



**MINUTES**  
**REGULAR MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL AND**  
**JOINT MEETING OF THE CLOVERDALE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUCCESSOR AGENCY BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

**TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 2016**

**PUBLIC BUSINESS SESSION: 6:30 p.m.**

**PUBLIC BUSINESS SESSION LOCATION: CLOVERDALE PERFORMING ARTS CENTER, 209 N. CLOVERDALE BLVD.,  
CLOVERDALE, CA 95425**

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**CONVENE PUBLIC BUSINESS SESSION – 6:30 p.m.**

**OPENING:**

- Call to Order: Mayor Brigham called the meeting to order at 6:30 p.m.
- Pledge of Allegiance
- Roll Call: Councilmember Palla, Vice Mayor Wolter, Councilmember Cox, Councilmember Russell, and Mayor Brigham
- Conflict of Interest Declaration: None
- Agenda Review – Regular Session (Changes and/or Deletions: None)

**PUBLIC COMMENTS: None**

**PROCLAMATIONS / PRESENTATIONS: None**

**CONSENT CALENDAR:**

1. **Minutes of Previous Meeting July 26, 2016**
2. **Action to Support Council Member Joe Palla’s Application to be League of California Cities Redwood Empire Division Director**
3. **Action on Resolution No. 060-2016, Appointing Ms. Carol Giovanatto as the City’s Representative on the Marin/Sonoma Mosquito and Vector Control District Board of Trustees**
4. **Action on Resolution No. 061-2016, Accepting the Downtown ADA Parking Project**

**Action:** Motion was made by Councilmember Palla to approve the consent calendar; seconded by Councilmember Cox. The motion passed by roll call vote (5-ayes –Councilmember Palla, Vice Mayor Wolter, Councilmember Russell, Councilmember Cox, and Mayor Brigham; 0-noes).

**COMMUNICATIONS:** None.

**PUBLIC HEARINGS:**

5. **Public Hearing and City Council Consideration of Placing a Commercial Cannabis Business Tax on the November 8, 2016 ballot**

City Manager Cayler introduced Kate Cook from the City Attorney’s office at Meyers Nave Law. Mr. Cayler stated that Ms. Cook is the firm’s cannabis expert and is responsible for drafting most of the Commercial Cannabis Business Tax Measure. Ms. Cook gave a basic summary of the measure and highlighted a few substantive changes and edits that were made based on previous feedback received, such as the desire for flexibility in setting the tax rate depending on the type of business and lowering the estimated expected City tax revenue amount to \$90,000 per business. She discussed the challenges in obtaining data from which to make such an estimate, adding that

the law requires this estimate be provided to the voters. She commented that much of the data used for the estimate came from Shasta Lake and Santa Cruz (with adjustments for population). She recommended that the Council discuss the proposed ballot measure related to a cannabis business tax and, if the desire is to place the measure on the ballot, the Council should: 1) Approve Ordinance (subject to voter approval); and 2) Approve Resolution placing the Cannabis Business Tax Measure on the November 8, 2016 ballot.

Councilmember Russell requested language change to better indicate that “funds staying local” means funds will go to the City of Cloverdale General Fund for use within Cloverdale. Discussion ensued with Council directing edits to clarify funds will stay in the City of Cloverdale.

**Public Comment:**

Larry Lossing, Cloverdale, expressed concerns about the accuracy of the estimated revenue from cannabis businesses and the fact that the ordinance calls for the Mayor to write the statement in favor of the tax measure.

Patrick King, Cloverdale, stated that he believes the \$90,000 estimated revenue from each cannabis businesses is on the low side. He commented that there is a lot of money at stake and supported the City of Cloverdale taxing cannabis businesses.

Matt Van Benschoten, Cloverdale, voiced approval for the proposed tax and provided a handout titled Medical Cannabis Tax (attached). He stated this document should be available on a website, which is currently being created and is expected to be available by the end of the week. He commented that the website will publish both the pros and cons of the cannabis tax.

Shawn Bovee, Cloverdale, stated that it is difficult to speculate on the amount of revenue but the bottom line is even if the tax amount received is not \$90,000 per business, any tax revenue received is more than what is currently received.

Staff and Council discussed the website and handout provided, expressing concerns about the way the document is presented, especially listing the name “City of Cloverdale” on the cover. Council agreed that the City of Cloverdale is not promoting this document or website, noting that the City’s role is objective and impartial.

