

# NOTICE OF MEETING & AGENDA

Wednesday, April 6, 2022  
9 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

## **In Person**

Hotel Yountville  
6462 Washington Street  
Yountville, CA 94599

## **via Zoom**

<https://zoom.us/j/8267160176>  
Meeting ID: 826 716 0176

Call in Number: +1 (669) 900-9128 Code: 8267160176#

In line with guidelines issued by the Department of Public Health and recent amendments to Gov't Code § 54953(e)(1) intended to minimize face-to-face interactions during the ongoing State of emergency, CCA will conduct this meeting of the Board of Directors entirely by teleconference / video conference call with no physical locations available for participation by either Board Members or the public. Members of the public are encouraged, however, to call in and participate as they have in the past via our teleconferencing system and a time will be made available during the meeting for public questions and comments.

### **PUBLIC COMMENT:**

The Board welcomes and encourages public participation in its meetings. The public may take appropriate opportunities to comment on any issue before the Board. If public comment is not specifically requested, members of the public should feel free to request an opportunity to comment. Each speaker is limited to two minutes. If you are addressing the Board on a non-agenda item, the Board may briefly respond to statements made or questions posed as allowed by the Brown Act (Government Code Section 54954.2). However, the Board's general policy is to refer items to staff for attention, or have a matter placed on a future Board agenda for a more comprehensive action or report.

The Governor's orders (specifically Executive Order N-29-20) regarding the conduct of meetings of legislative bodies during the State of Emergency can be found at <http://www.gov.ca.gov/>

If you would like to receive Notices and Announcements from CCA, please send an email to [subscribe@cca.ca.gov](mailto:subscribe@cca.ca.gov) and a subscription form will be sent to you or fill out our online subscription form at <http://cca.ca.gov/subscribe/>

## AGENDA

- I. 9:00 am Opening Remarks & Roll Call  
*Tom Haynes, Acting President*
- II. 9:05 am Resolution 2022-03 Teleconference Meetings of the CCA  
(See Attached)
- III. 9:10 am Approval of Minutes (See Attached)  
*Tom Haynes, Acting President*
- IV. 9:15 am Election of President
- V. 9:30 am Platform Update  
*Adam Crabtree, NCS Analytics*
- VI. 9:40 am Planning for the future of CCA
- VII. 11:40 am Organizational Update  
*Greg Turner, Executive Director / Counsel CCA*
  - A. Budget Update – (See Attached)
  - B. 2022 Legislative Update (See Attached)
- VIII. 11:50 pm Public Comment

Except where noticed for a time certain, all times are approximate and subject to change. The meeting may be canceled or changed without notice. For verification, please contact [gturner@cca.ca.gov](mailto:gturner@cca.ca.gov). Action may be taken on any item on the agenda. Items may be taken out of order, tabled or held over to a subsequent meeting, to accommodate speakers, or to maintain a quorum

# CALIFORNIA CANNABIS AUTHORITY

## Resolution No. 2022-03

### TELECONFERENCE MEETINGS OF THE CCA

WHEREAS, on March 4, 2020, Governor Gavin Newsom declared a state of emergency related to COVID-19, pursuant to Government Code Section 8625, and such declaration has not been lifted or rescinded; and

WHEREAS considering the ongoing concerns about public health and safety, on March 17, 2020, Governor Newsom Issued Executive Order N-29-20, which suspended certain provisions of the Ralph M. Brown Act (the “Brown Act”) to allow local government bodies to conduct open meetings safely during the coronavirus pandemic; and

WHEREAS, on September 10, 2021, the Legislature took additional action to allow local government agencies to forego compliance with the Brown Act teleconferencing requirements under specific circumstances after adopting AB 361, which took effect immediately and amends the Brown Act’s requirements for teleconferencing during a proclaimed state of emergency and when certain other conditions are met, and certain findings are made; and

WHEREAS County health officials as well as the CDC continue to impose conditions or recommend measures to promote social distancing, including limiting the number and circumstances of in-person meetings wherever possible; and

WHEREAS the rates of transmission of COVID-19 and variants among member counties continue to pose imminent risks for the health of attendees at indoor gatherings involving individuals from outside the same household; and

WHEREAS to help protect against the spread of COVID-19 and variants, and to protect the health and safety of the public, the California Cannabis Authority (“CCA”) wishes to take the action necessary to comply with the Brown Act, as amended to continue to hold its meetings via teleconference.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the CCA hereby finds that there is a proclaimed State of Emergency declared by the Governor on March 4, 2020, which has not been rescinded; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the CCA hereby finds that the guidance of local, State, and federal officials continues to recommend measures to promote social distancing and limit public gatherings; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the CCA approves meeting via teleconference for all Regular and Special Meetings of the Board for the 30 days following this resolution, in accordance with Government Code section 54953(e) and other application provisions of the Brown Act.

Duly adopted this 6th Day of April 2022.

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Thomas Haynes  
Interim Chief Financial Officer  
Yolo County  
Acting President and Secretary, California Cannabis Authority



CCA Board Meeting  
Via Video / Teleconference Call  
February 25, 2022  
**MINUTES**

**February 25, 2022 via Video / Teleconference Call** - Meeting called to order at 11:01am

**1. Roll Call.**

- Rex Bohn , Supervisor Humboldt County
  - Justin Cooley for Jim Hamilton, Treasurer-Tax Collector, San Luis Obispo County, CCA Treasurer
  - Tom Haynes, Interim Chief Financial Officer, Yolo County
  - Alisha McMurtrie, Treasurer-Tax Collector, Inyo County
  - Jeff Frapwell, Assistant County Executive Officer, Santa Barbara County
- Others: Brittany Heaton, Greg Turner, Adam Crabtree, Christy Stutzman, Kristina Parson

**2. Resolution 2021-01 – Teleconference Meetings of the CCA** – The resolution relating to the conduct of teleconference meetings considering the ongoing COVID health crisis was presented and approved unanimously.

**3. Approval of Minutes** - The minutes for January 28, 2022 were presented, amended to correct Jeff Frapwell’s title and voted on without dissent.

**4. Organizational Update**

- A. BUDGET UPDATE – The budget was attached for informational purposes and Greg advised the expenses will be more in line with revenue as payments come in and are reflected.
- B. 2022 LEGISLATIVE UPDATE – The LA County Proposal and Bills of Interest were attached to the agenda packet. CCA was asked to support the LA County proposal which brought to light the discussion if the board would like to consider supporting legislation and/or engaging in the legislative process. Several board members discussed this option and will check with their counties for direction. Further discussion will occur at the strategic planning meeting in April.
- C. EXPANDED CCA SERVICE OFFERINGS – Cannabis public policy consultants spearheaded by Andrew Freedman would enable CCA to expand its capabilities and ability to help counties. More information will be provided on this topic at the Annual Meeting.
- D. ANNUAL MEETING PLANNING – A packet with information regarding strategic planning for the annual meeting will be available shortly.

**5. Platform Update**

Adam advised his team to continue to make improvements to the platform. He requested input prior to the annual meeting regarding any additional requests for the platform performance and offered to help any county with requests for data from the platform.

**6. Public Comment**

No public comment.

**7. Adjourned**

Meeting was adjourned at 11:47am.



March 29, 2022

The Honorable Richard D. Roth  
Chair, Senate Business, Professions and  
Economic Development Committee  
1021 O Street, Room 3320  
Sacramento, CA 95814

**Re: Senate Bill 1186 (Wiener) – OPPOSE  
As Amended March 10, 2022**

Dear Senator Roth:

On behalf of the Rural County Representatives of California (RCRC), the California State Association of Counties (CSAC), and the League of California Cities (Cal Cities) write to inform you of our oppose position to Senate Bill 1186, which would severely undermine local decision-making under the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA).

With the enactment of MAUCRSA, there are a large number of licensed industry actors participating in the regulated commercial cannabis market. The ability of local jurisdictions to regulate business entities participating in their local area was central to the passage of both the original Medical Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MCRSA) and Proposition 64, and is consequently integral to the combined MAUCRSA.

We believe that local control must be sustained to ensure counties and cities can set regulatory standards associated with local land-use authority. This includes the ability to restrict or prohibit commercial cannabis activities or impose stricter local standards than those afforded in State regulations. SB 1186 undermines the intent of MAUCRSA by (1) eliminating a local jurisdiction's ability to prohibit medical cannabis retail activities, regardless of the needs or conditions in the jurisdiction, and (2) restricting the ability for the large number of jurisdictions that permit and regulate cannabis retailers to set appropriate local regulations which are developed in a public process.

The Legislature worked closely with stakeholders to create a regulatory framework for medical cannabis over a year before Proposition 64 was enacted. That legislatively-enacted framework serves as the basis of regulatory structure provided for in the adult-

use scheme. In the construction of both frameworks, the crafters recognized the critical need for local control, primarily as part of cities' and counties' land-use authority. California's program for cannabis regulation was never intended to compel the siting of cannabis businesses where local conditions made them a poor fit, nor for local regulation to be a disfavored afterthought where such activities are permitted. Rather, local jurisdictions were – and remain – a critical partner in cannabis regulation, without whose willing participation this program cannot succeed. SB 1186 would disregard both this intent, and the reality that local jurisdictions in California have vastly different needs.

