

Running head: REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION;  
PACIFIC GROVE

Regulatory Framework for Marijuana Legalization

City of Pacific Grove, California.

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# REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

## **Table of Contents**

List of Figures and Appendices iii

Acknowledgements iv

Executive Summaryv

Introduction1

Project Purpose2

Literature Review3

    Public Health 3

    Crime11

    Tax Revenue15

Survey Methodology17

Results19

    Descriptive Statistics19

    Open-Ended Qualitative Question22

    Inferential Statistics23

Discussion24

Recommendations26

Conclusion28

References29

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

### **Figures**

Figure 1. Denver Monthly Crime Rate14

Figure 2. Seattle Monthly Crime Rate14

Figure 3. Ranking Concerns22

Figure 4 Open-Ended Responses23

### **Appendices**

Appendix A. Survey Introduction39

Appendix B. Survey Questions40

Appendix C. Descriptive Statistics (Pacific Grove Primary Residents)46

Appendix D. Descriptive Statistics (Non-Residents)63

Appendix E. Inferential Statistics80

Appendix F. Open-Ended Responses (Pacific Grove Primary Residents)81

Appendix G. Open-Ended Responses (Non-Residents)92

Appendix H. Survey in Cedar Street Times Newspaper and Social media95

Appendix I. URL Analytics Data 97

Appendix J. MPA Competencies98

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

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## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In November 2016, 57 percent of California voters approved ballot measure Proposition 64 to legalize the use of recreational marijuana. This happened despite the fact that marijuana is still considered illegal under federal law. Although Prop 64 requires the state to issue marijuana licenses to businesses by January 2018, local governments are granted the authority to allow recreational or medical marijuana sales.

The aim of this project is to focus on a regulatory framework regarding marijuana legalization for the City of Pacific Grove, California. Currently, the sale of both medical and recreational marijuana remains banned in the city. However, as 69 percent of Pacific Grove voters supported Prop 64, officials are currently working on establishing regulations for the city.

The literature review for this project draws from the experiences of Colorado and Washington state. Research indicates that the main areas of concern related to legalization are in its effects on health, the prevalence of usage, traffic accidents, crime and tax revenues.

In order to understand the perceptions of Pacific Grove residents, a survey was distributed using an online link. The survey received a total of 332 recorded responses, with 263 of them from Pacific Grove residents. While 66 percent of residents are in favor of allowing a medical dispensary to operate in the city, 50 percent favor allowing a recreational dispensary. The three major concerns amongst residents are, “ensuring that children don’t have access to edible marijuana,” “taxing marijuana businesses in order to earn revenue for the city,” and “ensuring that youth become aware of risks”. The major themes that emerge as a result of the open-ended responses are economy/taxes, youth/children, medical, public smoking, driving/accidents, crime and health.

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

The author offers several recommendations to the City of Pacific Grove which include enforcing strict guidelines with regards to the availability and usage of marijuana by the youth and enacting regulations regarding marijuana packaging in order to reduce the risk of accidental ingestion by children. Additional recommendations include creating marijuana awareness programs, setting up regulations regarding dispensary locations, preventing marijuana induced driving and creating a single system of regulations for both medical and recreational marijuana. Finally, it is also recommended that the city of Pacific Grove should continue to communicate with other cities and track data regarding marijuana-related arrests as well as emergency room visits.

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

### INTRODUCTION

The topic of marijuana legalization has long been a controversial one in the United States. Until the 20<sup>th</sup> century, cannabis was legal in the U.S. both at the federal and state level (Fitting, 2016). It was commonly used for medicinal purposes while the hemp from the plant was used to make textile products (Adrian, 2015). However, an increase in public addiction to other drugs such as heroin as well as rising prohibitionist movements led to the criminalization of cannabis (Fitting, 2016). In 1970, the federal government placed marijuana in Schedule 1 of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA), assigned for drugs that cannot be used for medical treatment in the U.S. (Fitting, 2016). Despite the fact that marijuana remains illegal under federal law even today, a growing number of states have passed ballot measures legalizing it for medical and recreational purposes.

In 1996, California became the first state to legalize medical marijuana. This led to a ripple effect, where within a few years, 22 other states as well as the District of Columbia (D.C.) followed suit (Fitting, 2016). As of 2017, 29 states allow marijuana to be used for medical purposes (National Conference of State Legislatures [NCSL], 2017). In California, the legalization of recreational marijuana did not take place until November 2016, when 57 percent of residents voted in favor of California Proposition 64 (Wong, 2017). Maine, Massachusetts and Nevada also passed recreational marijuana measures at the same time (NCSL, 2017). Currently, 8 states as well as D.C. have legalized recreational marijuana, including Colorado and Washington state (the first to do so in 2012), followed by Alaska, Oregon and Washington D.C. in 2014. Despite legalization in 2012, actual retail sales did not begin in either Colorado or Washington until 2014 (NCSL, 2017; Washington State Institute for Public Policy [WSIPP], 2017).

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

As Proposition 64 requires the state of California to start issuing licenses by January 2018, state and local officials are currently working towards setting up a regulatory framework for the sale of recreational marijuana (Herrera, 2017). As a result, numerous changes are taking place at the state, county and city levels. Overall, 63 percent of Monterey County residents voted in favor of Proposition 64, higher than the 57 percent for all voters within California (County of Monterey, 2016). Although Monterey has had a medical dispensary in the city of Del Rey Oaks for 2 years, the county has recently started issuing licenses to more medical marijuana businesses in other cities such as Salinas (Herrera, 2017). Additionally, the county will start accepting recreational marijuana business applications after licenses are granted by the state, with the anticipated date being January 2018 (County of Monterey, 2017).

### **City of Pacific Grove**

The client for this research is the city of Pacific Grove, California and the contact person is Mayor Bill Kampe. Pacific Grove is a coastal town located in Monterey County, with a population of approximately 15,500 (City of Pacific Grove, 2017). The city has a council-manager form of government, whereby the city manager is selected by the council to act as the professional administrator. The council is made up of the mayor as well as six other members, who work alongside the city manager (City of Pacific Grove, 2017).

### **PROJECT PURPOSE**

Proposition 64 provides local governments the authority to prohibit or regulate and license the sale of recreational marijuana (League of California Cities, 2017). According to Mayor Bill Kampe, 69 percent of Pacific Grove voters approved Proposition 64. However, currently, the sale of both medical and recreational marijuana remains illegal in the city. In the neighboring city of Seaside, 87 percent of residents recently voted in favor of charging a 10

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE percent tax on marijuana businesses (Seaside California, 2017). The success of the marijuana business located in the nearby city of Del Rey Oaks makes it necessary for Pacific Grove officials to explore legalization and the issues surrounding it, including regulation and impact. As Proposition 64 grants local governments the authority to make decisions on allowing medical or recreational marijuana, the client is interested in examining the effects of marijuana legalization on other states that were early adopters, as well as hearing the concerns of local residents. As such, the goal of this study is to provide information related to the impact of marijuana legalization in Colorado and Washington state, as well as the perceptions of the residents of Pacific Grove. The methodology for this project consists of a survey, which will be employed to further understand some of the concerns of Pacific Grove residents. This study will assist towards planning for marijuana legalization in Pacific Grove, in the event that the city decides to move forward with the plan.

### **Research Question**

The key question that this project seeks to answer is:

- 1) What are the perceptions of Pacific Grove residents regarding marijuana legalization?

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

The purpose of the literature review is to examine the effects of marijuana legalization within Colorado and Washington State, where marijuana was first legalized recreationally, focusing on public health, crime and tax revenue.

### **Public Health**

The three measures covered in detail below form part of a published study titled “Assessing the public health impacts of legalizing recreational cannabis use in the USA” (Hall & Weier, 2015). These measures were also included in the Health Impact Assessment (2016) report

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published by the Vermont Department of Health to examine the possible health effects of  
legalizing marijuana.

**Health effects of marijuana use:** Amongst all user groups, some of the adverse effects of marijuana use include chronic bronchitis as well as an increased risk of myocardial infarction, while pregnant women who smoke cannabis during pregnancy are likely to give birth to babies with reduced weight (Hall & Weier, 2015). A comprehensive study using a sample size of 1037 individuals showed that cannabis use was associated with neuropsychological decline amongst regular users. The study further concluded that using cannabis particularly during adolescence further increases the harmful effect of marijuana use on effective neuropsychological functioning (Meier et al., 2012). In comparison to individuals who had never smoked cannabis, research indicated that daily users under 17 years of age showed clear reductions in high-school completion and degree attainment rates (Silins et al., 2014). Furthermore, users under 17 had “substantially increased odds of later cannabis dependence, use of other illicit drugs, and suicide attempts” (Silins et al., 2014, para. 3). Using a sample size of 1265 individuals for their study, the Christchurch Health and Development Agency discovered that regular users of marijuana, particularly those that start at a young age are “at an increased risk of a range of adverse outcomes, including: lower levels of educational attainment; welfare dependence and unemployment; using other, more dangerous illicit drugs; and psychotic symptomatology” (Fergusson, Boden, Horwood, 2015, p.137). A report published by the Vermont Department of Health points towards the reliability of the above-mentioned research processes (Meier et al., 2012; Silins et al., 2014; Fergusson et al., 2015) and consider them to be “methodologically sound longitudinal studies” (Chen & Searles, 2017, p.2).

Increased youth access to marijuana is considered as a major concern in literature related

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

to the possible health effects of marijuana legalization, and was an area of focus within the Health Impact Assessment (HIA) report published by the Vermont Department of Health (Chen & Searles, 2017). Numerous studies have shown that the perception of risk regarding marijuana use amongst Colorado youth remains the lowest in the country (Colorado Department of Public Safety [CDPS], 2016). In 2014, the perception of risk amongst Colorado youth was 17%, while the national average stood at 23.5% (SAMHSA, 2015). Additionally, the perceived risk of marijuana use amongst Colorado youth was 29.9% in 2006 (SAMHSA, 2015).

Another concern associated with children's health relates to the increased accidental ingestion of marijuana edibles (Ghosh et al., 2016). The Children's Hospital of Colorado reported that the number of children under 12 years old evaluated at the emergency department for marijuana ingestion between (January, 2005 to September 2009) and (October 2009-December-2011) increased from 0 to 14, with the increase starting at a time when medical marijuana laws were being modified in October 2009 (Wang, Roosevelt, & Heard, 2013). Since the legalization of medical marijuana in Colorado, there continues to be an increase in the rate of marijuana-related poisonings amongst children (Ghosh et al., 2016). Packaging regulations can work towards reducing the risks associated with the accidental ingestion of marijuana by children. In addition, they can also act as a marketing tool to deter the use of marijuana especially amongst youth (Carnevale, Kagan, Murphy, & Esrick, 2017). Regarding the packaging of marijuana, Rolles and Murkin (2016) suggest following elements of the pharmaceutical model such as making them child safe and including an informational insert (as cited in Carnevale et al., 2017). In Colorado, a task force was created in order to work on regulations concerning edible marijuana after the issue received media attention. The Colorado task force was charged with writing regulations in areas such as the quantity of edible marijuana

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

allowed for purchase, labeling, as well as THC (potency) levels (Carnevale et al., 2017).

Additionally, as a result of a general media campaign undertaken in Colorado to increase awareness regarding marijuana laws, the knowledge level of those exposed to the campaign increased by 2.5 times within six months (Brooks-Russell et al., 2016).

In order to reduce the impact of marijuana on youth, Washington state law requires that marijuana businesses be located 1000 feet away from elementary or secondary schools as well as playgrounds. Although the 1000 feet limit also applies to “recreation centers, child care centers, public parks, public transit centers, libraries and game arcades”, Washington State allows local governments to reduce the 1000 feet buffer to 100 feet for these entities (Dilley, Hitchcock, McGroder, Greto, & Richardson, 2017, p. 3).

The level of Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) potency, which is the psychoactive component found in marijuana is another factor considered by numerous studies into the health effects of marijuana legalization (Chen & Searles, 2017; Freeman & Swift, 2015). The average potency level of THC increased from 4 % in 1995 to 12% by 2013 (ElSohly et al., 2016). Similarly, the number of emergency department visitations for marijuana usage amongst adolescents between the ages of 15-17 increased by 50 % between 2005 and 2010 (Drug Abuse Warning Network, 2012). The increase in visitations could have been caused by an increase in the potency level of cannabis during that time (ElSohly et al., 2016). Hence, this potential correlation points towards a need for further research in order to fully understand the risks associated with high potency levels (Chen & Searles, 2017).