**Action:** Motion was made by Councilmember Palla to introduce and approve Ordinance 708-2016, amending the Cloverdale Municipal Code by adding Chapter 3.46, “Cannabis Business Tax” (subject to voter approval); seconded by Vice Mayor Wolter. The motion passed by roll call vote (5-ayes –Councilmember Palla, Vice Mayor Wolter, Councilmember Russell, Councilmember Cox, and Mayor Brigham; 0-noes).

**Action:** Motion was made by Councilmember Russell to approve Resolution No. 059-2016, to place the Cannabis Business Tax Measure on the November 8, 2016 ballot with ballot measure language as amended; seconded by Vice Mayor Wolter. The motion passed by roll call vote (5-ayes –Councilmember Palla, Vice Mayor Wolter, Councilmember Russell, Councilmember Cox, and Mayor Brigham; 0-noes).

**NEW BUSINESS:**

**6. Discussion and Possible Action to Remove Historic Oak Tree in Lighting and Landscape District Zone No. Two (Vintage Meadows) on Healdsburg Avenue near South Franklin Street**

Public Works Director, Mark Rincon, presented this item discussing the instability of the deteriorating tree and the safety hazard it represents. He stated that staff recommendation is for the tree be removed and no replacement tree or landscaping be installed at this time and all future tree removals in Vintage Meadows Lighting and Landscape District continue to be considered on a “case-by-case” manner as set forth in the master plan.

The Council discussed the tree’s integrity, the need to remove the tree quickly, the costs to remove, and possible landscaping. Council recommended landscaping to replace the removed tree.

**Public Comment:** None

**Action:** Motion was made by Councilmember Cox, by Minute Order, to approve the removal of the oak tree located in the Vintage Meadows Lighting and Landscape District as soon as possible, with Councilmember Palla suggesting an amendment to add landscaping in the median area where the tree is to be removed; seconded by Vice Mayor Wolter. The motion passed by voice vote (5-ayes –Councilmember Palla, Vice Mayor Wolter, Councilmember Russell, Councilmember Cox, and Mayor Brigham; 0-noes).

**7. PG&E Proposal to remove street trees along PG&E’s gas transmission main pipeline**

Public Works Director, Mark Rincon, discussed the PG&E tree removal proposal, identifying the specific trees requested for removal. He commented that PG&E conducted public outreach, which including contacting neighbors impacted by the trees identified for removal. Mr. Rincon reported that City Staff reviewed the tree maps provided by PG&E and acknowledged some trees for which removal would also benefit the City; however, Staff also identified some trees that they believe should remain. Staff and Council discussed the proposed trees to be removed and conditions of permits, noting that many are on private property. The Council directed staff to coordinate tours with PG&E to view the trees and provide opportunity for questions and feedback.

**Public Comment:** None

**8. Action on Resolution No. 062-2016, Awarding a Construction Contract for the W. Second Street City Park Parking Lot Rehabilitation Project**

Public Works Director, Mark Rincon, explained the project and discussed the bids received. He recommended that Council adopt Resolution No. 062-2016, awarding a construction contract to CATS4U, Inc. for the full contract and allocate funds totaling \$80,000.00.

**Public Comment:** None

**Action:** Motion was made by Councilmember Cox to approve Resolution No. 062-2016, authorizing the City Manager to sign a construction contract with CATS4U, Inc. for the W. Second Street City Park Parking Lot Rehabilitation Project; seconded by Councilmember Russell. The motion passed by roll call vote (5-ayes – Councilmember Palla, Vice Mayor Wolter, Councilmember Russell, Councilmember Cox, and Mayor Brigham; 0-noes).

**SUBCOMMITTEE ITEMS:**

**SUBCOMMITTEE REPORTS:**

- Airport (Chair, Councilmember Cox and Vice Mayor Wolter) - Next Meeting: October 4, 2016, 9:00 a.m.
- Finance, Administration & Police (Chair, Mayor Brigham and Vice Mayor Wolter) - Next Meeting: August 25, 2016, 2:00 p.m.
- Planning & Community Development (Chair, Vice Mayor Wolter and Mayor Brigham) - Next Meeting: August 24, 2016, 4:00 p.m.
- Public Works (Chair, Councilmember Russell and Councilmember Cox) - Next Meeting: September 27, 2016, 10:30 a.m.
- Joint City/Fire District (Chair, Councilmember Palla and Mayor Brigham) - Next Meeting: August 22, 2016, 5:00 p.m.
- Joint City/School District (Chair, Councilmember Palla and Councilmember Cox) – Next Meeting: September 19, 2016, 5:00 p.m.