Counties and cities have done their part in the implementation of commercial cannabis regulations. SB 1186 proceeds entirely from the premise that there are serious “barriers” to medical cannabis access in California. That is simply untrue. Our state produces three times the amount of cannabis that the California market can consume, and there are well over 200 jurisdictions permitting some form of medical and adult-use retail, with additional jurisdictions coming online in 2022. Thirty-three counties allow for both medical and adult-use cannabis retail, which accounts for a total population of 26,610,551 or 67.4% of Californians. Twenty counties that do not authorize cannabis retail have at least one incorporated city that does allow retail and, in many cases, multiple cities. This means **99% of Californians live in a county where retail is allowed** either within the county, or within a city, and in most cases both. In addition, approximately 179 cities allow for retail, with many jurisdictions currently developing local cannabis regulations for both medical and adult use. Considering 57.14% of voters approved proposition 64, and 67.4% of the state's population resides in counties with medical and adult-use retail, we have demonstrated commitment to expanding access without undermining local control promised to cities and counties in MAUCRSA.

Moreover, the overwhelming number of counties and cities that have not yet moved toward permitting commercial cannabis activities have hesitated not for ideological reasons, but rather in order to determine what is appropriate in their respective jurisdiction, analyze the environmental impacts of moving forward with a cannabis regulatory scheme, and how the state is handling the backlog of provisional licenses. Permitting any new industry – particularly one with well-documented state regulatory challenges – is a complex matter. While any industry would prefer the simple expedient of overriding local concerns and regulations, such an approach is manifestly bad for communities and for California – and this is no different for the cannabis industry.

Further, in smaller jurisdictions, a single retailer or delivery service (which is likely the capacity a small jurisdiction market can support) cannot finance a county or city's regulatory structure (general business licenses, inspection fees, environmental review, etc.). Cost recovery through permit fees, etc., would be wholly unaffordable for any cannabis business. In other words, a small county or city cannot recover its regulatory costs with just one or two storefront facilities or delivery operations. AB 1186 nonetheless requires every jurisdiction to assume there will be retail applicants and prepare regulatory ordinances accordingly, but the initial costs that many of these jurisdictions incur will

never be fully recouped. For example, even the most enthusiastic cannabis-permitting counties found on the North Coast, or cities in southern California, have experienced a significant loss of their General Fund monies in their efforts to meet both local and state-imposed regulatory costs.

SB 1186 further impairs local control in jurisdictions that permit cannabis medical retail, now or in the future, by severely limiting counties' and cities' ability to regulate cannabis business. The bill would prohibit counties and cities from adopting regulations deemed to "unreasonably restrict" access. The broad and entirely open-ended definition of "unreasonable" in the bill is little more than a recipe for unending litigation for many years to come. Litigators will profit – cannabis businesses and communities will not. As noted, California's cannabis regulation scheme *assumes* that local jurisdictions will play a significant regulatory role and does not depend on the state to be the sole author and enforcer of meaningful rules. This portion of the bill would penalize those jurisdictions that have stepped up and crafted regulatory schemes to ensure the successful integration of cannabis businesses into their community, by subjecting them to ceaseless legal attacks. Further, amending existing local ordinances that were developed and approved in an open public process will pose a significant fiscal impact on jurisdictions, and cannot be recouped through fees. All of this undermines the spirit of MAUCRSA.

We understand that amendments are being considered that would remove the explicit authorization for local jurisdictions to "[l]imit the sale of medicinal cannabis to storefront retail sale" - with the apparent intent of compelling jurisdictions to permit delivery services. While delivery services are often a key component of local access efforts, delivery activities - which are dispersed through the community - can be harder to regulate than storefront locations, and consequently are not appropriate for all jurisdictions. Legal action in the Fresno County Superior Court has clarified that local jurisdictions currently have the ability to restrict or prohibit cannabis delivery transactions under MAUCRSA, and this bill's attempt to remove that tool from communities' regulatory toolbox should be rejected.

Changing the local authorization rules while the state is still in the implementation phase of the regulatory framework will break the partnership and trust that either currently exists or awaits. This will impede the gradual, but consistent, progress that local jurisdictions have made toward expanding cannabis retail permitting throughout the state. The trends, as demonstrated by actual data noted above, are clear and positive. SB 1186 would obstruct this momentum and set the state's cannabis industry back a decade to the era of haphazard regulation, distrust, and litigation. We see that as counter-productive to the overall goals put forth by those who wish to promote further access.

For these reasons, we oppose SB 1186 and respectfully request your "No" vote when this bill is heard before your committee. If you have any questions, please contact Sarah Dukett (RCRC) at [sdukett@rcrcnet.org](mailto:sdukett@rcrcnet.org), Ada Waelder (CSAC) at [awaelder@counties.org](mailto:awaelder@counties.org), or Elisa Arcidiacono (Cal Cities) at [earcidiacono@calcities.org](mailto:earcidiacono@calcities.org).

The Honorable Richard D. Roth  
Senate Bill 1186 (Wiener)  
March 29, 2022  
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Sincerely,



Sarah Dukett  
Policy Advocate  
RCRC



Elisa Arcidiacono  
Legislative Representative  
Cal Cities



Ada Waelder  
Legislative Analyst  
CSAC

cc: Members of the Senate Business, Professions and  
Economic Development Committee  
The Honorable Scott Wiener, Member of the Senate  
Alexandria Smith Davis, Consultant, Senate Business, Professions and  
Economic Development Committee  
Dana Shaker, Consultant, Senate Business, Professions and Economic  
Development Committee  
Kayla Williams, Consultant, Republican Caucus



**Legislation of Interest - 2021 - 2022 Session**

Bill No.	Author	Topic	Bill Digest	Location	Last 5 History Actions	Flags	Supports
AB 1014	McCarty	<a href="#">Bill Link</a> Cannabis: retailers: delivery: vehicles.	<p>The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative statute approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities. MAUCRSA generally defines delivery to mean the commercial transfer of cannabis or cannabis products to a customer, limits requires the delivery of cannabis or cannabis products to only be made only by a licensed retailer, microbusiness, or nonprofit, and establishes requirements for the delivery of cannabis and cannabis products, including that an employee of the licensee carry a copy of the licensee's current license and a government-issued identification with a photo of the employee, such as a driver's license.</p> <p>MAUCRSA establishes the Department of Cannabis Control for the administration and enforcement of its provisions. MAUCRSA requires the department to establish a track and trace program for reporting the movement of cannabis and cannabis products throughout the distribution chain that utilizes a unique identifier and is capable of providing specified information. MAUCRSA requires the track and trace program to include an electronic seed to sale software tracking system with data points for the different stages of commercial activity, including, but not limited to, cultivation, harvest, processing, manufacturing, distribution, inventory, and sale.</p> <p>This bill would also require the electronic seed to sale software tracking system to include delivery.</p> <p>MAUCRSA also requires the Bureau of Cannabis Control department to establish minimum security and transportation safety requirements for the delivery of cannabis and cannabis products. Under existing administrative law, among other requirements, a licensed retailer's delivery employee that is carrying cannabis goods for delivery is only allowed to travel in an enclosed motor vehicle. Under existing administrative law, among other requirements, a licensed retailer's delivery employee is prohibited from carrying cannabis goods in the delivery vehicle with a value in excess of \$5,000 at any time and the value of cannabis goods carried in the delivery vehicle for which a delivery order was not received and processed by the licensed retailer prior to the delivery employee departing from the licensed premises may not exceed \$3,000.</p> <p>This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2023, the regulations established by the bureau regarding the minimum security and transportation safety requirements to include regulations that would allow for different value tiers an increase in the value of cannabis goods to be carried during delivery of those cannabis goods by employees of a licensed retailer based on the type of vehicle used for the delivery. The bill would require, on or before January 1, 2023, the bureau, in coordination with the Department of the California Highway Patrol, to develop transportation safety standards for all the different value tiers of cannabis goods carried during delivery to customers by employees of a licensed retailer based on the type of vehicle used for the delivery, as specified, and to develop a standardized inspection and certification process for each delivery vehicle based on the transportation safety standards developed pursuant to the bill, including the form of the implemented on and after January 1, 2024, retailer to \$10,000, as specified. The bill would require a licensed retailer to provide their delivery employees certain hardware, tools, and supplies, access to healthcare benefits, and either a vehicle that meets certain requirements or reimbursement for certain costs for the use of the employee's vehicle, as specified. The bill would also require a licensed retailer to maintain an automobile insurance policy to cover third-party liability of deliveries of cannabis goods by an employee who uses their own vehicle for the deliveries, as specified.</p> <p>Under existing administrative law, a delivery employee of a licensed retailer may only carry cannabis goods in the delivery vehicle and may only perform deliveries for one licensed retailer at a time. Existing administrative law also requires a delivery employee of a licensed retailer to depart and return to the same licensed premises before taking possession of any cannabis goods from another licensee to perform deliveries. This bill would codify those administrative law provisions.</p> <p>The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act authorizes the Legislature to amend the act to further the purposes and intent of the act with a 2/3 vote of the membership of both houses of the Legislature.</p> <p>This bill would declare that its provisions further specified purposes and intent of the act.</p>	Senate	02/01/22 In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment. 01/31/22 Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 56. Noes 6. Page 3442.) 01/25/22 Read second time. Ordered to third reading. 01/24/22 Read second time and amended. Ordered returned to second reading. 01/20/22 From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 13. Noes 1.) (January 20).	Active Bill - Pending Referral Two Thirds Vote Required Non-Appropriation Fiscal Committee Non-State-Mandated Local Program Non-Urgency Non-Tax levy	
AB 1034	Bloom	<a href="#">Bill Link</a> Cannabis: retail preparation, sale, or consumption of noncannabis food and beverage products.	<p>Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities, including retail commercial cannabis activity. MAUCRSA gives the Bureau of Cannabis Control in the Department of Consumer Affairs the power, duty, purpose, responsibility, and jurisdiction to regulate commercial cannabis activity in the state as provided by the act. Existing administrative law specifies that a licensed retailer may sell only cannabis accessories, the licensee's branded merchandise, and cannabis goods. MAUCRSA does not supersede or limit the authority of a local jurisdiction to adopt and enforce local ordinances to regulate commercial cannabis businesses within that local jurisdiction. Existing law authorizes a local jurisdiction to allow for the smoking, vaporizing, and ingesting of cannabis or cannabis products on the premises of a licensed retailer or microbusiness, subject to specified restrictions. This bill, subject to those specified restrictions, would authorize a local jurisdiction to allow for the preparation or sale of noncannabis food or beverage products, as specified, by a licensed retailer or microbusiness in the area where the consumption of cannabis is allowed.</p> <p>Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act of 2016 (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. Existing law, the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities. MAUCRSA establishes the Bureau of Cannabis Control in the Department of Consumer Affairs for the state licensure and regulation of cannabis microbusinesses, and the transportation, storage unrelated to manufacturing activities, distribution, testing, and sale of cannabis and cannabis products within the state. MAUCRSA requires the bureau to issue, among other license types, a retailer state license for the retail sale and delivery of cannabis and a microbusiness state license for cultivation on an area less than 10,000 square feet and to act as a licensed distributor, manufacturer, and retailer, as specified. MAUCRSA authorizes a licensee that is authorized to make retail sales to provide free cannabis or cannabis products to a medicinal cannabis patient or the patient's primary caregiver, as specified.</p> <p>MAUCRSA also authorizes a licensee that is authorized to make retail sales to donate cannabis or cannabis products and the use of equipment in compliance with any compassionate use, equity, or other similar program administered by a local jurisdiction, as specified. This bill would exclude a microbusiness licensee from these authorizations. AUMA authorizes the Legislature to amend its provisions with a 2/3 vote of both houses to further its purposes and intent, except as specified. This bill would state that the bill furthers the purposes and intent of AUMA.</p>	Senate	07/14/21 In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author. 06/09/21 Referred to Com. on B., P. & E.D. 05/28/21 In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment. 05/27/21 Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 52. Noes 5.) 04/21/21 Read second time. Ordered to third reading.	Active Bill - In Committee Process Majority Vote Required Non-Appropriation Non-Fiscal Committee Non-State-Mandated Local Program Non-Urgency Non-Tax levy	