The potential health benefits of marijuana legalization have been researched in a small number of studies (Hall & Weier, 2015). Suicide rates for males ages 20-30 in states that had legalized medical marijuana were found to be lower than in states that had not legalized it

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE (Anderson, Rees, Sabia, 2014). At the same time, another study questioned the research methodology undertaken by Anderson et al. (2016), and doubted the accuracy of the findings associating marijuana use with lower suicide rates (Gruzca et al., 2015). Anderson et al. (2016) did not consider the growing minority populations in states that had legalized medical marijuana and “this is important” as these groups have “lower suicide risks than Whites” (Gruzca et al., 2015, p.1). Advocates of marijuana legalization also point out that an increase in cannabis use might reduce alcohol-related harm amongst young males (Hall & Weier, 2015). However, the current early stage of recreational cannabis legalization in the U.S. makes it too early to fully understand the effect of these policies on health (Hall & Weier, 2015).

**Prevalence of marijuana use:** Colorado had high rates of marijuana use even prior to legalization. However, after the legalization of recreational marijuana, the rate of use within the last 30 days for all age groups in Colorado is higher than any other state in the country (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration [SAMHSA], 2014; Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration [SAMHSA], 2015). According to a SAMSHA survey, last 30-day marijuana use for all adults in Colorado increased from 12% to 17% between 2013 and 2015 (Migoya, 2017). Between 2004 and 2016, marijuana use for the last 30 days for 18-25 year olds increased from 21% to 31%, while for 26 year olds and above the past 30-day marijuana usage rate increased from 5% to 12% between 2006 and 2014 (SAMHSA, 2015). Conversely, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (2016) reported that the last 30-day use rate among adults decreased from 13.6% to 13.4% between 2014 and 2015 (Ghosh et al., 2017). The 2015 Healthy Kids Colorado Survey administered by The University of Colorado Anschutz, and undertaken by 40,000 middle and high school students, discovered that the 30-day usage rates for youth had actually declined from 25% in 2009 to 21.2 % in 2015

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(Colorado Department of Public Health and environment [CDPHE], 2015). The number of youth that reported having used marijuana at least once in their life also dropped from 43% in 2009 to 38% in 2015 (CDPHE, 2015). Research shows that a rise in underage marijuana use may be prevented by having more parent-children conversations regarding marijuana legalization (Mason, Hanson, Fleming, Ringle, & Haggerty 2015).

The legalization of recreational marijuana has also impacted other health services in Colorado. “Hospitalizations with possible marijuana exposures, diagnoses, or billing codes per 100,000 hospitalizations increased from 803 per 100,000 before commercialization (2001-2009) to 2,413 per 100,000 after commercialization (2014-June 2015)” (CDPS, 2016, p.7). Emergency department (ED) visits also saw a major increase from “739 (2010–2013)” to “956 (2014-June 2015)” per 100,000 ED visits (CDPS, 2016, p.7). However, an increase in ED visitations could be attributed to reduced stigma as well as legal consequences associated with marijuana use after legalization (CDPS, 2016). On the other hand, the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (2016) reported that although ED visits increased by 19% between 2013 and 2014, they decreased by 27% between 2014 and 2015 (Ghosh et al., 2016).

The Washington State Office of Financial Management [OFM] (2017) reported that marijuana use by adults in Washington State had increased by 14 % per year between 2010 and 2015. The increase in usage between 2010-2015 was 11% for 18-24 year olds, 12% for 25-44 year olds, 17% for 45-64 year olds, and 4% for those aged 65 and older (OFM, 2017). “The Washington Healthy Youth Survey, taken by a representative sample of Washington State students in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12, found that there were no significant trends in youth marijuana use between 2002 and 2014” (Drug Policy Alliance [DPO], 2016, p.3). While the last 30-day marijuana usage rates for students in grades 6 and 12 remained unchanged between 2012 and

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2014, the rates for students in grades 8 and 10 showed a marginal decrease during the same period (Washington State Institute for Public Policy, 2015). The number of youth reporting marijuana use at least once in their life in Washington State remained largely unchanged between 2012 and 2014 (DPO, 2016).

Although most literature points towards an increase in adult marijuana use in Colorado and Washington after legalization, the Cato Institute through its research into marijuana usage rates between 2002-2014 concluded that in both states “the key fact is that marijuana use rates were increasing modestly for several years before 2009, when medical marijuana became available in dispensaries” and this trend continued after the legalization of recreational marijuana in 2012 (Dills, Goffard, Miron, 2016, p.6). The Cato Institute further suggests that although there have been minor deviations in user rates since legalizations, the data does not suggest dramatic shifts in the pre-existing upwards trend as a result of either medical or recreational marijuana legalizations in Colorado and Washington (Dills, Goffard, Miron, 2016).

**Traffic Accidents:** The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration describes “impaired driving as to include the use of alcohol, drugs or both” (Berning & Smither, 2014, p.1). Traffic accidents involving marijuana as well as its psychoactive component Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) remain a major area of concern in most literature, and was also included in the health impact assessment carried out by the Vermont Department of Health (Freeman & Swift, 2015; Chen & Searles, 2017).

In Colorado, there has been an increase in the number of traffic fatalities involving marijuana since medical legalization in 2009 (Salomonsen, Min, Sakai, Thurstone, Hopfer, 2014). The Colorado State Patrol (2016) reported that DUI’s related to marijuana were 16% higher between January 2016-October 2016, in comparison to the same period in 2014 (Ghosh et

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE  
al., 2017). According to the Colorado Department of Transportation (2016), traffic fatality rates related to cannabinoids use increased by 80% from 55 to 99 between 2013 and 2015 (Ghosh et al., 2017). The number of drivers testing positive for marijuana use in traffic fatalities increased from 10% in 2013 to 20% in 2016 (Migoya, 2017). In order to reduce marijuana impaired driving, Colorado has a set legal limit of 5 ng/mL of THC in blood (Ghosh et al., 2016). However, the Fatality Analysis Reporting System used nationwide confirms “only the presence of a drug in fatality crashes and not the level of impairment” (Ghosh et al., 2016, p.22) Therefore, the state is currently modifying various procedures to gain further understanding into driving trends related to marijuana use (Ghosh et al., 2016).

Between 2010 and 2014, traffic fatalities with noticeable amounts of marijuana increased by 122% in Washington. During the same period, traffic fatalities with measurable amounts of both THC and alcohol used in a combination increased by 44% (Northwest High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area [NW-HIDTA], 2016). Aydelotte et al. (2017) conducted an extensive research study using data from the U.S. Fatality Analysis Reporting System to compare the number of pre-legalization and post-legalization traffic fatalities between 2009 and 2015 for Colorado, Washington and eight other states. Although the other eight states had not legalized recreational marijuana, they had similar pre-legalization rates as Colorado and Washington. The study concluded that the post-legalization fatality rates for Colorado and Washington were not statistically different to the other eight states, signaling that there was no significant impact on traffic fatality rates due to recreational marijuana legalization (Aydelotte et al., 2017).

Although there have been studies related to the impact of marijuana legalization on traffic accident rates, “their results have differed” (Larkin, 2015, p.471). “National studies provide conflicting evidence on whether marijuana use increases the risk of fatalities” (Ghosh et al.,

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE 2015, p.993). A 2014 report by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration mentioned how “the drugged driving issue is complex, and drug testing and reporting across states and jurisdictions are not uniform” and “that it was impossible to make inferences about impairment, crash causation, or comparisons to alcohol from this limited data” (Berning & Smither, 2014, p.3). Additionally, the report advised users to keep such limitations in mind when relying on databases such as the Fatality Analysis Reporting System, used in the U.S. to report information on fatal crashes (Berning & Smither, 2014).

### **Crime**

Even though marijuana has often been associated with crime by past researchers, there is little evidence to suggest a causal relationship between the two (Caulkins et al., 2015). A 2013 study sponsored by the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), Executive Office of the President reported that “even though marijuana is commonly used by individuals arrested for crimes, there is little support for a contemporaneous, causal relationship between its use and either violent or property crime”. (Pacula et al., 2015, p. iv).

As Colorado legalized recreational marijuana in 2012 with retail stores opening in 2014, numerous studies have been conducted in order to learn about its effect on crime rates there (Drug Policy Alliance, 2016). Crime data for Denver shows that the rates for property crime, homicide, sexual assault and robbery during the first six months of 2014 were lower than at the same period in 2013, with aggravated assault rates being the only one that increased by 2.2 percent (Ferner, 2014). Similarly, Uniform Crime Report (UCR) data for Denver shows that violent crime decreased by 1% while property crime decreased by 8% between 2013 and 2014 (Part 1 crime in the city, 2015). Looking at data between 1990 and 2006, the legalization of medical marijuana was associated with a significant reduction in the rates for homicide and

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

assault, with both of these crimes decreasing by 2.5 % per year (Morris, TenEyck, Barnes, Kovandzic, 2014). A nonsignificant reduction in the rates for rape, robbery, burglary, and larceny also occurred during the same time period (Morris et al., 2014). Between 1990 and 2006, the legalization of medical marijuana did not have an impact upon robbery and burglary rates, suggesting that the presence of dispensaries did not attract criminals looking for cash and drugs. (Morris et al., 2014). A recent study using data from 143 census tracts in Denver, undertaken in order to examine the relationship between dispensaries and crime in Denver found that adding retail dispensaries leads to reduced crime (Brinkman & Mok-Lamme, 2017). “In Denver, census tracts that gained a dispensary (per 10,000 residents) showed a decrease of 17 crimes per month or 19% of total crimes (per 10,000 residents), compared with a neighborhood that had no change in its dispensary density” (Brinkman & Mok-Lamme, 2017, p.19).

In Washington State, most cities that had been interviewed for a study reported “that they have not yet experienced measurable criminal justice or law enforcement impacts from recreational marijuana” (Association of Washington Cities [AWC], 2015, p.16). An official from one of the cities that hired extra police officers when recreational stores first opened, commented that “in the end this increase in staff wasn’t wholly necessary” (AWC, 2015, p.17). According to a 2016 report published by the Rand Corporation, the benefits of decriminalizing marijuana include saving on criminal justice resources, as most marijuana arrests are related to possession rather than the production or sale of marijuana itself (Caulkins & Kilmer, 2016). The Washington office of Financial Management (2017) discovered that “marijuana-related non-prison convictions” dropped from 502 in 2011 to 80 in 2015, while “in-prison convictions” dropped from 73 to 10 during the same period (p. 4). Between 2011 and 2014, there were decreases in rates for violence crime (10%), murder rates (13%), burglaries (6%), while the rates

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

for property crime remained largely unchanged, further signaling that the legalization of recreational marijuana in 2012 did not increase crime (Drug Policy Alliance, 2015).

