. If we truly want to eliminate crime, violence, and neglect for our ecosystem, keep it legal and in the light. You will never stop people from growing or consuming cannabis, why not make it safe, legal, and taxable?

Julie Patterson-Hunter

From: Julie Patterson-Hunter
Sent: Monday, July 25, 2016 3:27 PM
To: All BOS Board Members
Cc: Rick Haffey; Alison Barratt-Green
Subject: FW: Marijuana Ordinance Vote - SUPPORTER

District unknown

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, July 25, 2016 3:17 PM
To: bdofsupervisors
Subject: Marijuana Ordinance Vote - SUPPORTER

I want to personally thank you for what you are doing to gain control by restricting and establishing rules and boundaries for a grow and consequences for non compliance. I am a homeowner since 1992 and live in a quite residential neighborhood 3 miles south of McKnight and 1/2 mile off of 49. The house across the street is rented, the owners are living in Arizona, though have knowledge that they rented to commercial growers. They built a fence around the 2 acre property, installed security cameras, removed all street signage and have a chain locked gate. They stole NID Irrigation water from neighbors. The grow is inside and outside. Just before the last election they moved a medium size uhaul of plants off of the property. SO ONCE AGAIN THANK YOU, WE WANT OUR NEIGHBORHOOD BACK!!

Julie Patterson-Hunter

From: Julie Patterson-Hunter
Sent: Monday, July 25, 2016 3:29 PM
To: All BOS Board Members
Cc: Rick Haffey; Alison Barratt-Green
Subject: FW: marijuana ordinance

Dist 5 resident

-----Original Message-----

From: Bob & Ann Thorpe [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, July 25, 2016 3:18 PM
To: bdofsupervisors
Subject: marijuana ordinance

Nevada County Board of Supervisors:

We urge you to vote for the most stringent ordinance possible on the marijuana issue.

We stand for a clean Nevada County.

Sincerely,
Robert and Ann Thorpe

Julie Patterson-Hunter

From: Julie Patterson-Hunter
Sent: Monday, July 25, 2016 12:23 PM
To: All BOS Board Members
Cc: Rick Haffey; Alison Barratt-Green
Subject: FW: Cannabis ordinance

Dist 4 resident

From: Michael Kessler [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, July 25, 2016 12:19 PM
To: bdofsupervisors
Subject: Cannabis ordinance

Dear BOS,

Please recind the Outdoor Cultivation ban as promised. The voters have rejected prop W by a significant margin. There are many knowledgeable people trying to come up with reasonable solutions to the complex issues regarding cannabis. Let them continue to do their work.

Thank you,

Michael Kessler
A Nevada County resident and voter

RECEIVED

JUL 25 2016

NEVADA COUNTY
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

cc: CEO
Counsel



July 22, 2016

Dear Mr. Miller,

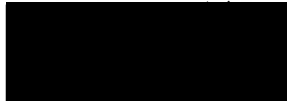
I would urge you to adopt the proposed Urgency Ordinance repealing the outdoor cultivation ban. I am in complete support of The Board of Supervisors efforts to keep cannabis production curtailed and under control in our Nevada County.

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jack Henderson".

Jack Henderson, Business Owner, Nevada County

Live Wire Products, Inc.



A BACKLASH IS GROWING
IN A STATE WHERE MARIJUANA
HAS QUICKLY BECOME A
\$1 BILLION LEGAL BUSINESS.
BY JENNIFER ELSEVER

IS POT LOSING ITS BUZZ IN COLORADO?

FOR MONTHS, Paula McPheeters and a handful of like-minded volunteers have spent their weekends in grocery-store parking lots, even in 95° F heat. Sitting around a folding table draped with an American flag, they asked passing shoppers to sign a petition. Inevitably a few sign-wielding young protesters would show up to argue that McPheeters's group was dead wrong. With the two sides often just yards away from each other, shouting matches erupted. "We're peaceful people," one woman yelled. "You're drugged out," countered an angry man. Threats and phone calls to police became the norm. The wedge dividing the people of this small blue-collar city of Pueblo, Colo.? Legal marijuana.