**Legislation of Interest - 2021 - 2022 Session**

Bill No.	Author	Topic	Bill Digest	Location	Last 5 History Actions	Flags	Supports
AB 1599	Kiley , Gallagher , Patterson	<a href="#">Bill Link</a> Proposition 47: repeal.	<p>The Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Act, enacted as an initiative statute by Proposition 47, as approved by the electors at the November 4, 2014, statewide general election, made various changes relating to theft and the possession of controlled substances, including by, among other things, generally reducing the penalty for those crimes, including reducing the penalty for possession of concentrated cannabis, establishing a procedure by which individuals convicted of those crimes prior to the passage of the act may petition for resentencing under the act, and creating the crime of shoplifting. The act also requires the Director of Finance to calculate the savings accruing to the state as a result of the implementation of the act and requires the Controller to transfer that sum from the General Fund to the Safe Neighborhoods and Schools Fund, which was created by the act. The act specifies the manner of distribution of those funds and the purposes for which they may be used.</p> <p>This bill would repeal the changes and additions made by Proposition 47, except those related to reducing the penalty for possession of concentrated cannabis. This bill would provide that it would become effective only upon approval of the voters, and would provide for the submission of this measure to the voters for approval at the next statewide general election.</p> <p>Existing law makes it a crime for a caretaker of an elder or a dependent adult, or a person who is not a caretaker and who knows or reasonably should know that the victim is an elder or a dependent adult, to violate specified laws proscribing theft, embezzlement, forgery, fraud, or identity theft with respect to the property or personal identifying information of that elder or dependent adult. Existing law makes a violation of those provisions punishable as a misdemeanor or a felony when the moneys, labor, goods, services, or real or personal property taken or obtained is of a value exceeding \$950. This bill would reduce the value threshold for a violation of those provisions to be punishable as a felony from \$950 to \$400. Existing law defines grand theft as the wrongful taking of money, labor, or property of a value exceeding \$950, except as specified. Existing law also makes it grand theft where the money, labor, or real or personal property is taken by a servant, agent, or employee from their principal or employer and aggregates \$950 or more in any consecutive 12-month period. This bill would reduce the value threshold for committing grand theft under those provisions from \$950 to \$400. This bill would provide that it would become effective only upon approval of the voters, and would provide for the submission of this measure to the voters for approval at the next statewide general election.</p>	Assembly	<p>03/09/22 Coauthors revised.</p> <p>03/08/22 In committee: Reconsideration granted.</p> <p>03/08/22 In committee: Set, first hearing. Failed passage.</p> <p>03/02/22 Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S.</p> <p>03/01/22 From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on PUB. S. Read second time and amended.</p>	<p>Active Bill - In Committee Process</p> <p>Majority Vote Required</p> <p>Non-Appropriation</p> <p>Fiscal Committee</p> <p>Non-State-Mandated Local Program</p> <p>Non-Urgency</p> <p>Non-Tax Levy</p>	
AB 1646	Chen	<a href="#">Bill Link</a> Cannabis packaging: beverages.	<p>The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities, including retail commercial cannabis activity. Existing law places specified requirements on the packaging of cannabis and cannabis products, including authorizing cannabis beverages to be packaged in glass containers that are clear or any color.</p> <p>This bill would authorize cannabis beverages to be packaged in clear containers. containers of any material that are clear or any color.</p>	Assembly	<p>03/31/22 Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>03/30/22 Read second time and amended.</p> <p>03/29/22 From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 16. Noes 0.) (March 29).</p> <p>01/20/22 Referred to Com. on B. &amp; P.</p> <p>01/14/22 From printer. May be heard in committee February 13.</p>	<p>Active Bill - In Committee Process</p> <p>Majority Vote Required</p> <p>Non-Appropriation</p> <p>Fiscal Committee</p> <p>Non-State-Mandated Local Program</p> <p>Non-Urgency</p> <p>Non-Tax Levy</p>	
AB 1656	Aguiar-Curry	<a href="#">Bill Link</a> Cannabis: industrial hemp.	<p>The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act of 2016 (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities and requires the Department of Cannabis Control to administer its provisions.</p> <p>Existing law governs the cultivation of industrial hemp in this state and establishes a registration program administered by county agricultural commissioners and the Department of Food and Agriculture for growers of industrial hemp, hemp breeders, and established agricultural research institutions, as defined.</p> <p>Existing law also requires hemp manufacturers who produce specified products that include industrial hemp or who produce raw hemp extract, as defined, to complete a registration process, under the State Department of Public Health, and to meet various requirements for testing and labeling on products.</p> <p>Existing law exempts industrial hemp, as defined, from the definition of cannabis and from MAUCRSA, but requires the Department of Cannabis Control to prepare a report, on or before July 1, 2022, to the Governor and the Legislature outlining the steps necessary to allow for the incorporation of hemp cannabinoids into the cannabis supply chain.</p> <p>This bill would state that MAUCRSA does not prohibit a licensee from manufacturing, distributing, or selling products that contain industrial hemp or cannabinoids, extracts, or derivatives from industrial hemp, if the product complies with all applicable state laws and regulations.</p>	Assembly	<p>03/30/22 Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>03/29/22 From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 12. Noes 0.) (March 29).</p> <p>01/27/22 Referred to Com. on B. &amp; P.</p> <p>01/15/22 From printer. May be heard in committee February 14.</p> <p>01/14/22 Read first time. To print.</p>	<p>Active Bill - In Floor Process</p> <p>Majority Vote Required</p> <p>Non-Appropriation</p> <p>Non-Fiscal Committee</p> <p>Non-State-Mandated Local Program</p> <p>Non-Urgency</p> <p>Non-Tax Levy</p>	
AB 1690	Luz Rivas , Petrie-Norris , Stone	<a href="#">Bill Link</a> Tobacco and cannabis products: single-use components.	<p>Under existing law, the Stop Tobacco Access to Kids Enforcement Act, an enforcing agency, as defined, may assess civil penalties against any person, firm, or corporation that sells, gives, or furnishes specified tobacco and cigarette related items, including cigarette papers, to a person who is under 21 years of age, except as specified. The existing civil penalties range from \$400 to \$600 for a first violation, up to \$5,000 to \$6,000 for a 5th violation within a 5-year period.</p> <p>Existing law prohibits the sale, distribution, or nonsale distribution of tobacco products directly or indirectly to any person under 21 years of age through the United States Postal Service or other public or private postal or package delivery service. Under existing law, a district attorney, city attorney, or the Attorney General may assess civil penalties against a violator of not less than \$1,000 or more than \$2,000 for the first violation and up to \$10,000 for a 5th or subsequent violation within a 5-year period.</p> <p>Under existing law, every person, firm, or corporation that knowingly or under circumstances in which it has knowledge, or should otherwise have grounds for knowledge, sells, gives, or furnishes a cigarette, among other specified items, to another person who is under 21 years of age is, except as specified, subject to either a criminal action for a misdemeanor or to a civil action brought by a city attorney, a county counsel, or a district attorney, punishable by a fine of \$200 for the first offense, \$500 for the 2nd offense, and \$1,000 for the 3rd offense.</p> <p>This bill would prohibit a person or entity from selling, giving, or furnishing to another person of any age in this state a cigarette utilizing a single-use filter made of any material, an attachable and a single-use plastic device meant to facilitate manual manipulation or filtration of a tobacco product, or cigar, a single-use electronic cigarette or vaporizer device, cigarette, or a single-use integrated cannabis vaporizer. The bill would prohibit that selling, giving, or furnishing whether conducted directly or indirectly through an in-person transaction, or by means of any public or private method of shipment or delivery to an address in this state.</p> <p>This bill would authorize a city attorney, county counsel, or district attorney to assess a \$500 civil fine against each person determined to have violated those prohibitions in a proceeding conducted pursuant to the procedures of the enforcing agency, as specified. This bill would establish definitions for purposes of its provisions.</p>	Assembly	<p>03/29/22 In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.</p> <p>03/02/22 Re-referred to Com. on HEALTH.</p> <p>03/01/22 From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on HEALTH. Read second time and amended.</p> <p>02/10/22 Referred to Coms. on HEALTH and JUD.</p> <p>01/25/22 From printer. May be heard in committee February 24.</p>	<p>Active Bill - In Committee Process</p> <p>Majority Vote Required</p> <p>Non-Appropriation</p> <p>Non-Fiscal Committee</p> <p>Non-State-Mandated Local Program</p> <p>Non-Urgency</p> <p>Non-Tax Levy</p>	
AB 2150	Lackey , Cooley	<a href="#">Bill Link</a> Cannabis research.	<p>If the Regents of the University of California accept the responsibility, existing law requires the University of California to establish the Center for Medicinal Cannabis Research in order to develop and conduct studies intended to ascertain the general medical safety and efficacy of cannabis, among other duties. Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, establishes the California Cannabis Tax Fund as a continuously appropriated fund consisting of specified taxes, interest, penalties, and other amounts imposed by AUMA. AUMA requires the Controller to make certain disbursements from the fund, including to the State and Local Government Law Enforcement Account for use in a specified manner. This bill would, if the regents accept the responsibility, require the center to establish a study examining the effects of cannabis products that are currently in the commercial cannabis stream of commerce and, in consultation with the Department of the California Highway Patrol, evaluating the public safety consequences of cannabis use and improving understanding of the best methods for determining related driving impairments. The bill would require the center to report the findings of the study on or before January 1, 2027. The bill would amend AUMA by appropriating \$2 million to the center for this purpose from the State and Local Government Law Enforcement Account in the California Cannabis Tax Fund.</p>	Assembly	<p>Loading...</p>	<p>Active Bill - In Committee Process</p> <p>Two Thirds Vote Required</p> <p>Appropriation</p> <p>Fiscal Committee</p> <p>Non-State-Mandated Local Program</p> <p>Non-Urgency</p> <p>Non-Tax Levy</p>	