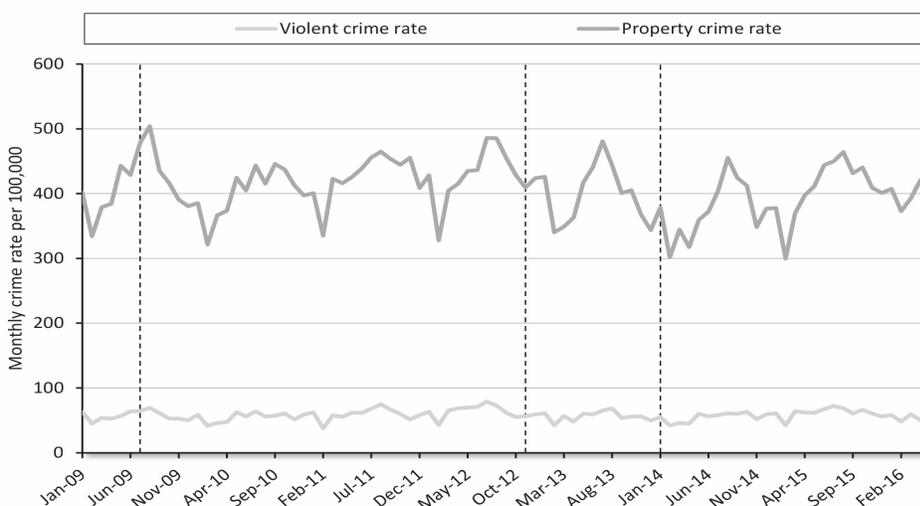
Opponents of legalization have accused supporters of using falsified data to show that crime rates have actually declined (Caulkins et al., 2015). The Rocky Mountain High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (RMHIDTA), which publishes annual reports on the impact of marijuana legalization in Colorado, continues to refute many of the claims made by supporters of legalization. “Some proponents from the marijuana industry claim that since marijuana retail stores began on January 1, 2014, the crime rate in Denver has decreased. Actually, reported crime in Denver increased 10 percent” in 2014 compared to 2013 (RMHIDTA, 2015, p.137). Between 2013 and 2015, overall crime increased by 16 % in Denver, while in Colorado it increased by more than 6.2 % in 2015 in comparison to 2014 (RMHIDTA, 2016). The current U.S. Attorney Jeff Sessions recently wrote a letter to the governor of Colorado mentioning that he had “serious questions about the efficacy of marijuana regulatory structures in Colorado” (CBS Denver, 2017, para. 2), while “the data that Sessions is concerned about comes from the Rocky Mountain High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area” (CBS Denver, 2017, para. 12).

At a time when there is a clear conflict of opinion between supporters and opponents of marijuana legalization, the CATO institute, through extensive impact research, concluded that marijuana legalizations “have had minimal effect on marijuana use and related outcomes” and that based on the data available they “find little support for the stronger claims made by either opponents or advocates of legalization” (Dills, Goffard, Miron, 2016, p.1). As reflected in figure 1, the rates of both violent and property crime in Denver remained fairly constant even after the legalization of recreational marijuana in 2012 and “other cities in Colorado mirror these findings” (Dills, Goffard, Miron, 2016, p. 14; see figure 1). Figure 2 which is based on data from

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

the Seattle police department clear shows that both violent and property crime has been declining since 1996, with no major deviations occurring despite the legalization of recreational marijuana in 2012 (Dills, Goffard, Miron, 2016; see figure 2). Although there was an increase in property crime rates in 2013 and early 2014, these rates again decreased after the opening of marijuana shops in mid-2014, further signaling that recreational marijuana legalization had a minimum impact on crime rates in Seattle (Dills, Goffard, Miron, 2016).

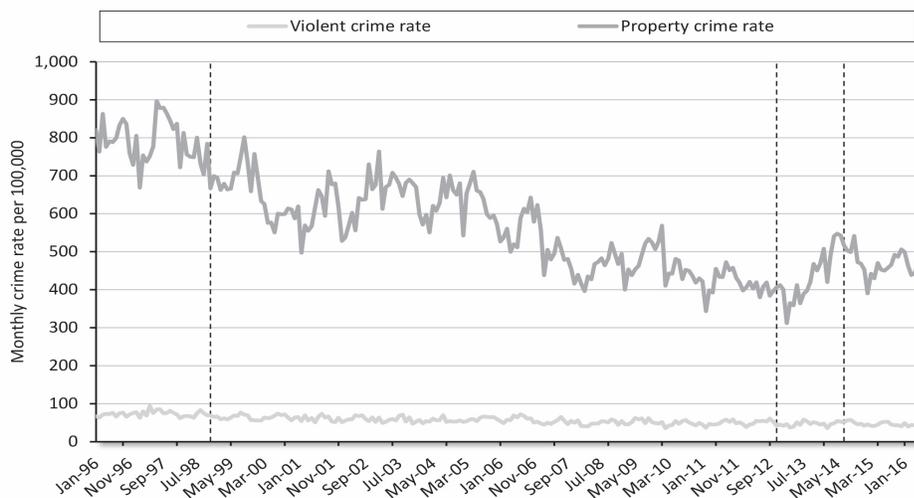
*Figure 1: Denver Monthly Crime Rate (violent and property crime rates per 100,000 residents)*



Source: (Dills, Goffard, Miron, 2016, p. 15)

*Figure 2: Seattle Monthly Crime Rate (violent and property crime rates per 100,000 residents)*

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE



Source: (Dills, Goffard, Miron, 2016, p. 15)

So far there seems to be an ongoing debate between supporters and opponents of legalization, who continue to point to various pieces of evidence in order to support their positions (Caulkins et al., 2015). In Colorado “the story depends on what offenses are being considered, what data sources are used, and whether crime reports are being combined with arrest statistics”, and so an in-depth multivariate research is needed in order to fully understand the crime statistics in Colorado as well as Washington (Caulkin et al., 2015, p. 42).

### Tax Revenue

A report published by VS Strategies based on data from the Colorado Department of Revenue notes that the state received more than \$500 million in marijuana taxes since recreational legalization in 2014, with the revenue increasing from \$76 million in 2014 to \$200 million in 2016 (VS Strategies [VSS], 2017). The revenue sources for the state include a 15% excise tax, a 10% special sales tax, a 2.9% tax related to adult use and medical sales, and licensing and application fees paid by retailers (VSS, 2017).

More than 50% of the total marijuana revenue raised by the state of Colorado has gone to schools. In addition to \$117.9 million dollars spent on school construction projects, funds have

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

also been used to support dropout prevention, bullying prevention and education, as well as towards increasing the number of health professionals in schools (VSS, 2017). 14.2% of the total state revenue has been allocated for substance abuse prevention/ treatment while 8.4% has been earmarked for additional public health programs. Public education, criminal justice, public safety, and youth services are also being funded through marijuana tax money (VSS, 2017).

Washington State collected \$256 million in marijuana-related taxes during 2016, while the anticipated taxes for 2017 comes at \$300 million. (Smith, 2017; MRSC, 2017). Washington collects marijuana revenue through a 37% excise tax plus additional state and local sales taxes, with a proportion of the excise tax shared amongst towns, cities and counties (Municipal Research and Services Center [MRSC], 2017; Washington State Institute for Public Policy [WSIPP], 2017). According to the Washington State Office of Financial Management, more than 60% of the state's tax revenue for 2017-2019 will be used to support various public health programs (Santos, 2017).

As part of their share of marijuana revenue from Washington state, cities and counties will receive “\$12 million for 2015-2017, \$30 million for 2017-2019, and \$40 million for 2019-2021 and thereafter” (Senate Ways and Means Committee, 2016, p. 19). Data for the period between July 2014 and June 2015 from Washington shows that while King County had 34 recreational marijuana retailers, there were single marijuana businesses in six other counties (WSIPP, 2015). The marijuana sales between July 2014 and June 2015 for the counties with single retailers were; Benton County (\$2,840,375), Douglas County (\$1,668,086), Kittitas County (\$1,374,389), Lewis County (\$208,480), San Juan County (\$251,106) and Skamania County (\$351,594), (WSIPP, 2015). In addition to the share of marijuana tax received from the state, local jurisdictions earn added revenue through local “sales and use tax rates which average

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

2.4% of taxable sales” as well as “business and occupation taxes” (WSIPP, 2015, p. 37). Having two different tax structures can lead to more people buying medical marijuana for recreational purposes in order to take advantage of lower taxes. The benefits of having a single system was also realized by Washington in 2015, when the state “began reconciling the two systems to create one market with a single tax schedule” (Carnevale et al., 2017, p. 82).

Local governments in Colorado generate additional revenues in the form of local taxes as well as licensing and application fees in addition to their share of total tax money raised by the state (VSS, 2017). Jurisdictions that legalize can also earn tax income from marijuana tourists (Light, Orens, Lewandowski & Pickton, 2014). Within the first 9 months of allowing the sale of recreational marijuana in Colorado, it is estimated that 44% of the tax revenue in metro areas and 90% in mountain ski areas were generated as a result of sales to out of state buyers (Light et al., 2014). On a local level, counties and cities within Colorado are using marijuana revenue for various improvement programs. In June 2017, \$420,000 of locally collected marijuana taxes were spent by Pueblo County to fund scholarships for 210 college students (VSS, 2017). During 2016, 20% of the total budget for the City of Edgewater came from marijuana taxes, with the money being used to fix streets, sidewalks as well as towards a new complex building. The Aurora city council is spending marijuana revenues of \$1.5 million towards helping the homeless, fixing roads as well as building a new recreation center (VSS, 2017).

### **SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

In order to explore the perceptions of local residents, a survey designed through Qualtrics, consisting of 14 close-ended questions and one-open ended question was used.

#### **Survey Design**

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

The survey was chosen for its ability to measure both quantitative and qualitative data with relative ease (Nishishiba, Jones, & Kraner, 2014). The input received from the client was used as a guide in designing the survey and they remained very much involved during this stage of the research process. The responses to the close-ended questions were measured through the Likert five-point scale, consisting of a mid-point neutral. The benefit of having a five-point scale is that responses are evenly distributed on each side. The order of Likert responses for 12 of the close-ended questions were: 1 = strongly agree, 2 = agree, 3 = neutral, 4 = disagree, and 5 = strongly disagree (Nishishiba et al., 2014). The Likert responses to a single question related to crime were: 1= Increase, 2= slight increase, 3= no change, 4= slight decrease, 5= decrease, while one other close-ended question asked residents to rank their choices between 1-6, with 1 being the most important and 6 being the least important. An open-ended question at the end of the survey asked respondents to list any additional comments.

### **Data Collection**

Data collection for the survey took place between October 2 and October 14. In order to reduce the possibility of participants taking the survey more than once, the prevent ballot box stuffing option within Qualtrics was activated prior to distribution. The survey link obtained through Qualtrics was shortened through google and the URL link was emailed to a contact list consisting of 1500 readers of the local Pacific Grove's Cedar Street Times newspaper on October 2, 2017. The link was also posted on the newspaper's Facebook page on the same day. Additionally, the URL link along with background information related to the survey was printed on the 3<sup>rd</sup> page of the Cedar Street Times newspaper dated October 6, 2017, with the average circulation of the paper being 1500. Finally, the survey link was also emailed to a contact list of

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

500 people related to the Jameson's Classic Motorcycle Museum in Pacific Grove. As a reminder, the link was reposted on the Cedar Street Facebook page on October 8, 2017.

### **Data Analysis**

The data was processed through Qualtrics, using descriptive statistics, to measure the perceptions of residents about marijuana legalization. The mean along with the frequencies were calculated for the various responses (Nishishiba et al., 2014). Responses to survey questions that “use the five-point Likert scale can be analyzed as continuous variables” (Nishishiba et al., 2014, p. 225).

The data was then analyzed through inferential statistics using SPSS. In order to find out whether a significant difference existed in the belief that marijuana legalization can be good for Pacific Grove, between respondents that maintain a primary residence in the city and those who don't, an independent sample t-test was conducted. Finally, using the text analysis tool within Qualtrics, the responses to the open-ended question were examined to recognize the major themes emerging from the data. The choice count metric was then used to produce a visualization of the major themes. As the client remains highly interested in the actual statements of residents in response to the open-ended question, a copy of all responses is provided in Appendix F and G.

## **RESULTS**

### **Participation**

While 346 people started the survey, the number of recorded responses totaled 332. Out of all respondents, 82 percent (n= 263) maintained a primary residence in Pacific Grove, while 18 percent (n=56) did not. Since the survey was designed to be taken only once, data shows that it was taken by approximately 1.7 percent (n= 263) of the current population (15,500) of Pacific

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

Grove. The popularity of Pacific Grove among retirees and families is also evident from survey data, with 42 percent (n=110) of all respondents belonging to the age group 62 or older, and 38 percent (n=100) being in the age group 42-61. On the other hand, 16 percent (n=41) of respondents were from the age group 22-41, while only 2 percent (n=4) of survey takers represented the age group 18-21. According to an estimate by the Census Bureau, those aged 62 or older represent 28.7 percent of the total population of Pacific Grove (Data USA, 2015).

### **Descriptive Statistics**

As this study mainly relates to the perceptions of Pacific Grove residents, responses from survey takers that do not maintain a residence in the city have been filtered out for this section. The mean relates to the order of responses on the Likert scale, SD refers to the standard deviation, while the (n) stands for the total number of responses received per question.