Colorado gave the green light to recreational marijuana back in 2012, when it passed a law to make nonmedical pot sales legal starting Jan. 1, 2014. But now opposition is rising in communities across the state. Colorado has become a great social experiment, the results of which are still not clear. “The jury is still out as to whether this was a good idea,” says Colorado attorney general Cynthia Coffman.

What’s undeniable is this: Legal marijuana is in high demand in Colorado. Only three other states—Alaska, Washington, and Oregon—plus the District of Columbia currently permit recreational adult use of cannabis. (It’s legal for medical use in another 19 states.) Of that group, Colorado led the way in 2015 with \$996.5 million in licensed pot sales—a 41.7% jump over 2014 and nearly three times the figure in Washington State. Recreational sales made up nearly two-thirds of the total.

Now, as citizen groups attempt to put the brakes on the growing industry, a heated debate has emerged about the drug’s societal impact. Doctors report a spike in pot-related emergency room visits—mostly due to people accidentally consuming too much of potent edible pot products. Police face new cartel-related drug operations. Parents worry about marijuana being sold near their homes and schools. And less affluent communities like Pueblo struggle with the unintended consequences of becoming home to this emerging and controversial industry.

Amendment 64 decriminalized marijuana statewide, but Colorado’s cities and counties still decide if the drug can be grown and sold locally. At least 70% of the municipalities in the state have banned commercial operations, either by popular vote or board decisions.

Many other communities have begun pushing back. Last fall, controversy arose in the small western Colorado town of Parachute when an antipot group attempted to recall members of the town council who had welcomed pot shops. (Voters defeated the recall 3 to 1.) Debate has since emerged in Aspen, Carbondale, Glenwood Springs, Grand Junction, Littleton, and Rifle over the number, location, smell, and mere existence of retail and cultivation facilities. Citizens in the San Luis Valley, in the southern part of the state, say their schools and social services have been overwhelmed by a flood of newcomers coming to grow cannabis on cheap land, despite limited water. And just this spring officials in Colorado Springs and Englewood opted to ban pot social clubs, which are akin to lounges in which people can legally smoke weed in public.

“I’m getting calls now from people who voted for legalization thinking it wouldn’t affect them,” says Kevin Sabet, co-founder of national antimarijuana legalization group Smart Approaches to Marijuana. “They’re surprised to see these are sophisticated businesses opening up next to their schools selling things like marijuana gummy bears. And they’re angry.”



Pueblo County commissioner Sal Pace, visiting a grow facility, likens the region to “the Napa Valley of cannabis.”

OFFICIALS IN DENVER, which is home to one-third of the state’s cannabis market, moved this spring to rein in pot capitalism. The city passed an ordinance capping the number of dispensaries and grow facilities at the present level. But discontent continues to fester in poorer communities, where many of these operations inevitably land. “We were told that legalization would take drugs out of our community,” says Candi CdeBaca, a community activist who grew up in the mostly Latino and poor Denver neighborhood of Elyria-Swansea. “The drugs stayed—and the drug dealers changed.”

CdeBaca points to, for example, an increase in school suspensions related to marijuana. And unlike the meatpacking plants and refineries that once dotted the area, CdeBaca says, this new industry hasn’t brought her neighbors jobs. Instead, the money is flowing to outsiders.

“It’s the Wild West, and the well-funded marijuana industry has dominated the regulatory process, and people are finally speaking up,” says Frank McNulty, a lawyer for Healthy Colorado, which plans to put a measure on the November state ballot—an easier task in Colorado than in many other states—that would limit the active drug ingredient THC in cannabis candy and concentrates and require health warnings on packaging. The marijuana industry has objected to the proposal, and the issue is now before the Colorado Supreme Court.

Cannabis backers bristle at the pushback, calling it a backdoor effort by prohibitionists who simply disagree with the legalization of the drug. Mason Tvert, director of the Marijuana Policy Project, which leads legalization efforts nationwide,

cites studies showing minimal impact on society and no harm to Colorado's growing economy. Says Tvert: "Anyone who says it's caused an increase in this or that [problem] is full of shit."