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Bill No.	Author	Topic	Bill Digest	Location	Last 5 History Actions	Flags	Supports
AB 2155	Villapudua	<a href="#">Bill Link</a> Cannabis beverages.	The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities, including retail commercial cannabis activity. Existing law authorizes cannabis beverages to be packaged in glass containers that are clear or any color.  This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would regulate cannabis beverages as a unique cannabis product.  This bill would define the term "cannabis beverages" for this purpose as a form of edible cannabis product that is intended to be consumed in its final state as a beverage.	Assembly	03/30/22 Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar. 03/29/22 From committee: Do pass. To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 16. Noes 0.) (March 29). 03/14/22 Re-referred to Com. on B. & P. 03/10/22 From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on B. & P. Read second time and amended. 03/03/22 Referred to Com. on B. & P.	Active Bill - In Floor Process Majority Vote Required Non-Appropriation Non-Fiscal Committee Non-State-Mandated Local Program Non-Urgency Non-Tax Levy	
AB 2210	Quirk	<a href="#">Bill Link</a> Loading...	The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. AUMA prohibits a person from smoking or ingesting cannabis or cannabis products in a public place, except as specifically provided by local authorization.  The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities, and requires the Department of Cannabis Control to administer its provisions. Under MAUCRSA, the Department of Cannabis Control has sole authority to license and regulate commercial cannabis activity, which MAUCRSA defines to include, among other activities, the sale of cannabis and cannabis products. MAUCRSA does not prohibit the issuance of a state temporary event license to a licensee authorizing onsite cannabis sales to, and consumption by, persons 21 years of age or older at a county fair or district agricultural association event, or at another venue expressly approved by a local jurisdiction, provided that certain other requirements are met. The Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, administered by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control, regulates the issuance of licenses for the manufacture, distribution, and sale of alcoholic beverages within the state.  This bill would authorize the Department of Cannabis Control to issue a state temporary event license to a retail licensee under MAUCRSA authorizing onsite cannabis retail sales of cannabis or cannabis products to, and consumption by, persons 21 years of age or older at an event held at a venue that is licensed by the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control pursuant to the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act if the activities comply with specified requirements, including that the local jurisdiction authorized the event and onsite sales and consumption of cannabis or cannabis products may only occur in a separate and distinct area from alcohol sales and consumption. The bill would allow the department to require the event and all participants to cease operations without delay if in the opinion of the department or local law enforcement it is necessary to protect the immediate public health and safety of the people of the state and to impose a civil penalty for violations, in an amount up to 3 times the amount of the license fee for each violation.  This bill would also allow licensees who are issued any state temporary event license by the department to, upon completion or cessation of the temporary event, reconcile unsold inventory of cannabis or cannabis products and return it to the licensee's retail premises.  The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act, an initiative measure, authorizes the Legislature to amend the act to further the purposes and intent of the act with a 2/3 vote of the membership of both houses of the Legislature.  This bill would declare that its provisions further specified purposes and intent of the act.	Assembly	03/03/22 Referred to Coms. on G.O. and B. & P. 02/16/22 From printer. May be heard in committee March 18. 02/15/22 Read first time. To print.	Active Bill - In Committee Process Two Thirds Vote Required Non-Appropriation Fiscal Committee Non-State-Mandated Local Program Non-Urgency Non-Tax Levy	
AB 2421	Blanca Rubio	<a href="#">Bill Link</a> Water: unlicensed cannabis cultivation.	(1) Existing law makes it unlawful to deposit, permit to pass, or place where it can pass, specified pollutants into the waters of this state, including any substance or material deleterious to fish, plant life, mammals, or bird life. A violation of this provision is a crime under the Fish and Game Code. Existing law also subjects a violation of that provision to a civil penalty of no more than \$25,000 for each violation and an additional civil penalty of no more than \$10 for each gallon or pound of material discharged, and requires the civil action to be brought by the Attorney General upon complaint by the Department of Fish and Wildlife or by the district attorney or city attorney in the name of the people of the State of California. Existing law provides that a specified affirmative defense to a violation of the criminal provision does not apply to an action for civil penalties or injunctive relief pursuant to that civil provision.  This bill would provide that the specified affirmative defense to a violation of the criminal provision also does not apply in any other civil action that alleges a violation resulting from unpermitted unlicensed cannabis cultivation. The bill would delete the requirement that the Attorney General only bring that civil action upon complaint by the department and would authorize, for a violation resulting from unpermitted unlicensed cannabis cultivation, the civil action to be brought by a county counsel in the name of the people of the State of California.	Assembly	03/15/22 Re-referred to Com. on W, P., & W. 03/14/22 From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on W, P., & W. Read second time and amended. 03/03/22 Referred to Coms. on W, P., & W. and JUD. 02/18/22 From printer. May be heard in committee March 20. 02/17/22 Read first time. To print.	Active Bill - In Committee Process Majority Vote Required Non-Appropriation Fiscal Committee Non-State-Mandated Local Program Non-Urgency Non-Tax Levy	
AB 2506	Quirk, Lackey	<a href="#">Bill Link</a> Cannabis: excise tax: cultivation tax.	(2) Existing law generally requires 1/2 of all fines and forfeitures imposed or collected in any court of this state for violations of the Fish and Game Code. Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. AUMA imposes an excise tax on upon purchasers of cannabis or cannabis products sold in this state at the rate of 15% of the average market price of any retail sale by a cannabis retailer, and a separate cultivation tax on harvested cannabis that enters the commercial market, as specified. Existing law, beginning January 1, 2020, requires the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration to adjust the cultivation tax rate for inflation each calendar year, except for the 2021 calendar year, in which existing law prohibited the department from adjusting for inflation unless the adjustment was for an inflation rate less than zero. Existing law requires revenues from the excise and cultivation taxes to be deposited into the California Cannabis Tax Fund, which is continuously appropriated for specified purposes. This bill would suspend the imposition of the cultivation tax from July 1, 2023, to July 1, 2028, and would discontinue the requirement that the department adjust the cultivation tax rate for inflation for the 2023 calendar year and during the suspension. The bill would increase, from July 1, 2023, until July 1, 2028, the excise tax by an additional percentage that the Department of Finance estimates will generate the amount of revenue that would have been collected pursuant to the cultivation tax. AUMA authorizes legislative amendment of its provisions with a 2/3 vote of both houses, without submission to the voters, to further its purposes and intent.  This bill would declare that its provisions further the purposes and intent of AUMA. This bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy.	Assembly	03/24/22 Re-referred to Coms. on B. & P. and REV. & TAX, pursuant to Assembly Rule 96. 03/17/22 In committee: Hearing postponed by committee. 03/10/22 Referred to Coms. on REV. & TAX, and B. & P. 02/18/22 From printer. May be heard in committee March 20. 02/17/22 Read first time. To print.	Active Bill - In Committee Process Two Thirds Vote Required Non-Appropriation Fiscal Committee Non-State-Mandated Local Program Urgency Tax Levy	
AB 2568	Cooley	<a href="#">Bill Link</a> Cannabis: insurance providers.	Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. Existing law, the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities. MAUCRSA vests responsibility for the state licensure and regulation of commercial cannabis activity in the Department of Cannabis Control. Existing law authorizes the Department of Cannabis Control to license, regulate, and discipline the persons it licenses to engage in commercial cannabis activity.  This bill would provide it is not a crime solely for individuals and firms to provide insurance and related services to persons licensed to engage in commercial cannabis activity.	Assembly	03/30/22 From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on B. & P. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (March 30). Re-referred to Com. on B. & P. 03/10/22 Referred to Coms. on INS. and B. & P. 02/19/22 From printer. May be heard in committee March 21. 02/18/22 Introduced. To print.	Active Bill - In Committee Process Majority Vote Required Non-Appropriation Non-Fiscal Committee Non-State-Mandated Local Program Non-Urgency Non-Tax Levy	