**COUNCIL REPORTS (INCLUDING STUDENT LIAISON):** None

**LEGISLATIVE REPORT:** None

**CITY MANAGER/CITY ATTORNEY REPORT:** None

**COUNCIL DIRECTION ON FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS:** None

**ADJOURNMENT:** Mayor Brigham adjourn the meeting at 7:56 p.m. to a regular meeting of the City Council and Cloverdale Community Development Successor Agency, Tuesday, August 23, 2016, for Closed Session at 5:30 p.m. (at the City Hall Conference Room 124 N. Cloverdale Blvd., Cloverdale, CA 95425) and Public Business Session at 6:30 p.m. (at the Cloverdale Performing Arts Center 209 N. Cloverdale Blvd., Cloverdale, CA 95425).

These minutes were approved at the August 23, 2016, City Council meeting by the following voice vote (Ayes-5; Noes-0).

Ayes: Councilmember Palla, Councilmember Russell, Councilmember Cox, Vice Mayor Wolter, and Mayor Brigham

Noes: 0

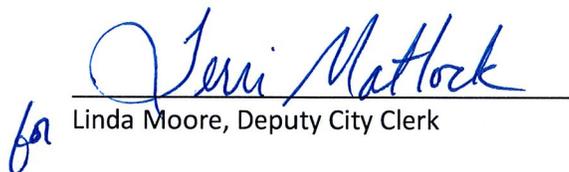
Absent: 0

Recuse: 0

Approved:

Attested:

  
Mary Ann Brigham, Mayor

  
for Linda Moore, Deputy City Clerk

# Medical Cannabis Tax

City of Cloverdale

**EXTRACT OUTFITTERS, LLC**  
**“CONSULTANTS FOR A SAFER CANNABIS INDUSTRY”**

August 9, 2016  
Authored by: Matt VanBenschoten

# Medical Cannabis Tax

## City of Cloverdale

What is the current state of Medical Cannabis in the State of California?

### General Overview:

The new Medical Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act consists of three separate bills which were enacted together on Sept 11, 2015. The bill creates a comprehensive state licensing system for the commercial cultivation, manufacture, retail sale, transport, distribution, delivery, and testing of medical cannabis. All licenses must also be approved by local governments.

The law went into effect on January 1, 2016; however, the state has said it will need until January 2018 to set up the necessary agencies, information systems, and regulations to actually begin issuing licenses. In the interim, local governments may choose to adopt new ordinances to permit or license local businesses in preparation for state licensing. Facilities currently operating in accordance with state and local laws may continue to do so until such time as their license applications are approved or denied. In the meantime, prospective applicants are strongly advised to apply to the state Board of Equalization for a Resale Permit, and to prepare for seeking approval from their local governments.

### SUMMARY:

**AGENCIES** AB 266 establishes a new Bureau of Medical Cannabis Regulation under the Department of Consumer Affairs. The Bureau is to establish a comprehensive internet system for keeping track of licensees and reporting the movement of commercial cannabis and cannabis products.

**SB 643 & AB 243** give the Dept. of Food and Agriculture responsibility for regulating cultivation; the Dept. of Public Health for developing standards for manufacture, testing, and production and labeling of edibles; the Dept of Pesticide Regulation for developing pesticide standards; and the Depts. of Fish and Wildlife and State Water Board for protecting water quality. (Sec. 19332)

**LICENSE TYPES** The following license types are established under AB 266 (19300.7)) and SB 643 (19331(g)):

- (a) Type 1 = Cultivation; Specialty outdoor. Up to 5,000 square ft of canopy, or up to 50 noncontiguous plants
- (b) Type 1A = Cultivation; Specialty indoor. Up to 5000 sq ft
- (c) Type 1B = Cultivation; Specialty mixed-light. Using exclusively artificial lighting.
- (d) Type 2 = Cultivation; Outdoor. Up to 5000 sq ft, using a combination of artificial and natural lighting
- (e) Type 2A = Cultivation; Indoor. 5001 -10,000 sq ft.
- (f) Type 2B = Cultivation; Mixed-light. 5001 -10,000 sq ft
- (g) Type 3 = Cultivation; Outdoor. 10,001 sq ft - 1 Acre
- (h) Type 3A = Cultivation; Indoor. 10,001 - 22,000 sq ft
- (i) Type 3B = Cultivation; Mixed-light. 10,001 - 22,000 sq ft
- (j) Type 4 = Cultivation; Nursery.
- (k) Type 6 = Manufacturer 1 for products not using volatile solvents.
- (l) Type 7 = Manufacturer 2 for products using volatile solvents.
- (m) Type 8 = Testing
- (n) Type 10 = Dispensary; General
- (o) Type 10A = Dispensary; No more than three retail sites
- (p) Type 11 = Distribution
- (q) Type 12 = Transporter