What plays out in Colorado may influence what happens across the nation. Pot remains illegal under federal law. But legalization of recreational marijuana for adult use will be on the November ballot in California, Massachusetts, and Nevada, and likely in Arizona and Maine too. Voters in Arkansas, Florida, and Missouri will be voting on whether to approve it for medical use. The growth of the cannabis industry has begun to attract the interest of big companies. Microsoft announced in mid-June that it has developed a software product to help states track marijuana growth and sales.

In a recent appearance on CNBC, Colorado Gov. John Hickenlooper offered this advice to other states considering legalization: "I would suggest wait a year or two and see how it goes."

NOWHERE HAS THE IMPACT of legalization in Colorado been felt more powerfully than in the small community of Pueblo, located 114 miles south of Denver. At least 20 dispensaries and 100 growing facilities with 4 million square feet of cultivation now dot the highways near this town of 160,000, which has aggressively embraced the budding industry, making it the top cultivation spot in the state. "We're sort of like the Napa Valley of cannabis," says Pueblo County commissioner Sal Pace.

Pueblo has struggled for decades, ever since the 1983 recession, when most of the jobs at the local CF&I steel mill disappeared. Today the community is dealing with failing schools, rising gang activity, and increased crime. With a total of 26 homicides in 2014 and 2015, Pueblo earned the highest per capita murder rate in the state.

When the county's three commissioners approved licenses for marijuana operations in 2014, Pueblo's problems got worse, argues McPheeters, a Pueblo mom and community-college budget manager who is the driving force behind a group called Citizens for a Healthy Pueblo. "The promises of marijuana have not come true," she argues. After weeks of contentious petition drives, McPheeters's group believes it has gathered enough signatures to put a measure on the November ballot to revoke all the recreational marijuana licenses in the county. Marijuana industry groups, however, have sued, arguing that the number of signatures falls short under a new state law. A judge is set to decide in July.

Groups serving the poor in Pueblo report a flood of homeless people arriving from other states. Local homeless shelter Posada, for instance, has witnessed a 47% jump in demand since 2014, including 1,200 people who reported to shelter workers that they came to smoke pot or get jobs in the industry, says Posada's director, Anne Stattelmann. She says her funding is tapped out. "It's changed the culture of our community," she says.

The city's three hospitals officially threw their support behind the antipot ballot measure after reporting a 50% spike

in marijuana-related ER visits among youth under age 18 and more newborns with marijuana in their system. A number of local businesses are also backing the ban after struggling to find sober employees.

Commissioner Pace, in particular, has emerged as a target of criticism for citizens hoping to rid Pueblo of legal marijuana. As a state legislator he drafted early pot regulations and then as commissioner led local efforts to launch the industry in Pueblo County after 56% of voters in the city approved Amendment 64. "It will take time to change some people's opinions that pot is bad," he says.

The pro-marijuana contingent in Pueblo say critics are misplacing blame for the area's problems. They argue that the pot business has generated jobs and taxes as well as a college scholarship and a local playground. Revoking the licenses of cannabis shops, they say, will only fuel the black market. Says Chris Jones, an employee at a local dispensary clad in a Bob Marley T-shirt: "We already voted on this one time. Let it stand."

BOTH ANTIPOT GROUPS and marijuana advocates tend to cherry-pick data to support their claims. However, Larry Wolk, chief medical officer for the state department of health, says it's too early to draw conclusions about the true social and health impacts on Colorado.

Marijuana-related hospitalizations have tripled in Colorado since legalization, and emergency room visits have climbed 30%, according to a state report released this spring. And pot-related calls to poison control have jumped from 20 to 100 a year, says Wolk. Drug-related school suspensions have also climbed. Yet teen usage hasn't shot up dramatically, and crime has remained fairly stable. Marijuana-related DUIs increased 3%, and traffic fatalities involving THC increased 44%—but the absolute numbers were small in comparison to those that involved alcohol, according to the report.