**Legislation of Interest - 2021 - 2022 Session**

Bill No.	Author	Topic	Bill Digest	Location	Last 5 History Actions	Flags	Supports
AB 2691	Loading...	<a href="#">Bill Link</a> Cannabis: temporary cultivator event retail license.	The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities and requires the Department of Cannabis Control to administer its provisions. Under MAUCRSA, the Department of Cannabis Control has sole authority to license and regulate commercial cannabis activity, which MAUCRSA defines to include, among other activities, the sale of cannabis and cannabis products. This bill would require the department to issue temporary cultivator event retail licenses that authorize the license holder to sell cannabis or cannabis products, containing cannabis cultivated by that licensee, at cannabis events in the state. The bill would authorize a licensee who holds a valid state cultivation license and a valid license, permit, or other authorization for cannabis cultivation issued by a local jurisdiction, and who cultivates no more than one acre of cannabis, as provided, to apply for a temporary cultivator event retail license. The bill would require a temporary cultivator event retail licensee to comply with all requirements imposed on cannabis retailers, unless otherwise specified. The bill would specify that a temporary cultivator event retail license is valid only for the specific cannabis event for which it was issued, and would limit the number of temporary cultivator event retail licenses issued to each licensee to 12 per calendar year. AUMA authorizes the Legislature to amend its provisions with a 2/3 vote of both houses to further its purposes and intent.  This bill would state that the bill furthers the purposes and intent of AUMA.	Assembly	03/10/22 Referred to Com. on B. & P. 02/19/22 From printer. May be heard in committee March 21. 02/18/22 Introduced. To print.	Active Bill - In Committee Process Two Thirds Vote Required Non-Appropriation Fiscal Committee Non-State-Mandated Local Program Non-Urgency Non-Tax Levy	
AB 2728	Smith	<a href="#">Bill Link</a> Unlawful cannabis activity: penalties.	The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities, including retail commercial cannabis activity. MAUCRSA gives the Bureau of Cannabis Control in the Department of Consumer Affairs the power, duty, purpose, responsibility, and jurisdiction to regulate commercial cannabis activity.  Under existing law, a person engaging in commercial cannabis activity without a license is subject to a civil penalty of up to 3 times the amount of the license fee for each violation. Under existing law, each day of operation without a license is a separate violation.  This bill would impose an additional civil penalty on an unlicensed person engaging in commercial activity involving various cannabis products, including cannabis plants in excess of 6 plants, cannabis product, cannabis concentrate, cannabis biomass, and cannabis flower, as specified.  AUMA authorizes the Legislature to amend the act to further the purposes and intent of the act with a 2/3 vote of the membership of both houses of the Legislature.  This bill would declare that its provisions further the purposes and intent of the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act.	Assembly	03/17/22 Referred to Coms. on B. & P. and JUD. 02/19/22 From printer. May be heard in committee March 21. 02/18/22 Introduced. To print.	Active Bill - In Committee Process Two Thirds Vote Required Non-Appropriation Fiscal Committee Non-State-Mandated Local Program Non-Urgency Non-Tax Levy	
AB 2792	Blanca Rubio , Cristina Garcia	<a href="#">Bill Link</a> Cannabis: excise tax: cultivation tax.	Loading...	Loading...	03/24/22 Re-referred to Coms. on B. & P. and REV. & TAX. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96. 03/17/22 Referred to Coms. on REV. & TAX. and B. & P. 02/19/22 From printer. May be heard in committee March 21. 02/18/22 Introduced. To print.	Active Bill - In Committee Process Two Thirds Vote Required Non-Appropriation Fiscal Committee Non-State-Mandated Local Program Urgency Non-Tax Levy	
AB 2824	Mia Bonta	<a href="#">Bill Link</a> Cannabis: curbside pickup.	The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities and requires the Department of Cannabis Control to administer its provisions.  MAUCRSA requires a retailer to have a licensed premises that is a physical location from which commercial cannabis activities are conducted. MAUCRSA authorizes a retailer's premises to be closed to the public and authorizes a retailer to conduct sales exclusively by delivery.  This bill would authorize a retailer to conduct sales by curbside pickup, as defined, during permitted hours of operation. The bill would require the area designated by the licensee for curbside pickup to be effectively and clearly monitored and recorded by the retailer's video surveillance system.  AUMA authorizes the Legislature to amend its provisions with a 2/3 vote of both houses to further its purposes and intent.  This bill would state that the bill furthers the purposes and intent of AUMA.	Assembly	03/17/22 Referred to Com. on B. & P. 02/19/22 From printer. May be heard in committee March 21. 02/18/22 Introduced. To print.	Active Bill - In Committee Process Two Thirds Vote Required Non-Appropriation Fiscal Committee Non-State-Mandated Local Program Non-Urgency Non-Tax Levy	
AB 2844	Kaira	<a href="#">Bill Link</a> Cannabis catering.	The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities. Under MAUCRSA, the Department of Cannabis Control has sole authority to license and regulate commercial cannabis activity, which MAUCRSA defines to include, among other activities, the delivery and sale of cannabis and cannabis products as provided for therein, and acting as a cannabis event organizer for temporary cannabis events.  This bill would add acting as a cannabis caterer for a private event to the definition of commercial cannabis activity.  MAUCRSA does not supersede or limit the authority of a local jurisdiction to adopt and enforce local ordinances to regulate commercial cannabis businesses within that local jurisdiction. MAUCRSA authorizes the department to issue a state temporary event license to a licensee authorizing onsite cannabis sales and consumption at a county fair event, district agricultural association event, or at another venue expressly approved by a local jurisdiction if, among other requirements, (1) access to the area where cannabis consumption is allowed is restricted to persons 21 years of age or older; (2) cannabis consumption is not visible from any public place or nonage-restricted area; and (3) sale or consumption of alcohol or tobacco is not allowed on the premises.  This bill would authorize the department to issue a state caterer license authorizing the licensee to serve cannabis or cannabis products at a private event approved by a local jurisdiction for the purpose of allowing event attendees to consume the cannabis or cannabis products. Under the bill, consumption of alcohol or tobacco would be authorized on the premises of that event. The bill would authorize a caterer licensee to reuse cannabis at a subsequent event, as provided.  MAUCRSA requires a cannabis license applicant to provide certain information relating to the proposed premises where the license privileges would be exercised.  This bill would exempt a caterer license application from those requirements.  AUMA authorizes the Legislature to amend its provisions with a 2/3 vote of both houses to further its purposes and intent.  This bill would state that the bill furthers the purposes and intent of AUMA.	Assembly	03/17/22 Referred to Coms. on B. & P. and G.O. 02/19/22 From printer. May be heard in committee March 21. 02/18/22 Introduced. To print.	Active Bill - In Committee Process Two Thirds Vote Required Non-Appropriation Fiscal Committee Non-State-Mandated Local Program Non-Urgency Non-Tax Levy	