**CULTIVATION SIZE LIMITATIONS** The maximum allowable size is 1 acre (43,560 sq ft) outdoors (Type 3) or 22,000 sq ft indoors (Type 3A and 3B licenses). The DFA is directed to limit the number of Type 3, 3A and 3B licenses. (AB 243, 19332(g)).

**VERTICAL INTEGRATION** There are complicated restrictions to prevent vertical integration (AB 266, 19328). In general, licensees can only hold licenses in up to two separate categories. Small cultivation licensee Types 1 -2 may hold manufacturing or Type 10A retail licenses (limited to three dispensaries). It appears that Types 3-4 licensees can't apply for manufacturing licenses at all. However, Type 10A licensees can apply for both manufacturing and cultivation licenses, provided their total cultivation area doesn't exceed 4 acres. Also, facilities in jurisdictions that require or permit cultivation, manufacture and distribution to be integrated as of July 1, 2015 may continue to operate that way until Jan 1, 2026.

**DISTRIBUTORS REQUIRED** Type 11 distributors are a new kind of entity that has been created to regulate the flow of products. ALL cultivation and manufacturing licensees are required to send their products to a Type 11 licensee for quality insurance and inspection before passing them to the next stage of manufacturing or retailing. The Type 11 licensee in turn submits the product to a Type 8 laboratory for batch testing and certification. Afterwards, the sample returns to the Type 11 distributor for final inspection and execution of the contract between the cultivator and manufacturer or manufacturer and retailer. The Type 11 distributor charges a fee that covers the testing plus any applicable taxes (the act doesn't impose any new taxes, but anticipates that could happen in the near future) (AB 266, 19326)

Type 11 distributors and Type 8 testing facilities can't hold any other kind of licenses (however, licensees may have their own labs for in-house testing)

**LOCAL PERMITS REQUIRED** No person shall engage in commercial activity without BOTH a state license and a license, permit, or other authorization from their local government. (AB 266, 19320(a); AB 243, 11362.777 (b)).

**LAWFUL ACTS** Actions by licensees that are permitted by both a state license and local government are lawful and protected from arrest, prosecution, or other legal sanctions (AB 266, 19317).

**GRANDFATHERING** Facilities already operating in compliance with local ordinances and other laws on or before Jan 1, 2018 may continue to operate until such time as their license is approved or denied. (AB 266, 19321(c)). Facilities in operation before Jan 1, 2016 shall receive priority. Los Angeles may in any case continue to prosecute violations of Measure D.

**APPLICANT QUALIFICATIONS (SB 643, 19322):** Applicants must provide proof of local approval and evidence of legal right to occupy proposed location. Applicants shall submit fingerprints for DOJ background check. Cultivation licensees must declare selves "agricultural employers" as defined by Alatore-Zenovich-Dunlap-Berman Agricultural Labor Relations Act.

Licensing authority MAY deny application if applicant has been convicted of an offense substantially related to qualifications, including ANY felony controlled substance offense, violent or serious felonies, or felonies involving fraud, deceit or embezzlement, or any sanctions by a local licensing authority in the past 3 years (SB 643, 19323(a)5).

**FOR-PROFIT ENTITIES** are implicitly allowed under the qualifications established above. These were previously "not authorized" under SB 420, but the new licensing provisions extend to individuals, partnerships, corporations, business trusts, etc. (under the definition of "person" in AB266, 19300.5 (aj)). Likewise, applicants no longer need be patients.

**CULTIVATION LICENSING** The DFA shall establish a medical cannabis cultivation program. All cultivation subject to local land use regulations and permits.

**TRACK & TRACE PROGRAM** The DFA shall implement a unique identification program for all marijuana plants at a cultivation site, to be attached at the base of each plant. The information shall be incorporated into a "track and trace" program for each product and transaction. (SB 643, 19335 and AB 243, 11362.777 (e)). Cultivation in violation of these provisions subject to civil penalties up to twice the amount of the license fee, plus applicable criminal penalties. Fines enacted daily for each violation (SB 243, 19360).