**Dispensaries:** In response to whether Pacific Grove should have a medical marijuana dispensary, 66 percent of respondents strongly agreed or agreed, 9 percent remained neutral, while 25 percent strongly disagreed or agreed, with the mean for all responses being 2.33 (SD= 1.51, n= 252). Regarding allowing a recreational marijuana dispensary, 50 percent of respondents strongly agreed or disagreed, 9 percent remained neutral and 41 percent strongly disagreed or disagreed, (mean= 2.88, SD= 1.66, n=251). When asked whether the legal home delivery of marijuana was acceptable, 59 percent strongly agreed or agreed, 16 percent remained neutral while 25 percent strongly disagreed or disagreed, (mean= 2.42, SD= 1.46, n= 251).

**Location:** Regarding the location of a licensed marijuana dispensary being away from schools, 83 percent strongly agreed or agreed, 16 percent were neutral, and 1 percent of respondents strongly disagreed or disagreed, (mean= 1.57, SD= 0.83, n= 251). In response to the question, should a licensed marijuana dispensary be located away from the downtown, 44 percent strongly

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE  
agreed or agreed, 23 percent responded as being neutral and 33 percent strongly disagreed or disagreed (mean= 2.67, SD= 1.41, n= 251).

**Youth:** Regarding whether youth should be restricted from having access to marijuana, 70 percent strongly agreed or agreed, 6 percent remained neutral, while 24 percent strongly disagreed or disagreed (mean= 1.48, SD= 0.84, n= 252). In response to whether schools should run programs to increase awareness about the health effects of marijuana use amongst youth, 82 percent strongly agreed or agreed, 13 percent remained neutral while 5 percent strongly disagreed or disagreed (mean= 1.64, SD= 0.94, n= 251).

**Public Smoking:** 64 percent of respondents strongly agreed or agreed that public smoking of marijuana should not be allowed within city limits, 16 percent remained neutral, while 20 percent strongly disagreed or disagreed, (mean= 2.14, SD= 1.32, n= 252).

**Traffic Accidents:** In regards to whether marijuana legalization will lead to more accidents in Pacific Grove, 29 percent strongly agreed or agreed, 24 percent were neutral, and 46 percent strongly disagreed or disagreed, (mean= 3.26, SD= 1.38, n= 250).

**Economy:** 58 percent strongly agreed or agreed that marijuana legalization will be good for the local economy, 18 percent remained neutral, while 24 percent strongly disagreed or disagreed, (mean= 2.48, SD= 1.39, n= 250).

**Crime Rates:** With regards to the question “how might marijuana legalization impact the crime rates in Pacific Grove?”, 31 percent responded that crime will increase or slightly increase, 51 percent thought that there would be no change, while 17 percent of respondents were of the opinion that crime rates will slightly decrease or decrease (mean= 2.72, SD= 1.11, n=249).

**Comparison with Alcohol:** Regarding whether driving under the influence of marijuana was less dangerous than driving under the influence of alcohol, 30 percent strongly agreed or agreed,

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

22 percent remained neutral, while 48 percent strongly disagreed or disagreed, (mean= 3.33, SD= 1.34, n=252).

**Overall Impact on Pacific Grove:** 55 percent of respondents strongly agreed or agreed that they believed overall that marijuana legalization can be good for the city of Pacific Grove, 16 percent were neutral, while 29 percent strongly disagreed or disagreed with the statement, (mean= 2.67, SD= 1.51, n=251).

**Ranking Concerns:** The close-ended question that asked respondents to rank their concerns from 1-6, with 1 being the most important and 6 being the least important, to highlight areas that they believed needed the focus of city officials yielded the following results; the highest concern amongst residents was “ensuring that children don’t have access to edible forms of marijuana (37 percent)”. “Taxing marijuana businesses in order to earn revenue for the city” came up as the second highest concern (21 percent), while the third highest concern (15 percent) was “ensuring that youth become aware of the risks associated with the use of marijuana” (Table 1).

*Figure 3: Ranking Concerns from 1-6, (Number of Respondents=240).*

	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	6 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Ensuring that children don't have access to edible forms of marijuana</b>	37%	27%	12%	6%	4%	5%
<b>Ensuring that youth become aware of the risks associated with the use of marijuana</b>	15%	29%	26%	16%	10%	4%
<b>Traffic accidents related to marijuana use</b>	5%	7%	17%	26%	27%	23%
<b>Preventing the sale of illegal marijuana</b>	10%	6%	17%	15%	24%	31%
<b>Taxing marijuana businesses in order to earn revenue for the city</b>	21%	16%	12%	13%	13%	26%
<b>Ensuring that crime rates</b>	12%	16%	17%	24%	23%	11%

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

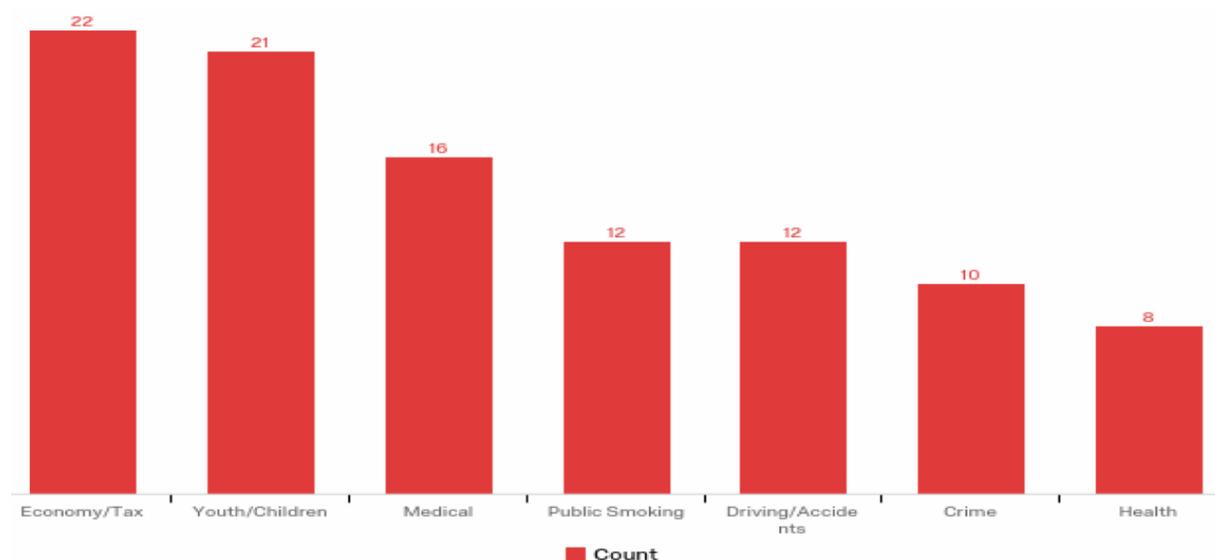
<b>do not increase in Pacific Grove</b>	
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**Open-Ended Qualitative Question**

The open-ended question that asked survey takers to list additional comments received 101 responses from those maintaining a primary residence in Pacific Grove, while the number of all responses totaled 117. Similar to the survey, the open-ended responses indicated divided opinions between respondents. One of the major themes was related to youth and children, with respondents voicing a variety of concerns such as the impact of marijuana on brain development. A survey taker mentioned “how it is important to educate our youth on the psychological impacts of marijuana use on a developing brain (like in youths) and how it is safer to wait until a later age”. The ingestion of marijuana by children was another concern with one of the respondents stating that “there should be no forms that would induce children to consume them such as candies”. Other respondents stressed educating the youth regarding the effects of marijuana use with one of them mentioning how “parents of all youth should be educated and informed of the health concerns associated with marijuana use”. The major themes that emerged as a result of the open-ended responses by those maintaining a primary resident in Pacific Grove are shown in figure 4, while a copy of all responses is provided in Appendix F and G.

*Figure 4: Open-ended responses by primary residents of Pacific Grove (count= number of comments per theme).*

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE



### Inferential Statistics

In order to find out whether a significant difference existed in the overall level of perceived marijuana legalization benefit for Pacific Grove between those respondents that maintain a primary residence in Pacific Grove and those that do not, an independent sample t-test was conducted. As Pacific Grove is a town with a considerable proportion of second homes, this test was run due to the client's interest in knowing the difference in the perceived benefit level between full-time residents and non-residents.

**Testing:** The test was significant,  $t(301) = -2.774$ ,  $p = .006$ . The mean level of perception amongst those that maintain a primary residence in Pacific Grove (mean = 2.67, SD = 1.512) is lower than those that don't (mean = 3.31, SD = 1.502). The 95% confidence interval for the difference in means was -1.091 to -.186. The results of the t-test clearly indicated that when it comes to the belief that marijuana legalization can be good for the city of Pacific Grove, those that maintain a primary residence in Pacific Grove (mean = 2.67) have a more favorable view as compared to those that don't (mean = 3.31).

### DISCUSSION

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

The research question for this project seeks to understand the perceptions of Pacific Grove residents with regards to marijuana legalization. As Pacific Grove officials are currently working on a marijuana ordinance, the survey results provide information regarding citizen concerns that can be addressed in marijuana regulations for the city. The survey results showed that there was widespread support of 66 percent for a medical marijuana business to operate in the city of Pacific Grove. This closely resembles the results of the 2016 election, when 69 percent of Pacific Grove residents voted in favor of legalizing marijuana by approving Proposition 64.

A major concern amongst survey respondents was related to ensuring that children don't have access to edible forms of marijuana. In Colorado, the number of accidental marijuana poisonings amongst children has been increasing since legalization (Ghosh et al., 2016). Therefore, in October 2017, Colorado banned the sale of edible marijuana products in the form of gummy bears as well as those shaped like fruits, people and animals (CBS, 2017). The increased youth access to marijuana is a concern highlighted in the survey results as well as the literature on the possible health effects of marijuana legalization (Chen & Searles, 2017). An overwhelming majority of survey respondents (83 percent) were in favor of a marijuana dispensary being away from schools. At the same time, survey results indicated a strong support regarding restricting youth from having access to marijuana (70 percent). The city of Palm Desert, California, recently passed an ordinance, whereby permits will only be granted to marijuana businesses that are located 1000 feet away from all kindergartens, schools teaching between grades 1-12, daycares, and youth centers (City of Palm Desert, 2017). Additionally, a large number of Pacific Grove residents are in favor of banning the public smoking of marijuana within city limits.

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

Survey data shows that Pacific Grove residents largely support programs that would ensure that youth become aware of the risks associated with the use of marijuana. According to the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment, an awareness campaign focusing on youth had “more than 23.5 million media impressions” within a period of five months (as cited in Ghosh et al., 2017, p. 2). A majority of Pacific Grove residents are of the opinion that marijuana legalization will not cause an increase in traffic accidents. Due to the limited amount of data available, it is too early to “make inferences about impairment” as well as crash causation due to marijuana (Berning & Smither, 2014, p.3). Survey data also showed that there was concern amongst residents regarding the impact of marijuana legalization on crime. At a time when supporters and opponents of marijuana legalization make numerous claims about its impact on crimes, usage rates, public health and traffic safety, the Cato Institute concluded that there was “little support for the stronger claims made by either the opponents or advocates of legalization” (Dills, Goffard, Miron, 2016, p.1).

A majority of Pacific Grove residents believe that marijuana legalization will be beneficial for the local economy and that the city should focus on regulations regarding taxing marijuana businesses. In cities and counties within Colorado, most of the marijuana taxes collected locally are spent on programs such as building roads and recreation centers as well as on providing scholarships to college students (VVS, 2017).

### RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are offered to the City of Pacific Grove, in the event that it decides to legalize the sale of marijuana.

**1. Restricting Youth Access to Marijuana:** Strict regulations preventing the sale of marijuana to minors needs to be enforced, similar to the alcohol model in place. Marijuana laws may be

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE applied with police assistance, to include regular checkups of retail locations to ensure compliance.

**2. Marijuana Packaging:** By enacting regulations regarding marijuana packaging, Pacific Grove may be able to reduce the risks associated with the accidental ingestion of marijuana by children. The packaging can also include information about the harmful effects of marijuana on youth health (Carnevale, Kagan, Murphy, & Esrick, 2017). Lessons can be learned from the pharmaceutical model such as making them child safe (as cited in Carnevale et al., 2017).