**Legislation of Interest - 2021 - 2022 Session**

Bill No.	Author	Topic	Bill Digest	Location	Last 5 History Actions	Flags	Supports
AB 2925	Loading...	<a href="#">Bill Link</a> Cannabis Control Appeals Panel: membership: California Cannabis Tax Fund: spending reports.	<p>The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act of 2016 (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities.</p> <p>MAUCRSA establishes in state government a Cannabis Control Appeals Panel to review specified decisions of licensing authorities appealed by any person aggrieved by those decisions. MAUCRSA requires that the panel to consist of 5 members, including one member appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules, one member appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly, and 3 members appointed by the Governor, as specified. This bill would instead require the Cannabis Control Appeals Panel to consist of 7 members, including 2 members appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules, 2 members appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly, and 3 members appointed by the Governor, as specified.</p> <p>AUMA, as additionally amended by statute, establishes the California Cannabis Tax Fund as a continuously appropriated fund consisting of specified taxes, interest, penalties, and other amounts related to commercial cannabis activity. Each fiscal year AUMA requires the Controller to make disbursements from the fund pursuant to a specified schedule, including, but not limited to, amounts to the Youth Education, Prevention, Early Intervention and Treatment Account. AUMA requires the Controller to disburse funds from the Youth Education, Prevention, Early Intervention and Treatment Account to the State Department of Health Care Services for programs for youth that are designed to educate about and to prevent substance use disorders and to prevent harm from substance use. AUMA requires the State Department of Health Care Services to enter into interagency agreements with the State Department of Public Health and the State Department of Education to implement and administer these programs, and authorizes the departments to contract with each county behavioral health program for the provision of services. This bill would require the State Department of Health Care Services, on or before July 10, 2023, to provide to the Legislature a spending report of funds from the Youth Education, Prevention, Early Intervention and Treatment Account for the 2021-22 and 2022-23 fiscal years. The bill would require the department, on or before July 10, 2024, and annually thereafter, to provide that spending report for the prior fiscal year.</p> <p>AUMA authorizes legislative amendment of its provisions with a 2/3 vote of both houses, without submission to the voters, to further its purposes and intent.</p> <p>This bill would declare that its provisions further the purposes and intent of AUMA.</p>	Assembly	<p>03/22/22 Re-referred to Com. on B. &amp; P.</p> <p>03/21/22 From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on B. &amp; P. Read second time and amended.</p> <p>03/17/22 Referred to Com. on B. &amp; P.</p> <p>02/19/22 From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.</p> <p>02/18/22 Introduced. To print.</p>	<p>Active Bill - In Committee Process</p> <p>Two Thirds Vote Required</p> <p>Non-Appropriation</p> <p>Fiscal Committee</p> <p>Non-State-Mandated Local Program</p> <p>Non-Urgency</p> <p>Non-Tax Levy</p>	
SB 1074	McGuire	<a href="#">Bill Link</a> Cannabis: excise tax: cultivation tax.	<p>The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. AUMA imposes an excise tax on upon purchasers of cannabis or cannabis products sold in this state at the rate of 15% of the average market price of any retail sale by a cannabis retailer, and a separate cultivation tax on harvested cannabis that enters the commercial market, as specified. Existing law requires the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration to administer and collect the taxes. Existing law requires revenues from those taxes to be deposited into the California Cannabis Tax Fund, and continuously appropriates that tax fund for specified purposes. This bill would discontinue, beginning on July 1, 2022, the imposition of the cultivation tax. The bill would increase, from July 1, 2025, until July 1, 2026, the excise tax by an additional percentage that the Department of Finance estimates will generate half the amount of revenue that would have been collected pursuant to the cultivation tax, and would, beginning July 1, 2026, instead increase the excise tax by an additional percentage estimated by the department to generate the full amount of revenue that would have been collected pursuant to the cultivation tax. AUMA authorizes legislative amendment of its provisions with a 2/3 vote of both houses, without submission to the voters, to further its purposes and intent.</p> <p>This bill would declare that its provisions further the purposes and intent of AUMA. This bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy.</p>	Senate	<p>03/17/22 Referred to Com. on GOV. &amp; F.</p> <p>02/16/22 From printer.</p> <p>02/15/22 Article IV Section 8(a) of the Constitution and Joint Rule 55 dispensed with February 7, 2022, suspending the 30 calendar day requirement.</p> <p>02/15/22 Introduced. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment. To print.</p>	<p>Active Bill - In Committee Process</p> <p>Two Thirds Vote Required</p> <p>Non-Appropriation</p> <p>Fiscal Committee</p> <p>Non-State-Mandated Local Program</p> <p>Urgency</p> <p>Tax Levy</p>	
SB 1097	Pan	<a href="#">Bill Link</a> Cannabis and cannabis products: labeling and advertisement.	<p>The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities, including retail commercial cannabis activity, under the jurisdiction of the Department of Cannabis Control.</p> <p>Existing law requires cannabis and cannabis product labels and inserts to include specified warnings about the safety of cannabis use.</p> <p>This bill, on and after January 1, 2025, and in addition to the currently prescribed warnings, would require cannabis or a cannabis product, other than those for topical use, to include a warning label that covers at least 1/3 of the front or principal face of a product, is in 12-point type, the largest type possible for the area, is bright yellow, and includes a pictorial or graphic element, as specified, and one of a series of warnings. The bill would require the licensee to use a mandated rotating warnings approach where batches of products are equally divided between the prescribed messages. The bill would require the department, in consultation with the State Department of Public Health and the University of California, including the University of California San Francisco Center for Tobacco Control Research and Education, to either recertify the warnings or provide updated warning label language and designs every 5 years commencing January 1, 2030.</p> <p>This bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2024, and in consultation with the State Department of Public Health, to create a single-page flat or folded brochure that includes steps for safer use of cannabis and the set of health warnings required for the labels. The bill would require, on and after March 1, 2024, a retailer or microbusiness selling, or person delivering, cannabis or cannabis products to a consumer to provide the each new consumer with the brochure. brochure at the time of first purchase or delivery and to have the brochures visibly available at point of service. The bill would require, until the brochure is developed, a retailer or microbusiness selling, or person delivering, cannabis or cannabis products to a consumer to provide the a new consumer with a flier including the health warnings, as specified. The bill would require the department, commencing January 1, 2030, and every 5 years thereafter, to either recertify the information in the brochure or provide updated language, as specified.</p> <p>Existing law places restrictions on the marketing of cannabis and cannabis products, including requiring that all advertising and marketing accurately and legibly identify the licensee and prohibiting advertising or marketing placed in broadcast cable, radio, print, and digital communication unless at least 71.6% of the audience is reasonably expected to be 21 years of age or older.</p> <p>This bill, on and after January 1, 2024, would require print advertisements and written internet advertisement displays that promote cannabis, a cannabis product, or a cannabis brand, as defined, to include the pictorial or graphic element and the rotating warnings in a manner similar to what is required on the labels, to cover at least 15% of the face of the advertisement. The bill would also require the rotating warnings for radio, television, and video advertisement, whether in traditional media or online, that promote cannabis, a cannabis product, or a cannabis brand, as specified.</p>	Senate	<p>03/29/22 From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on B., P. &amp; E.D.</p> <p>03/16/22 Set for hearing April 4.</p> <p>02/23/22 Referred to Com. on B., P. &amp; E.D.</p> <p>02/17/22 From printer.</p> <p>02/16/22 Article IV Section 8(a) of the Constitution and Joint Rule 55 dispensed with February 7, 2022, suspending the 30 calendar day requirement.</p>	<p>Active Bill - In Committee Process</p> <p>Majority Vote Required</p> <p>Non-Appropriation</p> <p>Fiscal Committee</p> <p>Non-State-Mandated Local Program</p> <p>Non-Urgency</p> <p>Non-Tax Levy</p>	