**PATIENT EXEMPTION** Qualified patients are exempt from the state permit program if cultivating less than 100 square feet for personal medical use. Primary caregivers with five or fewer patients are allowed up to 500 square feet (AB 243, 11362.777(g) and SB 643, 19319). Exemption under this section does not prevent a local government from further restricting or banning the cultivation,

provision, etc. of medical cannabis by individual patients or caregivers in accordance with its constitutional police powers under Section 7, Article XI of the CA Constitution (11362.777(g)).

**DELIVERIES** Cannabis may be delivered to qualified patients only by dispensaries and only in cities or counties where not prohibited by local ordinance. All deliveries to be documented. No locality can bar transport of delivered products through its territory. Deliveries may be taxed by local county. (AB 266, 19340). [In a separate section (19334 (a) 4) it is confusingly stated that dispensers who have no more than three dispensaries (Type 10A) shall be allowed to deliver "where expressly authorized by local ordinance." It's unclear what conditions if any apply to other, Type 10 licensed dispensers.]

**MANUFACTURERS** are to be licensed by DPH. The DPH shall limit the number of Type 7 licenses that produce products using volatile solvents.

**TESTING** (AB 266, 19341-6) The DPH shall ensure that all cannabis is tested prior to delivery to dispensaries or other businesses, and specify how often such testing shall be conducted. \*\*\* Confusingly, 19346(c) says the costs of testing are to be paid by cultivators, whereas 19326(c) (3) states that distributors shall charge for the costs of testing; since distributors serve manufacturers as well as cultivators, it doesn't make sense that testing costs for the former should be charged to the latter. \*\*\* Licensees shall use standard methods established by International Organization for Standardization approved by an accrediting body that is signatory to the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation Mutual Recognition Arrangement (AB 266, 19342). Licensees shall test for cannabinoids, contaminants, microbiological impurities, and other compounds spelled out in Section 19344. Licensees may conduct tests for individual qualified patients, but not certify them for resale or transfer to other licensees.

**SCHOOL ZONES** Cultivation and dispensary facilities must be at least 600 ft from schools (with grandfathered exceptions specified in HSC 11362.768). (SB 643, 19322 (a) 4).

**TRANSPORTATION** Only licensed transporters can transport cannabis or cannabis products between licensees (AB 266, 19326(a)). The bill doesn't specify whether cultivators, manufacturers, or retailers can also have transport licenses, but 19328 (a) states they can generally have at most two separate kinds of licenses. Licensed transporters shall transmit an electronic shipping manifest to the state and carry a physical copy with each shipment (SB643, 19337).

**LABOR PEACE AGREEMENTS** Required of all applicants with 20 employees or more (SB 643, 19322 a (6))

**PACKAGING** Products shall be labeled in tamper-evident packages with warning statements & information specified in Section 19347.

**PRIVACY** Identifying names of patients, caregivers, and medical conditions shall be kept confidential. (AB 266, 19355)

**SB 420 COLLECTIVE DEFENSE SUNSET** The provision in SB 420 affording legal protection to patient collectives and cooperatives, HSC 11362.775, shall sunset one year after the Bureau posts a notice on its website that licenses have commenced being issued. After that date, all cannabis collectives will have to be licensed, except for individual patient and caregiver gardens serving no more than five patients.

**PHYSICIAN RECOMMENDATIONS (SB 643):** There are several new provisions clarifying the duties of medical cannabis physicians; however, they don't substantially affect or impair patients' current access to medical recommendations.

- The Med Board's enforcement priorities are amended to include "Repeated acts of clearly excessive recommending of cannabis for medical purposes, or repeated acts of recommending without a good faith prior exam." (SB 643, 2220.05). This is identical to existing language regarding controlled substances, which has generally been assumed to apply to MMJ heretofore.

- It is unlawful for physicians who recommend to accept, solicit, or offer remuneration to or from a licensed facility in which they or a family member have a financial interest.

- The Med Board shall consult with the California Center for Medicinal Cannabis Research in developing medical guidelines for MJ recs.

- The recommending person shall be the patient's "attending physician" as defined in HSC 11362.7(a). Contrary to popular misconception, this in nothing new and in no way limits patients to

their primary care physician. It merely restates current language in SB 420.

- Physician ads must include a warning notice that MMJ is still a federal Schedule One substance.