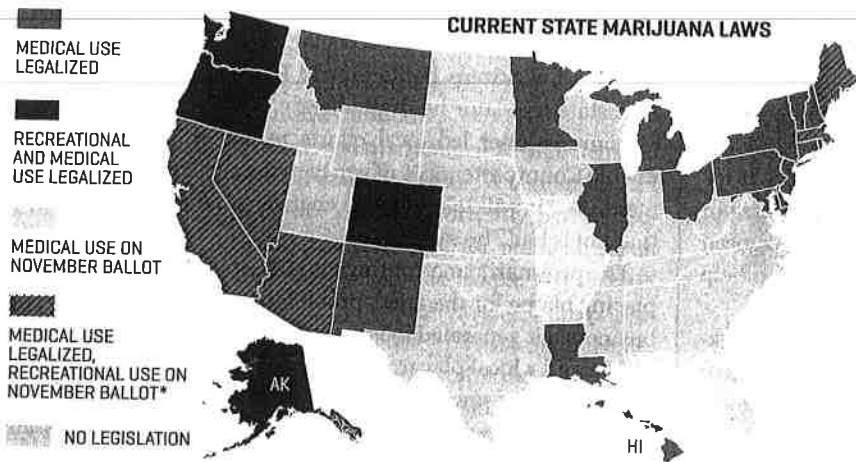
The data is tricky, Wolk says, because Colorado didn't track these numbers the same way prior to legalization. Are there more suspensions, he asks, because teachers are more aware? Are doctors now asking about marijuana at hospitals when they didn't previously? "It may be a year or two before we'll really have good answers," says Wolk.

Marijuana legalization has delivered some surprises statewide to regulators, police, and citizens alike. For instance, many people thought legalization would quash the black market for the drug. "That's been a fallacy," says Coffman, Colorado's attorney general. Legalization of cannabis stores and grow operations has drawn more drug-related crime, she says, including cartels that grow the plant in Colorado and then illegally move it and sell it out of state. "They use the law," she says, "to break the law."

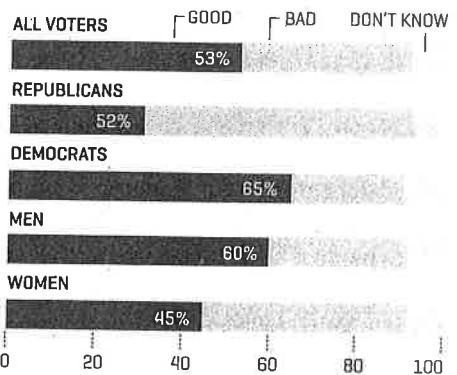
Since 2013, law officials say, they have busted 88 drug

THE POT THICKENS

MARIJUANA REMAINS ILLEGAL UNDER FEDERAL LAW, BUT A GROWING NUMBER OF STATES ARE DECRIMINALIZING IT. VOTERS IN COLORADO ARE DIVIDED.



OPINION OF COLORADO VOTERS ON WHETHER LEGALIZING MARIJUANA HAS BEEN GOOD FOR THE STATE



*EXPECTED TO BE ON THE BALLOT. THERE'S ALSO A POSSIBILITY IN MICHIGAN, BUT IT'S UNCLEAR WHETHER IT WILL BE ABLE TO QUALIFY FOR THE BALLOT

SOURCE: MARIJUANA POLICY PROJECT

cartel operations across the state, and just last year law-enforcement made a bust that recovered \$12 million in illegal marijuana. Adds Coffman: "That's crime we hadn't previously had in Colorado."

The state legislature is trying to play catch-up. Last year it passed 81 bills enacting changes to drug laws, prompting state law-enforcement groups to request a two-year moratorium on new laws so that they could have time to adjust. Lawsuits are also flying—including one from Colorado's neighbors. Nebraska and Oklahoma have sued Colorado, claiming that it is violating federal drug statutes and contributing to the illegal drug trade in their states.

Another surprise to many Coloradans is that a promised huge tax windfall to benefit schools hasn't materialized. Of the \$135 million generated in 2015, for example, \$20 million goes to regulatory and public-safety efforts related to cannabis, \$40 million funds small rural school construction projects, and the rest goes to youth drug prevention and abuse programs. That's a drop in the bucket for a \$6.2 billion education budget.