**Legislation of Interest - 2021 - 2022 Session**

Bill No.	Author	Topic	Bill Digest	Location	Last 5 History Actions	Flags	Supports
SB 1148	Laird	<a href="#">Bill Link</a> Cannabis; licenses: California Environmental Quality Act.	The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act of 2016 (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities, and requires the Department of Cannabis Control to administer its provisions. Under MAUCRSA, the Department of Cannabis Control has sole authority to license and regulate commercial cannabis activity, which MAUCRSA defines to include, among other activities, the sale of cannabis and cannabis products. AUMA requires the department to devise protocols to ensure compliance with state laws and regulations related to environmental impacts, including, but not limited to, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). CEQA requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. This bill would provide that CEQA does not apply to the issuance of a state license to engage in commercial cannabis activity if the applicant is in compliance with all local ordinances that regulate commercial cannabis activity and if the local jurisdiction has filed a notice of exemption or a notice of determination following the adoption of a negative declaration or certification of an environmental impact report pursuant to CEQA that is specific to the applicant's commercial cannabis activity or license. Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. Existing law establishes the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act, the purpose of which is to establish a comprehensive system to control and regulate the cultivation, distribution, transport, storage, manufacturing, processing, and sale of medicinal and adult-use cannabis. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would promote the responsible and legitimate cannabis industry.	Senate	03/25/22 Set for hearing April 4. 03/23/22 Re-referred to Coms. on B., P. & E.D. and E.Q. 03/15/22 From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS. 02/23/22 Referred to Com. on RLS. 02/17/22 From printer.	Active Bill - In Committee Process Majority Vote Required Non-Appropriation Fiscal Committee Non-State-Mandated Local Program Non-Urgency Non-Tax Levy	
SB 1186	Wiener	<a href="#">Bill Link</a> Medicinal Cannabis Patients' Right of Access Act.	Existing law, the Compassionate Use Act of 1996, an initiative measure enacted by Proposition 215 at the November 6, 1996, statewide general election, declares that its purpose is, among other things, to ensure that seriously ill Californians have the right to obtain and use marijuana for medical purposes, as specified, and exempts from state criminal liability certain patients and their primary caregivers who possess or cultivate marijuana for the personal medical purposes of the patient. Existing law, known as the Medical Marijuana Program, establishes a voluntary registration program for qualified medicinal cannabis patients and their primary caregivers through a statewide identification card system maintained by the State Department of Public Health and sets forth guidelines for the possession of medicinal cannabis.  The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult-Use of Marijuana Act of 2016 (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Prop Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, established a comprehensive system to legalize, control, and regulate the cultivation, processing, manufacture, distribution, testing, and sale of nonmedical marijuana. AUMA reserved to a local jurisdiction specified powers regarding commercial adult-use cannabis activity, including adopting and enforcing local ordinances regulating commercial adult-use cannabis activity. The Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities, including the retail sale of medicinal cannabis.  This bill would enact the Medicinal Cannabis Patients' Right of Access Act, which would prohibit a local jurisdiction from adopting or enforcing any regulation that prohibits the sale of, or otherwise imposes unreasonable restrictions on the safe and affordable sale of, medicinal cannabis to medicinal cannabis patients or their primary caregivers by medicinal cannabis businesses, as defined. The bill would prohibit regulations that unreasonably restrict, among other things, the operating hours or the number or frequency of sales of medicinal cannabis businesses. This bill would authorize a local jurisdiction to adopt and enforce specified regulations that would not be deemed unreasonable restrictions, including limiting the sale of medicinal cannabis to delivery only or to storefront retail sale only, as specified. The bill would provide that the act may be enforced by an action for writ of mandate brought by a medicinal cannabis patient or their primary caregiver, a medicinal cannabis business, the Attorney General, or any other party otherwise authorized by law.  Existing law, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment, or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect.  This bill would provide that CEQA does not apply to specified actions taken by a local jurisdiction to comply with the bill's provisions, including the repeal of any local regulation prohibiting the operation of medicinal cannabis businesses.  To the extent this bill would impose additional duties on local jurisdictions, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.  The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.  This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.	Senate	03/29/22 From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on B., P. & E.D. 03/25/22 Set for hearing April 4. 03/24/22 Referral to Com. on E.Q. rescinded because of the limitations placed on committee hearings due to ongoing health and safety risks of the COVID-19 virus. 03/23/22 Re-referred to Coms. on B., P. & E.D., GOV. & F., and E.Q. 03/10/22 From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.	Active Bill - In Committee Process Majority Vote Required Non-Appropriation Fiscal Committee State-Mandated Local Program Non-Urgency Non-Tax Levy	
SB 1281	Bradford	<a href="#">Bill Link</a> Cannabis taxes.	Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure, as additionally amended by statute, imposes a weight-based cultivation tax on harvested cannabis that enters the commercial market and a separate excise tax on purchasers of cannabis or cannabis products sold in this state at the rate of 15% of the average market price of any retail sale by a cannabis retailer, as specified. Existing law defines average market price in an arm's length transaction to mean the average retail price determined by the wholesale cost of the cannabis or cannabis products sold or transferred to a cannabis retailer, plus a mark-up, as determined by the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration on a biannual basis in 6-month intervals. Existing law requires the distributor to collect the excise tax from the cannabis retailer and to remit the tax to the department. Existing law requires revenues from the cultivation and excise taxes to be deposited into the California Cannabis Tax Fund, and continuously appropriates that tax fund for specified purposes.  This bill would discontinue the imposition of the cultivation tax, would reduce the excise tax to 5%, and would remove the mark-up from the definition of average market price in an arm's length transaction. The bill would remove the requirement that the distributor collect the excise tax from the cannabis retailer, and would instead require the cannabis retailer to remit the excise tax to the department. The bill would make these provisions effective beginning January 1, 2023.  AUMA authorizes legislative amendment of its provisions with a 2/3 vote of both houses, without submission to the voters, to further its purposes and intent.  This bill would declare that its provisions further the purposes and intent of AUMA.  This bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy.	Senate	03/17/22 Referred to Com. on GOV. & F. 02/22/22 From printer. 02/18/22 Article IV Section 8(a) of the Constitution and Joint Rule 55 dispensed with February 7, 2022, suspending the 30 calendar day requirement. 02/18/22 Introduced. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment. To print.	Active Bill - In Committee Process Two Thirds Vote Required Non-Appropriation Fiscal Committee Non-State-Mandated Local Program Urgency Tax Levy	Monterey BOS

**Legislation of Interest - 2021 - 2022 Session**

Bill No.	Author	Topic	Bill Digest	Location	Last 5 History Actions	Flags	Supports
SB 1293	Bradford	<a href="#">Bill Link</a> Income taxation: credits: cannabis: equity applicants and licensees.	The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. The Personal Income Tax Law imposes a net tax at specified rates each taxable year on the entire taxable income of every resident of this state. The Corporation Tax Law imposes an income tax upon every corporation not subject to the corporate franchise tax at a specified rate upon its net income derived from sources within this state, except as otherwise provided.  The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. Existing federal law imposes an income tax upon every corporation, except as specified, and prohibits the allowance of a deduction or credit for any amount paid or incurred during the taxable year in carrying on any trade or business consisting of trafficking in controlled substances, including cannabis.  This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to help equity licensees obtain a personal income or corporate tax credit that would be equal, or in some proportion, to the normal business expenses that they would otherwise have been able to write off on their federal taxes, but for federal law. The bill would make related legislative findings and declarations.  This bill, under both laws, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2022, and before January 1, 2027, would allow a credit to a cannabis equity applicant or licensee, as defined, in an amount equal to the amount of business expenses the equity applicant or licensee could not deduct or claim as a credit for that taxable year under federal law because the amount was disallowed in connection with the trafficking of controlled substances. Existing law requires any bill authorizing a new tax expenditure to contain, among other things, specific goals, purposes, and objectives that the tax expenditure will achieve, detailed performance indicators, and data collection requirements. This bill would include additional information required for any bill authorizing a new tax expenditure. This bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy.	Senate	03/23/22 Re-referred to Com. on GOV. & F. 03/16/22 From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS. 03/02/22 Referred to Com. on RLS. 02/22/22 From printer. 02/18/22 Article IV Section 8(a) of the Constitution and Joint Rule 55 dispensed with February 7, 2022, suspending the 30 calendar day requirement.	Active Bill - In Committee Process Majority Vote Required Non-Appropriation Fiscal Committee Non-State-Mandated Local Program Urgency Tax Levy	
SB 1326	Caballero	<a href="#">Bill Link</a> Cannabis: interstate agreements.	Loading...	Senate	03/25/22 Set for hearing April 18. 03/24/22 April 4 hearing postponed by committee. 03/16/22 Set for hearing April 4. 03/02/22 Referred to Com. on B., P. & E.D. 02/22/22 From printer.	Active Bill - In Committee Process Two Thirds Vote Required Non-Appropriation Fiscal Committee Non-State-Mandated Local Program Non-Urgency Non-Tax Levy	Monterey BOS
SB 1336	Wiener	<a href="#">Bill Link</a> Income taxes: credit: cannabis businesses: qualified expenses.	The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws.  This bill would allow a credit against those taxes for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2022, until January 1, ____ to a qualified taxpayer, defined to mean a licensed commercial cannabis business, in an amount equal to the total amount of the qualified taxpayer's qualified expenditures, as defined, in the taxable year not to exceed an unspecified dollar amount per taxable year.  Existing law requires any bill authorizing a new tax credit to contain, among other things, specific goals, purposes, and objectives that the tax credit will achieve, detailed performance indicators, and data collection requirements. This bill also would state the intent of the Legislature to comply with the additional information requirement for any bill authorizing a tax expenditure. This bill would take effect immediately as a tax levy.  The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, regulates the cultivation, distribution, transport, storage, manufacturing, testing, processing, sale, and use of marijuana for nonmedical purposes by people 21 years of age and older. AUMA authorizes the Legislature to amend its provisions with a 2/3 vote of both houses to further its purposes and intent. Under AUMA, a person 18 years of age or older who plants, cultivates, harvests, dries, or processes more than 6 living cannabis plants, or any part thereof, may be charged with a felony if specified conditions exist, including when the offense causes substantial environmental harm to public lands or other public resources.  This bill would make it a felony to plant, cultivate, harvest, dry, or process more than 6 living cannabis plants, or any part thereof, and where that activity involves theft of groundwater, unauthorized tapping into a water conveyance or storage infrastructure, digging an unpermitted, illegal well, or the pollution of groundwater, as specified. This bill would also clarify that causing substantial environmental harm to public resources includes groundwater. By expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.  The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.  This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.	Senate	03/23/22 Re-referred to Com. on GOV. & F. 03/16/22 From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS. 03/02/22 Referred to Com. on RLS. 02/22/22 From printer. 02/18/22 Article IV Section 8(a) of the Constitution and Joint Rule 55 dispensed with February 7, 2022, suspending the 30 calendar day requirement.	Active Bill - In Committee Process Majority Vote Required Non-Appropriation Fiscal Committee Non-State-Mandated Local Program Urgency Tax Levy	
SB 1426	Caballero	<a href="#">Bill Link</a> Cannabis: water pollution crimes.	Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), approved by the voters as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, regulates the cultivation, distribution, transport, storage, manufacturing, testing, processing, sale, and use of marijuana for nonmedical purposes by people 21 years of age and older. AUMA authorizes the Legislature to amend its provisions with a 2/3 vote of both houses to further its purposes and intent. Under AUMA, a person 18 years of age or older who plants, cultivates, harvests, dries, or processes more than 6 living cannabis plants, or any part thereof, may be charged with a felony if specified conditions exist, including when the offense causes substantial environmental harm to public lands or other public resources.  This bill would make it a felony to plant, cultivate, harvest, dry, or process more than 6 living cannabis plants, or any part thereof, and where that activity involves theft of groundwater, unauthorized tapping into a water conveyance or storage infrastructure, digging an unpermitted, illegal well, or the pollution of groundwater, as specified. This bill would also clarify that causing substantial environmental harm to public resources includes groundwater. By expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.  The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.  This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.	Senate	03/15/22 Set for hearing April 5. 03/09/22 Referred to Coms. on PUB. S. and N.R. & W. 02/22/22 From printer. 02/18/22 Article IV Section 8(a) of the Constitution and Joint Rule 55 dispensed with February 7, 2022, suspending the 30 calendar day requirement. 02/18/22 Introduced. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment. To print.	Active Bill - In Committee Process Two Thirds Vote Required Non-Appropriation Fiscal Committee State-Mandated Local Program Non-Urgency Non-Tax Levy	
SB 1498	Committee on Banking and Financial Institutions - (Senators Limón (Chair), Bradford, Caballero, Dahle, Durazo, Hueso, Min, Ochoa Bogh, and Portantino)	<a href="#">Bill Link</a> Financial institutions: Department of Financial Protection and Innovation: money transmissions.	(1) Previously existing law established the Department of Business Oversight in the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency, headed by the Commissioner of Business Oversight. Under previous law, the department had the charge of the execution of specified laws relating to various financial institutions and financial services, including banks, trust companies, credit unions, finance lenders, and residential mortgage lenders. On September 25, 2020, the Governor approved AB 1864, which, among other things, renamed the "Department of Business Oversight" as the "Department of Financial Protection and Innovation" and the "Commissioner of Business Oversight" as the "Commissioner of Financial Protection and Innovation." This bill would update the references in various statutes from the "Department of Business Oversight" to the "Department of Financial Protection and Innovation," and from the "Commissioner of Business Oversight" to the "Commissioner of Financial Protection and Innovation." The bill would also make various related technical and conforming changes.  (2) Existing law, the Money Transmission Act, prohibits a person from engaging in the business of money transmission in this state unless the person is licensed or exempt from licensure, as specified. Among other terms, the act defines "money transmission" for purposes of the act to mean selling or issuing payment instruments, selling or issuing stored value, or receiving money for transmission. The act also requires a licensee that is a money services business under specified federal regulations and the agents of the licensee that are money services businesses to comply with those regulations. Under existing law, it is a felony to make certain false statements, misrepresentations, or false certifications in a record filed or required to be maintained under the act or to knowingly engage in activity for which a license is required under the act without being licensed or exempt from licensure.  This bill would specify that "money transmission" for purposes of the Money Transmission Act means selling or issuing payment instruments or stored value, as described above, to a person located in this state or receiving money for transmission, as described above, from a person located in this state. The bill would also make a technical change to the cross-reference to the federal regulations a money services business is required to comply with, as described above. By changing the scope of a crime under the Money Transmission Act, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.  (3) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.  This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.	Senate	03/30/22 Referred to Com. on B. & F.I. 03/22/22 From printer. 03/21/22 Article IV Section 8(a) of the Constitution and Joint Rule 55 dispensed with February 7, 2022, suspending the 30 calendar day requirement. 03/21/22 Introduced. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment. To print.	Active Bill - In Committee Process Majority Vote Required Non-Appropriation Fiscal Committee State-Mandated Local Program Non-Urgency Non-Tax Levy	