**3. Marijuana Awareness Programs:** The perceptions of risk amongst children regarding marijuana use has reduced in Colorado since legalization (Colorado Department of Public Safety [CDPS], 2016). As such, it may be beneficial for the city of Pacific Grove to launch media campaigns similar to the ones undertaken in Colorado, albeit on a smaller scale, to ensure that parents are made aware about the potential harmful effects of marijuana use on youth health (Ghosh et al., 2017). Parents in Pacific Grove should also be advised to keep marijuana-related products in secure or locked containers away from children. Schools should be encouraged to design marijuana related information programs to increase awareness amongst children. One way of collecting youth marijuana data is to have middle school and high school children undertake an annual survey, similar to the Healthy Kids survey conducted in Colorado (Ghosh et al., 2017).

**4. Dispensary Locations:** By enacting regulations regarding the proximity of dispensaries to schools as well as other youth serving locations, the city of Pacific Grove may be able to reduce the impact of marijuana legalization on its under-age population. Lessons can be drawn from Washington state, where the law requires that marijuana businesses be located 1000 feet away from elementary or secondary schools as well as playgrounds.

**5. Preventing Marijuana Induced Driving:** Although it will take more time and research to

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

understand the full impact of marijuana use on driving ability, a number of studies have pointed towards an increase in the number of traffic accidents involving marijuana (Migoya, 2017; Colorado Department of Transportation, 2016). As such, the city of Pacific Grove should consider educating the public on the dangers of marijuana-induced driving using strategies similar to those that target drunk driving (Carnevale et al., 2017). Current laws should be strictly enforced, including using high penalties for those found driving over legal marijuana limits (Carnevale et al., 2017).

**6. Single System of Regulations:** Having a single set of regulations for the production and sale of both recreational and medical marijuana leads to a transparent system, where the rules are more easily enforced as well as understood (Carnevale et al., 2017).

**7. Communicate and Track Data:** One of the limitations of most marijuana-related research is the lack of sufficient data in order to fully assess the full impact of legalization. As legalization, particularly for recreational use is a recent trend in the U.S., more time is needed to draw detailed conclusions regarding its effects. If legalization does take place, the city needs to keep track of data regarding marijuana-related arrests, crimes as well as emergency room visits. It is also recommended that Pacific Grove continues to communicate and share marijuana-related findings with other cities. Following up on reports from official sources in Colorado and Washington, which were the first ones to legalize recreational marijuana, will be particularly useful.

## CONCLUSION

The aim of this project was to provide a regulatory framework for the City of Pacific Grove, as it considers marijuana legalization. The research for this study was conducted through an analysis into the impact of marijuana legalization in Colorado and Washington State as well as a survey undertaken in order to understand the perceptions of local Pacific Grove residents.

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

Results from the survey indicated a strong support in favor of allowing a medical marijuana dispensary to operate in the city. At the same time, more respondents were in favor of allowing a recreational marijuana dispensary as compared to those that were against it. The major concerns amongst residents were related to the prevention of youth from having access to marijuana, establishing regulations regarding marijuana taxes and ensuring that youth become aware of the risks associated with the use of marijuana.

A limitation of this project was the short time frame available for data collection.

Although the survey included an open-ended question designed to receive additional input, face to face interviews would have led to more detailed responses as well as provided survey takers an opportunity to ask any clarifying questions (Nishishiba et al., 2014). The study was also limited by the use of only a web-based link to collect information. For future projects, complementing the web-based survey with mail or telephone methods as well as having more than one researcher available for data collection could result in a larger number of responses.

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**Appendix A****Survey Introduction**

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE



University of Colorado **Denver**

Dear Reader,

In the 2016 election, the citizens of Pacific Grove strongly supported Proposition 64 to make recreational marijuana legal in California. The new law goes into effect on Jan 1, 2018. Pacific Grove now has the opportunity and the need to determine our response to the law.

We are fortunate that Abasin Ludin, who is a peninsula resident and graduate student in Public Administration, is doing a Capstone Project on the topic of marijuana in our local community. Mayor Bill Kampe is sponsoring Abasin in his research. The results may help inform Pacific Grove City Council and staff about our community views on various aspects of recreational marijuana. We hope that you will help us by filling out this short questionnaire.

Your participation in this survey will take about 5 minutes to complete and all responses will remain anonymous as well as highly confidential.

**Your feedback will assist us greatly. Thank you for your participation!**

## Appendix B

### Survey Questions

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

Info 1 Do you maintain a primary residence in the City of Pacific Grove?

Yes (1)

No (2)

Info 2 What is your age group?

Under 18 (1)

18-21 (2)

22-41 (3)

42-61 (4)

62 or older (5)

Prefer not to say (6)

Instructions Please rate your level of agreement with the following statements:

Q1 I believe it is ok for a medical marijuana dispensary to operate in the City of Pacific Grove.

Strongly agree (1)

Agree (2)

Neither agree nor disagree (3)

Disagree (4)

Strongly disagree (5)

Q2 I believe it is ok for a recreational marijuana dispensary to operate in the City of Pacific Grove.

Strongly agree (1)

Agree (2)

Neither agree nor disagree (3)

Disagree (4)

Strongly disagree (5)

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

Q3 I believe legal home delivery of marijuana is acceptable.

Strongly agree (1)

Agree (2)

Neither agree nor disagree (3)

Disagree (4)

Strongly disagree (5)

Q4 A licensed marijuana dispensary should be located away from schools.

Strongly agree (1)

Agree (2)

Neither agree nor disagree (3)

Disagree (4)

Strongly disagree (5)

Q5 A licensed marijuana dispensary should be located away from the Pacific Grove Downtown.

Strongly agree (1)

Agree (2)

Neither agree nor disagree (3)

Disagree (4)

Strongly disagree (5)

Q6 Youth should be restricted from having access to marijuana.

Strongly agree (1)

Agree (2)

Neither agree nor disagree (3)

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

Disagree (4)

Strongly disagree (5)

Q7 Schools should run programs to increase awareness about the health effects of marijuana use amongst youth.

Strongly agree (1)

Agree (2)

Neither agree nor disagree (3)

Disagree (4)

Strongly disagree (5)

Q8 Public smoking of marijuana should not be allowed within the city limits.

Strongly agree (1)

Agree (2)

Neither agree nor disagree (3)

Disagree (4)

Strongly disagree (5)

Q9 Marijuana legalization will lead to more accidents in Pacific Grove.

Strongly agree (1)

Agree (2)

Neither agree nor disagree (3)

Disagree (4)

Strongly disagree (5)

Q10 Marijuana legalization will be good for the local economy.

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

Strongly agree (1)

Agree (2)

Neither agree nor disagree (3)

Disagree (4)

Strongly disagree (5)

Q11 In your opinion, how might marijuana legalization impact the crime rates in Pacific Grove?

Increase (1)

Slightly increase (2)

No Change (3)

Slightly decrease (4)

Decrease (5)

Q12 In terms of the impact of marijuana legalization, what should the city of Pacific Grove focus on: Rank your concerns from 1-6 with 1 being the most and 6 being the least important.

\_\_\_\_\_ Ensuring that children don't have access to edible forms of marijuana (1)

\_\_\_\_\_ Ensuring that youth become aware of the risks associated with the use of marijuana (2)

\_\_\_\_\_ Traffic accidents related to marijuana use (3)

\_\_\_\_\_ Preventing the sale of illegal marijuana (4)

\_\_\_\_\_ Taxing marijuana businesses in order to earn revenue for the city (5)

\_\_\_\_\_ Ensuring that crime rates do not increase in Pacific Grove (6)

Q13 Do you believe driving under the influence of marijuana is less dangerous than driving under the influence of alcohol?

Strongly agree (1)

Agree (2)

Neither agree nor disagree (3)

Disagree (4)

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

Strongly disagree (5)

Q14 Overall, I believe marijuana legalization can be good for the City of Pacific Grove.

Strongly agree (1)

Agree (2)

Neither agree nor disagree (3)

Disagree (4)

Strongly disagree (5)

Q15 Please list any additional comments that you have on this topic.

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## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

**Appendix C****Descriptive Statistics (Pacific Grove Primary Residents)****Info 1 - Do you maintain a primary residence in the City of Pacific Grove?**

#	Answer	%	Count
1	Yes	100%	263
	Total	100%	263

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

**Info 2 - What is your age group?**

#	Answer	%	Count
1	Under 18	0%	0
2	18-21	2%	4
3	22-41	16%	41
4	42-61	38%	100
5	62 or older	42%	110
6	Prefer not to say	3%	8
	Total	100%	263

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

**Q1 - I believe it is ok for a medical marijuana dispensary to operate in the City of Pacific Grove.**

#	Answer	%	Count
1	Strongly agree	43%	108
2	Agree	23%	59
3	Neither agree nor disagree	9%	22
4	Disagree	8%	19
5	Strongly disagree	17%	44
	Total	100%	252

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

**Q2 - I believe it is ok for a recreational marijuana dispensary to operate in the City of Pacific Grove.**

#	Answer	%	Count
1	Strongly agree	33%	82
2	Agree	17%	42
3	Neither agree nor disagree	9%	23
4	Disagree	12%	31
5	Strongly disagree	29%	73
	Total	100%	251

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

**Q3 - I believe legal home delivery of marijuana is acceptable.**

#	Answer	%	Count
1	Strongly agree	39%	99
2	Agree	20%	49
3	Neither agree nor disagree	16%	40
4	Disagree	10%	25
5	Strongly disagree	15%	38
	Total	100%	251

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

**Q4 - A licensed marijuana dispensary should be located away from schools.**

#	Answer	%	Count
1	Strongly agree	63%	158
2	Agree	20%	49
3	Neither agree nor disagree	16%	41
4	Disagree	0%	1
5	Strongly disagree	1%	2
	Total	100%	251

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

**Q5 - A licensed marijuana dispensary should be located away from the Pacific Grove Downtown.**

#	Answer	%	Count
1	Strongly agree	33%	82
2	Agree	12%	29
3	Neither agree nor disagree	23%	58
4	Disagree	21%	53
5	Strongly disagree	12%	29
	Total	100%	251

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

**Q6 - Youth should be restricted from having access to marijuana.**

#	Answer	%	Count
1	Strongly agree	68%	171
2	Agree	22%	55
3	Neither agree nor disagree	6%	16
4	Disagree	2%	6
5	Strongly disagree	2%	4
	Total	100%	252

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

**Q7 - Schools should run programs to increase awareness about the health effects of marijuana use amongst youth.**

#	Answer	%	Count
1	Strongly agree	61%	153
2	Agree	21%	52
3	Neither agree nor disagree	13%	32
4	Disagree	4%	11
5	Strongly disagree	1%	3
	Total	100%	251

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

**Q8 - Public smoking of marijuana should not be allowed within the city limits.**

#	Answer	%	Count
1	Strongly agree	49%	123
2	Agree	15%	38
3	Neither agree nor disagree	16%	40
4	Disagree	14%	35
5	Strongly disagree	6%	16
	Total	100%	252

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

**Q9 - Marijuana legalization will lead to more accidents in Pacific Grove.**

#	Answer	%	Count
1	Strongly agree	16%	40
2	Agree	13%	33
3	Neither agree nor disagree	24%	61
4	Disagree	22%	55
5	Strongly disagree	24%	61
	Total	100%	250

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

**Q10 - Marijuana legalization will be good for the local economy.**

#	Answer	%	Count
1	Strongly agree	33%	82
2	Agree	25%	62
3	Neither agree nor disagree	18%	46
4	Disagree	10%	25
5	Strongly disagree	14%	35
	Total	100%	250

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

**Q11 - In your opinion, how might marijuana legalization impact the crime rates in Pacific Grove?**

#	Answer	%	Count
1	Increase	20%	51
2	Slightly increase	11%	28
3	No Change	51%	128
4	Slightly decrease	10%	24
5	Decrease	7%	18
	Total	100%	249

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

**Q12 - In terms of the impact of marijuana legalization, what should the city of Pacific Grove focus on: Rank your concerns from 1-6 with 1 being the most and 6 being the least important.**