A third revelation to parents in particular is the potency of today's pot, says Diane Carlson, a mother of five who started Smart Colorado to protect teens from the drug. The weed, edibles, and concentrates sold in stores have THC levels that average 62% and sometimes as high as 95%, according to a 2015 state report. That compares with levels of 2% to 8% in the 1990s. "We passed this thinking it was benign, that it was the stuff from college," says Carlson. "The industry is just moving too fast, and we're playing catch-up while the industry is innovating."

Sitting in a Denver café, Carlson compares marketing by

the marijuana industry to that of Big Tobacco in the 1950s, portraying the product as a harmless cure-all for everything from ADHD to anxiety. Yet research shows that marijuana is harmful to the developing brain. She supports Healthy Colorado's ballot initiative to limit the active drug ingredient in THC in marijuana edibles, candy, and concentrates to 17%.

The backlash worries Mike Stettler, the founder of Marisol, one of Pueblo County's largest dispensaries, which has been endorsed by comedian and weed smokers' icon Tommy Chong. The onetime construction worker fears that Pueblo's pushback against pot will shut down his entire recreational dispensary and its 10-acre grow operation, which generated \$4.5 million in revenue last year. "I'm hoping and praying this thing doesn't go through, but you don't know," he says.

He says he has invested millions in his business and has more plans for growth. In May he flew to Las Vegas to discuss a partnership with famed guitarist Carlos Santana to create a Santana brand of weed called Smooth, named after the artist's hit song.

Inside, Marisol is a veritable wonderland for cannabis enthusiasts. Customers can consult a "budtender" for advice on the right weed for energy, sleep, or relaxation. They can also choose from a seemingly boundless variety of marijuana merchandise—from vegan "dabbing" concentrates for water pipes to pot-infused bottled beverages to peanut-butter-and-jelly-flavored THC candies. There are even liquid products designed to alleviate marijuana overdoses.

Giving a tour of the store, employee Santana O'Dell, clad in green tights with tiny marijuana leaves on them, sighs as a beatific smile appears on her face. "This is freedom," she says.

For a growing number of her neighbors, however, legalized marijuana is starting to feel like a really bad high. **■**

Supervisor Miller,

I am a resident of Nevada County and I am very concerned about the new cannabis ordinance that has been proposed. My understanding is that the new laws would prohibit sick people living in residential areas from growing their own medical cannabis in their own home, unless they live in a rural area or agriculture area and on a large lot.

This is WRONG! Preventing sick people from growing their own cannabis at home is WRONG!

It's the wrong thing for our county and more importantly it is morally wrong to prevent sick people from growing their own medicine in the safety of their own home!

My appendix ruptured and was surgically removed several years ago and since then I have suffered chronic digestive problems. Not long after my surgery I began having pain, diarrhea and food poisoning like symptoms after every meal and quickly began to lose weight. I am 6'1" and I went from 200+ lbs to 135lbs in a few months.

I saw many digestive specialists and have tried many pills but none of it has helped and many of the pills made me feel worse or had awful side effects. The only medicine I have found that really helps me is medicinal cannabis. It helps me manage my pain, keeps me eating, helps me maintain my weight, and has helped me cope with the constant stress that comes with being sick and in pain every day.

Many patients like myself ARE ONLY ABLE TO AFFORD THEIR MEDICINE BECAUSE THEY ARE ABLE TO GROW IT THEMSELVES IN THE SAFTY OF THEIR OWN HOME. It is WRONG to take that away, and PASSING THE PROPOSED BILL WOULD PREVENT SICK PEOPLE IN NEVADA COUNTY FROM BEING ABLE TO ACCESS MEDICINE THEY DEPEND ON TO SURVIVE.

I understand the need to place restrictions on outdoor growing in residential areas, and I don't want huge criminal grows in my neighborhood either. But if a Nevada County resident is sick and suffering and cannabis can help ease that suffering, we MUST allow them to grow their own medicine in the safety and privacy of their own home regardless of their zoning!

Please vote against the proposed ordinance that would prevent many patients from being able to grow their own medicine inside their own home. Patients need safe access to cannabis, and growing your own indoors is the safest and most affordable way to do that.