**Legislation of Interest - 2021 - 2022 Session**

Bill No.	Author	Topic	Bill Digest	Location	Last 5 History Actions	Flags	Supports
SB 603	Bradford	<a href="#">Bill Link</a> Cannabis license deferral and waiver fee program: tax credit.	<p>The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. Existing law, the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the control and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities. MAUCRSA generally divides responsibility for the state licensure and regulation of commercial cannabis activity among the Department of Consumer Affairs, the Department of Food and Agriculture, and the State Department of Public Health. MAUCRSA requires these licensing authorities to establish a scale of application, licensing, and renewal fees, based upon the cost of enforcing MAUCRSA, as specified.</p> <p>AUMA establishes the California Cannabis Tax Fund as a continuously appropriated fund consisting of specified taxes, interest, penalties, and other amounts imposed by AUMA. AUMA requires the Controller to make, as specified, disbursements from the fund for various purposes, including, among others, administering programs related to community reinvestment, youth education, prevention, early intervention and treatment, environmental restoration and protection, and public health and safety. AUMA prohibits the Legislature, prior to July 1, 2028, from changing the allocations to those programs. Before making those disbursements, AUMA requires the Controller to disburse funds to various state entities for reasonable costs in carrying out their duties under AUMA, including to the state licensing authorities for implementing, administering, and enforcing MAUCRSA to the extent those costs are not reimbursed by the application, licensing, and renewal fees.</p> <p>MAUCRSA requires the Bureau of Cannabis Control in the Department of Consumer Affairs to administer a grant program to assist with the development of a local jurisdiction's local equity program or to assist applicants and licensees in a local jurisdiction's equity program, and authorizes the bureau to provide technical assistance to the local equity program. MAUCRSA defines local equity program for these purposes to mean a program adopted or operated by a local jurisdiction that focuses on inclusion and support of individuals and communities in California's cannabis industry who are linked to populations or neighborhoods that were negatively or disproportionately impacted by cannabis criminalization.</p> <p>MAUCRSA required a state licensing authority, on or before January 1, 2021, to develop and implement a program to provide a deferral or waiver for an application fee, a licensing fee, or a renewal fee for a needs-based applicant or needs-based licensee, as specified. Existing law made the operation of those provisions contingent upon an appropriation in the annual Budget Act or another statute for purposes of those provisions.</p> <p>This bill would remove the above-mentioned date and the appropriation condition on the operation of those provisions date, thereby requiring a state licensing authority to develop and implement that fee deferral or waiver program. program upon an appropriation in the annual Budget Act or another statute for that purpose.</p> <p>The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by that law. Existing law requires any bill authorizing a new tax expenditure to contain, among other things, specific goals, purposes and objectives that the tax expenditure will achieve, detailed performance indicators, and data collection requirements. This bill would allow a credit against those taxes for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2021, and before January 1, 2026, equal to the amount of state and local cannabis licensing fees paid or incurred by a local equity applicant or a local equity licensee, as those terms are defined by MAUCRSA, that are not otherwise reimbursed by a grant or other funds. The bill also would state the intent of the Legislature to comply with the additional information requirement for any bill authorizing a new income tax credit. AUMA authorizes the Legislature to amend the act to further the purposes and intent of the act with a 2/3 vote of the membership of both houses of the Legislature, except as provided.</p> <p>This bill would declare that its provisions further the purposes and intent of AUMA.</p>	Assembly	<p>06/10/21 Referred to Coms. on REV. &amp; TAX. and B. &amp; P.</p> <p>06/02/21 In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.</p> <p>06/01/21 Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 34. Noes 1. Page 1324.) Ordered to the Assembly.</p> <p>05/24/21 Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>05/20/21 Read second time and amended. Ordered to second reading.</p>	<p>Active Bill - In Committee Process</p> <p>Two Thirds Vote Required</p> <p>Non-Appropriation</p> <p>Fiscal Committee</p> <p>Non-State-Mandated Local Program</p> <p>Non-Urgency</p> <p>Non-Tax levy</p>	
SB 988	Hueso	<a href="#">Bill Link</a> Compassionate Access to Medical Cannabis Act or Ryan's Law.	<p>Existing law, the Compassionate Access to Medical Cannabis Act or Ryan's Law, requires specified types of health care facilities to allow a terminally ill patient's use of medicinal cannabis within the health care facility, subject to certain restrictions. Existing law requires a patient to provide the health care facility with a copy of their medical marijuana card or written documentation that the use of medicinal cannabis is recommended by a physician. Existing law requires a health care facility to reasonably restrict the manner in which a patient stores and uses medicinal cannabis to ensure the safety of other patients, guests, and employees of the health care facility, compliance with other state laws, and the safe operations of the health care facility. Existing law requires that health care facilities permitting patient use of medicinal cannabis comply with other drug and medication requirements, as specified, and makes those facilities subject to enforcement actions by the State Department of Public Health.</p> <p>This bill would repeal the requirement that health care facilities permitting patient use of medical cannabis comply with other drug and medication requirements, as specified, and the requirement that those facilities be subject to enforcement actions by the State Department of Public Health.</p>	Senate	<p>03/31/22 From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (March 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p> <p>03/22/22 Set for hearing March 30.</p> <p>02/23/22 Referred to Com. on HEALTH.</p> <p>02/15/22 From printer.</p> <p>02/14/22 Article IV Section 8(a) of the Constitution and Joint Rule 55 dispensed with February 7, 2022, suspending the 30 calendar day requirement.</p>	<p>Active Bill - In Committee Process</p> <p>Majority Vote Required</p> <p>Non-Appropriation</p> <p>Fiscal Committee</p> <p>Non-State-Mandated Local Program</p> <p>Non-Urgency</p> <p>Non-Tax levy</p>	