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6
Ensuring that children don't have access to edible forms of marijuana	37 %	27 %	12 %	6%	4%	5%
Ensuring that youth become aware of the risks associated with the use of marijuana	15 %	29 %	26 %	16 %	10 %	4%
Traffic accidents related to marijuana use	5%	7%	17 %	26 %	27 %	23 %
Preventing the sale of illegal marijuana	10 %	6%	17 %	15 %	24 %	31 %
Taxing marijuana businesses in order to earn revenue for the city	21 %	16 %	12 %	13 %	13 %	26 %
Ensuring that crime rates do not increase in Pacific Grove	12 %	16 %	17 %	24 %	23 %	11 %

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

**Q13 - Do you believe driving under the influence of marijuana is less dangerous than driving under the influence of alcohol?**

#	Do you believe driving under the influence of marijuana is less dangerous than driving under the influence of alcohol?	Percentage
1	Strongly agree	11%
2	Agree	19%
3	Neither agree nor disagree	22%
4	Disagree	22%
5	Strongly disagree	26%
	Total	252

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

**Q14 - Overall, I believe marijuana legalization can be good for the City of Pacific Grove.**

#	Answer	%	Count
1	Strongly agree	29%	73
2	Agree	26%	66
3	Neither agree nor disagree	16%	39
4	Disagree	7%	17
5	Strongly disagree	22%	56
	Total	100%	251

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

**Appendix D**

**Descriptive Statistics (Non-Residents)**

**Info 1 - Do you maintain a primary residence in the City of Pacific Grove?**

#	Answer	%	Count
1	No	100%	56
	Total	100%	56

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

**Info 2 - What is your age group?**

#	Answer	%	Count
1	Under 18	0%	0
2	18-21	0%	0
3	22-41	7%	4
4	42-61	27%	15
5	62 or older	63%	35
6	Prefer not to say	4%	2
	Total	100%	56

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

**Q1 - I believe it is ok for a medical marijuana dispensary to operate in the City of Pacific Grove.**

#	Answer	%	Count
1	Strongly agree	31%	16
2	Agree	21%	11
3	Neither agree nor disagree	8%	4
4	Disagree	15%	8
5	Strongly disagree	25%	13
	Total	100%	52

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

**Q2 - I believe it is ok for a recreational marijuana dispensary to operate in the City of Pacific Grove.**

#	Answer	%	Count
1	Strongly agree	17%	9
2	Agree	19%	10
3	Neither agree nor disagree	9%	5
4	Disagree	15%	8
5	Strongly disagree	40%	21
	Total	100%	53

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

**Q3 - I believe legal home delivery of marijuana is acceptable.**

#	Answer	%	Count
1	Strongly agree	19%	10
2	Agree	28%	15
3	Neither agree nor disagree	11%	6
4	Disagree	13%	7
5	Strongly disagree	28%	15
	Total	100%	53

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

**Q4 - A licensed marijuana dispensary should be located away from schools.**

#	Answer	%	Count
1	Strongly agree	72%	38
2	Agree	17%	9
3	Neither agree nor disagree	8%	4
4	Disagree	2%	1
5	Strongly disagree	2%	1
	Total	100%	53

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

**Q5 - A licensed marijuana dispensary should be located away from the Pacific Grove Downtown.**

#	Answer	%	Count
1	Strongly agree	51%	27
2	Agree	11%	6
3	Neither agree nor disagree	9%	5
4	Disagree	23%	12
5	Strongly disagree	6%	3
	Total	100%	53

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

**Q6 - Youth should be restricted from having access to marijuana.**

#	Answer	%	Count
1	Strongly agree	81%	43
2	Agree	15%	8
3	Neither agree nor disagree	2%	1
4	Disagree	2%	1
5	Strongly disagree	0%	0
	Total	100%	53

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

**Q7 - Schools should run programs to increase awareness about the health effects of marijuana use amongst youth.**

#	Answer	%	Count
1	Strongly agree	62%	33
2	Agree	25%	13
3	Neither agree nor disagree	9%	5
4	Disagree	2%	1
5	Strongly disagree	2%	1
	Total	100%	53

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

**Q8 - Public smoking of marijuana should not be allowed within the city limits.**

#	Answer	%	Count
1	Strongly agree	60%	32
2	Agree	15%	8
3	Neither agree nor disagree	9%	5
4	Disagree	13%	7
5	Strongly disagree	2%	1
	Total	100%	53

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

**Q9 - Marijuana legalization will lead to more accidents in Pacific Grove.**

#	Answer	%	Count
1	Strongly agree	28%	15
2	Agree	11%	6
3	Neither agree nor disagree	42%	22
4	Disagree	11%	6
5	Strongly disagree	8%	4
	Total	100%	53

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

**Q10 - Marijuana legalization will be good for the local economy.**

#	Answer	%	Count
1	Strongly agree	21%	11
2	Agree	21%	11
3	Neither agree nor disagree	26%	14
4	Disagree	15%	8
5	Strongly disagree	17%	9
	Total	100%	53

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

**Q11 - In your opinion, how might marijuana legalization impact the crime rates in Pacific Grove?**

#	Answer	%	Count
1	Increase	36%	19
2	Slightly increase	21%	11
3	No Change	36%	19
4	Slightly decrease	8%	4
5	Decrease	0%	0
	Total	100%	53

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

**Q12 - In terms of the impact of marijuana legalization, what should the city of Pacific Grove focus on: Rank your concerns from 1-6 with 1 being the most and 6 being the least important.**

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6
Ensuring that children don't have access to edible forms of marijuana	36 %	20 %	13 %	5%	7%	6%
Ensuring that youth become aware of the risks associated with the use of marijuana	15 %	27 %	15 %	18 %	20 %	4%
Traffic accidents related to marijuana use	9%	16 %	15 %	20 %	27 %	20 %
Preventing the sale of illegal marijuana	7%	16 %	26 %	18 %	7%	32 %
Taxing marijuana businesses in order to earn revenue for the city	16 %	6%	13 %	27 %	14 %	26 %
Ensuring that crime rates do not increase in Pacific Grove	17 %	16 %	19 %	11 %	25 %	12 %

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

**Q13 - Do you believe driving under the influence of marijuana is less dangerous than driving under the influence of alcohol?**

#	<b>Do you believe driving under the influence of marijuana is less dangerous than driving under the influence of alcohol?</b>	Percentage
1	Strongly agree	9%
2	Agree	15%
3	Neither agree nor disagree	26%
4	Disagree	23%
5	Strongly disagree	26%
	Total	53

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

**Q14 - Overall, I believe marijuana legalization can be good for the City of Pacific Grove.**

#	Answer	%	Count
1	Strongly agree	15%	8
2	Agree	21%	11
3	Neither agree nor disagree	13%	7
4	Disagree	17%	9
5	Strongly disagree	33%	17
	Total	100%	52

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

## Appendix E

Do you maintain a primary					
Overall, I believe marijuana legalization can be good for the City of Pacific Grove.	No	52	3.31	1.502	.208

## Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means		
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Overall, I believe marijuana legalization can be good for the City of Pacific Grove.	Equal variances assumed	.045	.831	-2.774	301	.006
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.786	73.993	.007

## Independent Samples Test

		t-test for Equality of Means		95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
		Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	Lower	Upper
Overall, I believe marijuana legalization can be good for the City of Pacific Grove.	Equal variances assumed	-.638	.230	-1.091	-.186
	Equal variances not assumed	-.638	.229	-1.095	-.182

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

**Appendix F****Open-Ended Responses (Pacific Grove Primary Residents)****Q15 - Please list any additional comments that you have on this topic.**

(101 Comments):

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I believe growing for personal use should be restricted to in indoors and in a way as not to become a nuance to adjacent neighbors. This should include efforts to remediate the orders associated with growing.

---

Given the positive track record of the dispensaries in Del Rey Oaks and other regional communities, as a property owner and business owner in PG I think it would be a boon to the local economy.

---

One can't directly compare marijuana to alcohol. One has to consider the relative doses of each. One also has to consider the manner of ingestion. Smoking is likely dangerous whether it's cigarettes or marijuana. Alcohol in my opinion is way more dangerous and causes way more accidents and violence than marijuana.

---

There should be very strict rules on growing marijuana in the city limits of PG. My neighbors currently have a greenhouse full of plants, and the smell is so strong that I can no longer open my doors and windows without having the smell permeate my entire house. I am unable to use my back yard. Are their rights for growing weed more valid than my rights for enjoying and using my own property? At what point does this become a zoning issue? I will fight this issue vehemently and do anything I can to restrict grows within our city limits. It's not even January 2018 yet, and we are already suffering the effects of this new legalization.

---

I lost one son to marijuana. It was "just marijuana" they said -- but it was strong! Another son lost interest in his studies to stay stoned. He is now coming back -- at 42. It is NOT a harmless, nor victimless drug. Alcohol is harmful too, but so much easier to control.

---

This is the worst idea California the USA to ever allow. What don't people get that marijuana leads to other drugs? I have many friends that used marijuana and then tried other drugs or just marijuana and it fucked up their lives, family and friends. I don't care what the bullshit studies show that it doesn't lead to other drugs. Also driving under the influence of marijuana how the hell are police to know what amount of THC they have in their system if pulled over? What about my family with kids going over to parents of kids friends that allow marijuana and smoke it right in front of the kids because it's "legal" now? Assholes who say it's no worse than alcohol are delusional. When is the last time you saw someone get robbed, shot, house invaded to go searching for alcohol or steal a 6 pack of beer? What about when these new addicts don't have money to get their fix? Crime will go up. California is so assbackwards that kids don't know if they should us a boys or girls bathroom, if girls should join the Boy Scouts now, no religion, protesting the flag, reverse racism if you believe in closing border and so on. Marijuana is just another step in screwing with kids minds, adult minds and leading to the demise of not only Pacific Grove but to the America we were lucky enough to grow up in if you were born in the late 60's. Sad that my kids and grandkids have to grow up with all of this nonsense and backwards thinking. Thank God Trump was elected and trying to point our country back in a direction where Right is right and wrong is wrong.

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## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

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Done is a safe intelligent way it will be a good source of revenue for PG

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Edibles and other forms of marijuana are strongly impacting the youth in our city of PG and other cities across the country. Legalizing marijuana should not make it legal for people under the age of 21. Individuals who make any illegal substance available to minors would be prosecuted to the full extent of the law as these actions all too often cause harms to individuals, families and the community in general.

---

Please prevent public smoking as it is very bad for peoples health who have lung conditions. I can barely walk on the trail or elsewhere due to marijuana smoke everywhere.

---

I would love to be able to buy my medicine in Pacific Grove rather than drive to Del Rey Oaks or Castroville. Shop Local, gain revenue.

---

Mark my words, this is going to lead to an increase in the use of higher level illegal drugs, more traffic accidents, thefts, and higher costs for the city.

---

Marijuana is a gateway drug that only adds to the downhill spiral of our moral values in our country.

---

Overall, marijuana is already here in PG. Better to have it out in the open, legal, available, taxable and with quality controls in place. Local grows, local transport and delivery service and new small business creation also create jobs (hopefully) paying a living wage. Weighing the pro's and con's, PG would be a more vibrant economy with local control.

---

stop fighting the use of marijuana. It's a personal choice as long as it doesn't have a negative impact on the general population (driving while stoned, being obnoxiously stoned in public, etc). Don't care what you do in your own home. Just tax the hell out of it, much like cigarettes.

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The consumption of marijuana as a result of legalization efforts are way ahead of public policies to ensure that legal marijuana does not become a nuisance or threat. We should limit usage and availability until the rules and regulations are firmly established.

---

in terms of effects on the rate of crime, perhaps marijuana usage will result in some who may have broken some laws outside staying home instead and being peaceably stoned. if the legalization and ease of obtainment of pot results in a alcohol consumer changing his drug of choice, then that would be helpful. we all know what an angry drunk is like. as for marijuana and youth, well you know damn well the can get some whether "legalized" or not. as always it will be up to the kind of outlook on the use of these drugs (and booze) that the kids have been brought up with. that means level-headed, honest advice from parents and the educational system. it's hard to stop kids from getting drugs, easier to have them understand them and be their own judges. easier said than done, maybe. stupid parents, stupider(sic) kids. remember, you have to get a license to drive a car, but no license to have a child. good luck, everybody!

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I believe it should only be legal for documented medical reasons.