Please accept the recommendations of the stakeholders or pass an ordinance that allows for ALL qualified patients to grow at least 12 plants or 100 square feet of plants inside their own home, regardless of their zoning. This is a fair compromise and allows patients in all parts of the county to be able to produce their own medicine while keeping large criminal grows out of our neighborhoods!

Please also work towards allowing a few small, well regulated cannabis dispensaries to operate in our community so patients who can't grow their own can have a safe place to buy the medicine they need, without being forced to support the black market.

Please remember that these cannabis laws you are voting on don't just affect the large illegal growers and aspiring commercial cannabis farmers, they have real effects and real consequences for normal folks who are sick and suffering and just trying to find some comfort.

Please do the right thing and allow all qualified patients to grow their own medicine inside their own homes! There are sick and suffering people who are depending on you!

- a concerned resident

EACH SUPERVISOR REC'D.

RECEIVED

JUL 25 2016

NEVADA COUNTY
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

cc: CEO
Counsel

Julie Patterson-Hunter

From: Julie Patterson-Hunter
Sent: Monday, July 25, 2016 11:40 AM
To: All BOS Board Members
Cc: Rick Haffey; Alison Barratt-Green
Subject: FW: Thank you for listening

Dist 1 resident (?)

From: Stephanie Alaimo [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, July 25, 2016 11:35 AM
To: bdotsupervisors
Subject: Thank you for listening

I did receive responses from Nate Beason and Dan Miller. I appreciate the responses very much. I did want to share my continued thoughts on this dialogue with the entire board.

I am a small business, and I cannot make Tuesdays meeting as a result. Please keep my thoughts, below, in mind.

Thanks so much for your response - it really helps to feel heard.

While medicinal needs are in fact the most important to protect, I have a few extra thoughts and questions.

For medicinal users such as myself (in case you forgot, I am an MS patient. I have escaped the liver damaging and horrifically expensive injectable pharmaceuticals by using cannabis instead), it is important to be able to have a small grow, even in a residential area - especially since there are no dispensaries here. If not, my MS will dictate where I can live my life. While I myself am healthy, people that suffer from mobility loss usually cannot live in agricultural areas, as they often cannot drive. Without a car, they NEED to live in town. But, they also NEED to be able to grow. What would a person with limited mobility, who needs to live in town do under this ordinance? Live in an agricultural zone, be allowed to grow, but be isolated? Or, live in town, not have their medical needs met, but be able to walk to shops? It would be a very hard decision.

I do agree that the environment must be protected. Growing should be regulated so that the waterways and land remains safe, unpolluted, and that resources are not depleted. This is true of all crops.

However, what is unsafe about allowing growers to profit from their excess? This can be a viable career for many people. It can create many jobs. It supports local businesses. Farms buy lots of supplies, from all different sorts of shops. The income and wealth generated is easily spread around the community. Farm workers will pay rent, buy food, buy services, attend art and cultural events, purchase things at the local Saturday market, and pay taxes.

I am in favor of keeping massive agro business out of the county. I do not want to see the tobacco companies come here to grow marijuana. A large lot on my street (New Rome Road) is currently being clear cut for lumber (it appears), and I am devastated. I hate that big companies will profit while destroying the land. I do not want the pharma companies to come here and get rich. They have gotten rich by making the rest of us sicker and broke. It is criminal. I don't want massive factories, clear cut land, or any of those things. But, I do support cottage industries of 99 plants or less. That is enough to provide jobs and a living to a few people, but the space that it takes up is not enough to clear land. Commercial is not Criminal - Exploitation, Degradation, and Price Gouging are criminal.

I am a small business person myself. I will not be able to attend tomorrow's public meeting as a result. Please do keep in mind during the discussions. I have written so many times because I knew that I would not be able to get away from my work in order to attend. But, I support other small businesses, and I want to see small cannabis business in the county. I come from a small business family. Small business, in my opinion, truly embodies what this country stands for. I would love to see an ordinance that allows people to be a small business in the cannabis industry.

If nothing else, please protect patients, such as myself, no matter where they live.

--

Stephanie Alaimo
Sociologist, Qualitative Market Researcher, Analyst