**PESTICIDE STANDARDS** shall be promulgated by DFA and Dept of Pesticide Regulation (SB643, 19332).

**ORGANIC CERTIFICATION** will be made available by DFA by Jan 1, 2020, federal law permitting. (SB643, 19332.5(a))

**APPELLATIONS OF ORIGIN** The bureau MAY establish appellations of origin for cannabis grown in California. No product may be marketed as coming from a county where it was not grown. (SB643, 19332.5(b-d)).

**FEES and FUNDING** Each licensing authority shall establish a scale of application, licensing and renewal fees, based upon the cost of enforcement. Fees shall be scaled dependent on the size of the business. (AB 243, 19350 (c)). A Medical Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act Fund is established in the state treasury to receive fees and penalties assessed under the act. \$10 million is allocated to DCA to begin operations, with the possibility of an additional operating loan of \$10 million from the General Fund (AB 243, 19352). The Bureau shall use the fund for a grant program to assist in state and local agencies in enforcement and remediation of environmental impacts from cultivation. (AB 243, 19351)

**COUNTY TAXATION** Counties may levy a tax on the cultivating, dispensing, producing, processing, distributing, etc, of medical cannabis subject to standard voter approval requirements. (Many cities already exercise this authority, but the authority of counties to do so has been unclear heretofore). (SB 643, 19348)

-Source: CA NORML <http://www.canorml.org/news/>

#### **A\_SUMMARY\_OF\_THE\_MEDICAL\_MARIJUANA\_REGULATION\_AND\_SAFETY\_ACT**

**What is the current state of Medical Cannabis in Cloverdale?**

Over the past few months the Cloverdale City Council has remained proactive in its discussion of medical cannabis and approved a Personal Medical Cultivation Ordinance and identified the need for Medical Cannabis Dispensaries within the City of Cloverdale. Now the Council has established an Ad-Hoc Committee to discuss and develop the framework of how this new regulated industry can be integrated into the community at large.

This November, the Council is asking the approval from the citizens of Cloverdale to impose a tax on the different tiers of production and sales of medical cannabis as outlined from the State of California model.

**What does this tax look like?**

The Council would like to impose a sliding scale tax from 0 – 10% on gross sales for all retail locations and 0 – 5% tax on gross profits for all other points of manufacturing within the city limits. This tax levied will be added to the “General Fund” and will be able to be used as seen fit by Council including but not limited to: schools, parks, senior services, drug and addiction services and community events.

**Why should the City embrace this new industry?**

Cannabis cultivation, manufacturing and sales have existed in the shadows of Sonoma County for several decades becoming part of the culture and community. Unfortunately, the commercial production and sales of cannabis were not permitted within the City of Cloverdale forcing many operators to either operate clandestine operations or move to a community that provides legal protection. Now that the State of California has adopted sensible cannabis regulation, it is time for the City of Cloverdale to provide regulatory framework and licenses for cannabis business operators and to capitalize on the unique opportunities presented by a burgeoning industry.

**Why a sliding scale?**

The sliding scale gives Council discretion on how to best impose this tax on new businesses in order to best benefit the community without stifling business growth.

**What kind of revenues could Cloverdale expect to see?**

**Depending on the total number of licenses issued by Cloverdale, the tax revenues could vary greatly. The best way to gauge the potential benefit to the City is to look at municipalities similar in size to Cloverdale in which medical cannabis regulation already exists.**

**For example; in Trinidad, CO (population 8,400) cannabis tax revenues surpassed \$800,000 amounting to about 10% of their total General Fund budget. Those revenues were used by the community to purchase new fire trucks and replace old pipes in their strained water supply system.**

**Another Example; Shasta Lake City, CA imposed a 6% tax on medical cannabis sales and collected approximately \$360,000 in 2014 (5% of their total General Fund budget) from just two dispensaries located within their city limits. The City has since allowed a third dispensary to open and plans to see revenues increase approximately \$100,000 annually.**

**What benefits will the community of Cloverdale see from regulated cannabis?**

- **Provide new, skilled-labor jobs for residents**
- **New business will occupy vacant warehouse and store front real estate within the City**
- **Clear lines between legal and illegal cannabis will allow for law enforcement to operate effectively in keeping our community safe**
- **Rapid growth within the cannabis sector will boost business local licensed contractors and building developers**
- **Tax revenues will bolster local coffers**

# Wild and Scenic Trinity River Public Access Map

Bureau of Land Management - Redding, CA (530) 224-2100 [www.blm.gov/ca/redding](http://www.blm.gov/ca/redding)