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I believe that PG should take advantage of the financial gains associated with legalized marijuana since I believe it is here to stay. Why send those who are using it to another city to purchase it. If we don't allow legal dispensaries here, that WILL NOT stop the use and any associated factors that affect PG, traffic or otherwise. I would prefer legalized marijuana dispensaries to SHORT TERM RENTALS in PG

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Education is the key -- all the way around. If any individual should become dependent on, or abuse, marijuana, it safer by far than other substances.

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There should be no sale of marijuana in Pacific Grove, period!

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## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

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Legal marijuana use - medicinal now, recreational soon - is a reality in California. In my opinion, it is FAR better to control, regulate, and tax it - and accurately and aggressively educate about it (dispel the misinformation) - than to ignore it. It's already being used within PG city limits - purchased elsewhere and brought here - so why not take a leadership position and show how it can be done well? PG can and should take advantage of lessons from early adopters: study, learn from and emulate what municipalities in other states do. What works, what doesn't? Colorado, for example, has not seen an increase in crime or drug abuse or youth problems related to its legalization of marijuana. Citizens and visitors will benefit from access to a safe supply. And quite frankly, the City needs, and will benefit, from the tax revenue. Personally, I'm not a user. I have never even tried it. But I defend the rights of those who choose to, as long as it's done safely and properly and completely within the law - in PG or elsewhere. Thank you for the opportunity to provide input.

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In addition to my feedback via this survey - 1. I strongly recommend that if we are to face the introduction of marijuana to our local community in any form; be it delivery, dispensing or otherwise, then this introduction needs to be controlled and introduced in small monitored measures. 2. I suggest that this issue is considered from a social impact perspective first and foremost with any revenue generation; be that private, commercial or community, playing last place. However you look at marijuana usage there is no doubt that it is a drug that alters a persons state of mind beyond what we have become to accept as 'normal'. A changed state of mind may alter decisions and the ability to control actions. These changes could both be good and bad. We have a great community in Pacific Grove. Lets consider how this community goes forward by using the skill and intelligence that is available to us and not just look at profit as the driving factor.

---

My family in Colorado have expressed the following: the mothers of new born babies who tested positive for marijuana say "but it's legal"; children have been hospitalized after eating the tasty treats with marijuana in them; people do not understand how marijuana impacts young/developing brains; the amount of cash transactions (banks won't process "illegal" cash) creates other security issues; and police have additional legal issues evaluating drivers under the influence of marijuana. If I needed medical marijuana for pain, nausea, etc., I want to walk into a clean, safe, "healthy" place to present my prescription and get medicinal marijuana.

---

Impaired driving not only includes alcohol, but also legal drugs, like muscle relaxants or marijuana. I think people wrongly assume its only alcohol. I think if dispensaries are allowed in PG, there should be a limit of 2. And, just like there is no drinking in public, there should be no smoking, unless in a controlled environment like a bar or cafe. Beaches and turnouts will be a natural location for smoking and prohibiting smoking will help keep them family friendly. This could be a good revenue opportunity for PG and with the pub coming in, I think our community might be ready.

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as long as we legalize alcohol I think Marijuana is a lot healthier and more medisanol to use.

---

License medical marijuana, and sell at licensed downtown stores.

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Topical or ingested forms would be preferred. There is no need for someone who is ill to be smoking. There should be no forms that would induce children to consume them such as candies.

---

I'm pleased that the City is doing this survey. However, I worry that it will be biased toward those people who have strong feelings about marijuana (both positive and negative), and not

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## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

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represent most residents who are not bothered one way or another. I'm sure the people doing the survey recognize this problem, but will the public?

PG and California, not to mention the whole country could benefit from taxing and selling Marijuana legally. It is less dangerous than cigarettes and alcohol.

I'm disappointed in the citizens of PG for voting in favor of legalizing marijuana before having provisions in place and funding for educating our youth, and putting protections in place for those of us who have to breathe that crap and have health and breathing problems as it is. Our parents thought cigarettes were "fine" - we are just breeding the next generation of addictions that someone down the road will realize is unhealthy and will lead to all sorts of future health problems, addictions and deaths. Way to go, PG. :-)

Our heritage dictated no booze be sold in city limits, and when it finally happened, the world didn't end because! Most people drank already and the city lost out in taxes collected on booze that could be purchased at the city limits. Once again the city should look around and realize that pot is used by most people at one time or another. Selling it legally is going to increase taxes for the city, REDUCE crime because it now is a legal substance!! I personally do not smoke or consume pot myself. BUT anyone who can physically benefit should be able to easily acquire it! Also, I should be able to grow my own plants in my yard, (in a secure place to ward off those pesky kids) Thank you for having this survey available for the residents!

We need money to pay for the pensions we promised our law enforcement

Our country needs a populace that is sharp, bright, and ready to mentally focus on the challenges it faces. Marijuana use has no positive societal benefits, nor any benefits to individuals. Rather it encourages slothfulness, mental confusion, and life wastage. When a person destroys the self, there becomes nothing worth living for. Keep this scourge out of PG! There's plenty of dispensaries in nearby towns that people have access to. I believe the City of PG creates enough revenue from tourism that we don't need the additional tax revenue from marijuana. A dispensary would only attract people from outside of the town that we don't necessarily want

No one should have to breathe anyone else's smoke, nor be endangered by their enebriated driving. For this reason, though I am glad that a "safe" supply will be available to those who "must" use, for either medical or recreational purposes, I would like to see such use restricted to the user's homes.

Marijuana is already sold and used in PG, and has been my entire life. Harnessing that trade with regulation and taxation will make our city more safe.

Alcohol was not allowed within the city limits until the late 70s. Let's not wait 20 years to get this right

Pacific Grove can be a true leader on the peninsula. The county has already passed the ordinance and it will be a big revenue boost for our economy.

If the majority of Pacific Grove voters voted for statewide legalization, we should focus on HOW, not If, we implement recreational and RX marijuana sales in PG.

Thank you for this very useful survey. Certainly hope you get a great deal of responses.

Crime rates may decrease if alcohol use decreases and marijuana use increases, in my opinion. Alcohol is at the root of so much violent crime. Marijuana users, generally, do not become violent when under the influence. Am grateful that recreational use is, at last, legal. So many

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## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

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use this herb; it's been crazy that it's been illegal. Crucial to educate young people as to the effects of marijuana on their development. So many believe it is "harmless". Anything can be abused but use of alcohol or marijuana or any drug while under 21 is very dangerous and particularly a negative for proper brain/nervous system development. Also, young people often don't realize nor follow proper limits when it comes to consumption. Public smoking of marijuana, as in the case of public consumption of alcohol, should not be allowed.

Consistency would be a welcome approach in our culture re any drug use. Think about it. Nicotine and alcohol are the two most dangerous, most addictive substances known. ..and these two have been the only legally available ones up until now! Well, with the exception of medically prescribed opioids, but that's another issue. Finally, medical marijuana has been a health miracle for me. So glad it's been available for the past few years. Has made a total difference in my quality of life.

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Ask a school teacher or administrator in P.G. or other towns about the problems school children have when marijuana is freely available to their parents and in their homes. My school administrator daughter, in another California district says this is a huge problem in her school district.

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I fear more auto accidents.

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Whether we allow it in PG, anyone who wants it will obtain it anyway. That's the way it's always been.

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I think marijuana dispensaries should be in Nevada, not in California, and not anywhere in Pacific Grove, especially not near schools or the downtown. I think marijuana legalization is a bad idea, period.

---

A year from now, I believe it will be a non-issue.

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Is the extra revenue for our beautiful city worth the crime and decline of one of the last home towns? Do you want to see your children and relatives drugged up on the streets, in your homes, with no motivation and living with you for the rest of their lives because their brains aren't functioning clearly? Wake up and get out of that liberal attitude, and stand up for your beliefs. Don't agree to this because it is the "in" thing. The 60's were not productive. We need all the help we can get and medical insurance will increase to detox those who wanted to be "in".

---

Should help the economy

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It's about time!

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The new marijuana business's will outpace the new marijuana uses 10-1. Say there are currently 1,000,000 users in CA and 500 suppliers, once marijuana is legalized maybe you'll have 1,500,000 users max. The rush on being a supplier or provider in the marijuana chain is going to go from 500 to 5000 suppliers. There's not going to be enough users! CA is setting the business up for failure!!!!

---

Just like alcohol, marijuana does not heal and cripples human health. Please indicate of the purpose otherwise.

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Constraints on sale and use of marijuana need be no stronger than those currently imposed on sale and use of alcoholic beverages.

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In a financially-stressed tourist economy such as P.G. the need for enhanced revenue streams seems self-evident. Taxed and controlled sales of both medical and recreational marijuana

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## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

seem to be easily-achieved and will provide significant added income. Experience in other locations already having such legal marijuana businesses strongly suggest that the overall net benefits far exceed any social or other cost factors. Definitely needed will be education and labeling to ensure non-adult use is prohibited. I am concerned ignorant usage of edible marijuana products more than any other social or legal issues yet discussed in public or made visible through media sources. This will be something that must be extensively discussed and carefully planned. I strongly am supported of this issue. I will never again vote for a council member who supports short-term rentals. I hope to be able to vote for council members who realistically and appropriately support marijuana legalization, both medical and recreational. Rest assured the citizens will be following this issue.

It would require very stringent and professionally trained people who can examine the product, determine if it has been properly raised, and that the people who negotiate supply and sale of the marijuana do not have a previous crime record for any situation to which the use of marijuana can be attributed and which resulted in injury to another or to the purveyor or user.

Definition of youth: High School/18 yrs old and younger.

Please ban outdoor smoking of tobacco and marijuana and vaping.

I would NOT like to smell marijuana around my home. Its strongly distasteful - so would certainly hope that it would be required that it be smoked in a persons home - behind closed doors.

I need mj to deal with the lousy leadership & representation on the PG city council and especially to cope with having a phony dufous as mayor.

I believe Cannabis is a Gateway Drug. If it is such a great medicinal drug, why haven't drug companies taken it over to make analgesic drugs - like they did with opiates and cocaine? I think some people who will have legal access to Cannabis may abuse it just like they do alcohol - 'more is better'. Legal or illegal, that won't change. Besides all that, the old timers didn't call it 'stink weed' for nothing. To me it has a pungent-sweet offensive odor. If one wants to smoke this stuff, one should do it in the privacy of their home, or a facility dedicated to such activity, similar to a cigar club. We don't need stoners wandering the streets!

Do it now!!

I know this is very NIMBY-like, but I'd be happy with a legal marijuana dispensary in Monterey and not one in Pacific Grove. However, since I supported the legalization of marijuana then I realize I should not object too strongly to a retail store in PG. It should not be in downtown (Lighthouse Ave.) and anyone caught selling products to a minor (i.e., under 21) should be severely punished.

PG is looking everywhere for money with a total disregard for its full time tax paying citizens. Any money made in a marijuana venture, would be spent in law enforcement--trying to preserve any sense of a hometown, a safe place for all. My daughter visited Denver after it was legal, and said the city wreaked--and she would never go back! Our small businesses in town cannot afford this!

I can't emphasize enough how much I detest public smoking of any substance. I'm allergic to smoke.

I believe that any cultivation, manufacturing, and dispensaries should be thoroughly inspected and permitted by both the city of PG and the local health departments

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

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I believe that the downtown area would be the best place for a marijuana dispensary whether medical or recreational or both. I presume that there is potential resistance to this because of the question above about downtown and an outlet. I think that the only other business viable location for the outlet would be at Lovers Point (and of course that wouldn't be politically viable).

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If people are not happy with short term rentals and having their neighbors change every week how are we expected to put up with pot smokers in our neighborhoods just for tax dollars

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There are several marijuana business' on the Peninsula. What are the statistics on income from them, taxes collected and general usage? My feeling is that perhaps business is so competitive that a marijuana business is not really a perfect alternative for P.G.

---

It is important to educate our youth on the psychological impacts of marijuana use on a developing brain (like in youths) and how it is safer to wait until a later age. I believe legalizing marijuana will actually decrease crime rates.

---

Glad you are considering this...good for our economy.

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Although I now use neither, I believe that marijuana use is far less detrimental to one's health, family and community than alcohol use.

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We have residences in both Durango and Pacific Grove. When Colorado is our primary residence, our auto insurance rates increased about 30% over our rates in Pacific Grove. Those rates in Durango increased significantly after Colorado legalized Marijuana.

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Let 'em in! PG needs the revenue!

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The City of Pacific Grove should not allow the sale of "illegal" or legal marijuana

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PG residents suffering from a wide variety of medical issues are already benefiting from the availability of legalized medical marijuana sold in Del Rey Oaks. The resident population's (aging) demand for marijuana based medications will only grow. Now is the time for PG to take a positive action in support of the resident population AND offset the increasing cost of providing city services through a fresh source of revenue (marijuana sales tax and licensing fees).

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There need to be specific rules for rental properties, that allow landlords to be in compliance with both Federal and State and Local laws. These must protect the rights of property owners.

---

There are no standards for what level of pot leads to impaired driving. I regard this as a meaningful problem. Yes, pot dispensaries buy advertising in local newspapers, but other than that I don't believe there is much benefit to the local economy. I'm trying to picture downtown PG - resale shops and pot dispensaries. Classy!

---

Any potential tax revenue will be offset by tourists and residents staying away. It has happened in lots of other small towns in CO and other states. No one wants to bring their family to a restaurant or store located next to a dispensary.

---

Marijuana is a mind altering drug. What could go wrong with its widespread use? Use your imagination.

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Marijuana is a healthy alternative to many over the counter drugs - especially for seniors. I think the laws regarding any kind of smoking - or drinking alcohol - should apply.

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This is a slippery slope. PG is a family town and should be kept that way. Having another (beyond alcohol) mind-altering substance easily available is not conducive, in the long run, to

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## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

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safe, healthy kids and families. Additionally, it is like everything else: if something is available, it will ultimately draw the wrong kind of people, i.e., those in an altered mental state driving cars, etc.

---

not sure if this is already in place but smoking marijuana in public spaces should be under the same rules as tobacco (e.g. Not in restaurants, bars, or within x feet of buildings)

---

I think that an ideal place for a marijuana clinic would be at the shopping center with Lucky's etc...it is away from tourists, if that is a concern, and yet visible to people who may use the clinic. This is way overdo, and if you get a bunch of noes, remember that the respondent is probably old and not aware of the medicinal qualities of marijuana. (And that they're attitude is old and unaware as well). Pacific Grove should absolutely have a clinic and even two. One near David, and one at one or the other end of town. The only people against pot now are in the 80s. They are not the future. If you teach kids about marijuana sensibly, they won't abuse it.

---

Very much in favor of access for medical usage

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THC is the component that gets a person high - the "medical" component is not the THC - so for "medical" use, the real concern is obtaining that other component. Unfortunately (for this survey) I don't know the name of that component. But the medical "reasons" for using this drug are fallacious. Removing the THC and providing that one substance would change the dynamics of this issue dramatically. The physical and medical liabilities of continued use of Marijuana has not been properly disseminated. Legislating morality is hard to do - so decriminalizing it is a step in the right direction - but the issue isn't the legality - it is the detrimental side effects of the drug itself.

---

I think a tax on legal marijuana, it would help \$\$ of Pacific grove.

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CHP statistics show that collisions related to driving while under the influence of marijuana now exceed DUI-related wrecks. Youth have so much going against them in this day and age, please DON'T sell it to them at a PG street corner dispensary; please don't make their lives more stressful by handing them the mental disorders well documented from marijuana use (that leads to cocaine and heroine use, etc.) Marijuana is a gateway drug - also well documented. Do not send the message that all of these negatives are ok by allowing it to be sold in PG. No tax revenue comes close to compensating for what would happen to our youth and our beautiful community as a result.

---

Having spent time in a few cities in the U.S. where recreational use is legal, it opened my eyes to the fact that it is very hard for law enforcement to manage, and it's everywhere. There were people out in the open smoking in the parks, street corners, in front of shops. It changed the whole culture of the city for us with our family. We do believe medical marijuana has its place...we aren't against, we are just against it being part of the community.

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I'm old... While I do not believe in banning things, I do know that the use of mind altering substances can and has created many problems in society.. Perhaps because of my age, I cannot see how making marijuana easily obtained can be a benefit to society.. Perhaps as City income for a City (PG) which is poorly managed, from a financial perspective.. Encouraging the participation of public use of marijuana to help balance the City budget is, in my view, short sighted and lazy..

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Parents of ALL youth should be educated and informed of the health concerns associated with marijuana use. Instead of making comparisons to alcohol or other supposed "worse forms" of

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## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

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influences we should narrow in on the concerns of marijuana use alone. Parents primarily should be primarily encouraged to educate their children 17 and younger and the school should be secondary in the most ideal situation. If I could add to this questionnaire, I would ask, "Do you believe that the legalization of marijuana will cause harmful birth defects to the offspring of residents currently residing in Pacific Grove and exercising their new legal freedom?"

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1a. Medical marijuana use is an excellent idea. 1b. Recreational marijuana use is a bad idea. 2a. Allowing licensed stores in Pacific Grove to dispense marijuana for medical use, to those who have certified prescriptions is an excellent idea. 2b. Allowing licensed stores in Pacific Grove to dispense marijuana for medical use, to those who have certified prescriptions is an excellent idea. 3. Educating Children on marijuana's effects on thinking process and the drug's residual effects is essential, regardless of what of Pacific Grove does. 4. Crime is unlikely to be affected in a significant way if marijuana is legalized in Pacific Grove.c Methodology Comments: 1. This sample is being constructed from readers of the PG paper. That is an interesting sample frame. However, it is not necessarily residents. It also may be skewed away from the population by several other factors that govern who are the online readers. 2. Even if your goal were to elicit a purposeful sample, to support some qualitative research, this is a difficult technique. 3. If you seek a random sample. I recommend you ensure that you randomize the final sample pool of respondents. Only use that randomized, appropriate units. There are many techniques to build random samples. 4. Bias & Error: - Researcher bias does not appear to stand out in your questionnaire. - Selection bias is possible due to using this newspaper vehicle to acquire responses. - Response bias is possible due to the historically sensitive nature of the topic None of these are fatal and all can be compensated for if you realize the degree to which they exist in advance and then compensate. - Sampling Error touched on above, is the most likely problem with your approach. - your Likert Scale approach to the answers is a technique to reduce measurement error.

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Marijuana retail operations should be licensed by the County or City just as vendors of alcoholic beverages.

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We have never had stand alone bars in this town and it has alleviated drunks and fights on "main street" (note Alvarado Street) ... and if you think people are generally responsible when it comes to consuming alcohol, look what happened this year at Good Old Days when several additional establishments started selling beer for that weekend. I hazard to guess how many over served people came into out booth - it was tiresome. There are only two reasons people smoke marijuana - to get stoned or to relieve a medical issue. We don't need to add bars/pubs and marijuana to the mix of "party houses" (aka STRs) that pepper our neighborhoods - and if you don't have two or three of them surrounding your home, making your life uncomfortable, please - keep your opinion to yourself. I can't imagine what adding marijuana to the mix will do to make our neighborhoods less safe. PG will become one big unruly party town. We don't need it. Let Monterey have this one ... although I bet they are too smart to bite.

---

Taxes from marijuana business must support educational programs and PGPD.

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The two questions I left unanswered strike me as trick questions. I don't believe we should have sales of marijuana so I'm unwilling to say that I agree that such stores should be located away from the schools.

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I think the city of Pacific Grove should consideration allowing cultivation of a few cannabis

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## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

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plants for personal use.

Both medical and recreational dispensaries lack the proper oversight to ensure safe and reliable delivery in today's environment. Further, having 2 children of high school age, I am already aware of widespread re-distribution of "medical" marijuana to youth.

We do not use nor ever consider we will use recreational marijuana. As a former medical provider I know there is a NEED for this for those who have consulted with a physician. We should not stay in the "dark" ages. Even though the city likes to bill itself as a little home town, that should not be to the detriment of its citizens or its coffers.

Re: In terms of the impact of marijuana legalization, what should the city of Pacific Grove focus on: Rank your concerns from 1-6 with 1 being the most and 6 being the least important.  
 3 Ensuring that children don't have access to edible forms of marijuana 5 Ensuring that youth become aware of the risks associated with the use of marijuana 2 Traffic accidents related to marijuana use 1 Preventing the sale of illegal marijuana 6 Taxing marijuana businesses in order to earn revenue for the city 4 Ensuring that crime rates do not increase in Pacific Grove More relevant for me would be: 1 Preventing the sale of marijuana - whether legal or illegal.

I strongly agree that the schools should provide scientific evidence about the effects of marijuana on the developing brain, perhaps in science or health class. I think the curriculum content should be educational, credible, and free from judgemental or moralizing themes.

It has no place here. Never voted for it. Never want it.

Govern marijuana the same as alcohol.

Smoking tobacco products in public should be illegal also!

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

**Q15. Topics**

Answer	Count
Public Smoking	12
Health	8
Economy/Tax	22
Youth/Children	21
Crime	10
Medical	16

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

Driving/Accidents	12
Recreational	10

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

## Appendix G

## Open-Ended Responses (Non-Residents)

## Q15 - Please list any additional comments that you have on this topic.

Please list any additional comments that you have on this topic.	undefined
I feel that the City of Monterey could handle a medical marijuana dispensary very easily and that the proximity to PG is close enough to serve PG residents that need those services. PG does NOT need its own storefront establishment!!!	
I think the frequency of use of marijuana by individuals is a determining factor... if everyone uses it often, they can be so laid back they become irresponsible. I am not surprised about the legalization of marijuana and am amused that it took the smokescreen of being a healing herb to get it this far. When I was a kid, it grew wild and the semi-annual burn to control wildfires assured that our whole neighborhood was under the influence. I am now too old to be too concerned or to care. I do not use it myself, but might if the spirit moves me!	
Over the last ten years we have watched the City of South Lake Tahoe have increased crime, increased number of druggies, and a general deterioration of living...All because of the dispensaries now allowed to operate.	
Legalized marijuana will mean that young people will have more access and can affect them adversely as an introduction to other drugs. We have a difficult time educating our youth now in comparison to other countries and greater access to marijuana will further this problem of better education.	
During my lifetime, my experience of Marijuana amongst those I know is that while for some it is an innocuous occasional private pleasure, for too many others it can lead to psychological harm, particularly when the stronger commercially raised strains are used. I am ok with it being decriminalized, but I think its use should be on private premises only and that sale of stronger commercial strains should be restricted to medical use only through ordinary pharmacies like other restricted substances used medically. Cities should not be tempted into encouraging excessive social use by learning to see it as a source of tax revenue. If these kinds of low key measures were adopted I dont think there would be much of an impact on policing. If there is good evidence that use impairs judgement in driving, then there should be the same restrictions on driving after smoking that there are with alcohol.	
When the matter of allowing marijuana dispensaries in PG came before the City several years ago, the prevailing argument against them was that while marijuana is not the danger, the "criminal element" that would be attracted to the business would cause problems, either by robbing people entering the establishment of the cash they carried or robbing them of what they'd just purchased. At the time, with marijuana not being legal, law enforcement could not provide protection, so stated the retired police chief who spoke at our school board meeting.	
I support the current approach being used in Portugal with regard to both legal and	

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

illegal drugs.	
Marijuana will just cause a lot of expense to the city and more cost to Police and emergency services, Plus more cost to manage the sale in a fine city, Say NO to sales of Marijuana in Pacific Grove or any Central Coast town !	
Very disappointed in my Hometown of PG.. this is a very slippery slope and sadly we have lost the old home town where I went to PGHS and all 3 of our children did as well. What are you people thinking??????	
I smoked it in Pacific Grove in the 1960s..didnt drive under influence..many eve trips to Hector De Shmits bakery for brownies. I was over 21..never had issues with addictions of any kind. I was always afraid of a bust. I got a 3.5 GPA..18 credits at MPC..was 2nd in N Caly in cross country. The stereotypes are as wrong as to assume one whos has a beer or wine is always a stoner. Bob Crispin ..class 63	
Your questions do not go into specifics therefore allowing people to interpret them multiple ways. Here is an example from your questions: Marijuana legalization will lead to more accidents in Pacific Grove. What type of accidents are you referring to? Auto, industrial, stepping off the curb and twisting an ankle?	
Marijuana use should be restricted to medical only as it is still not allowed by federal law. There are ample ways to get medical marijuana if people need it.	
Property owners in Pacific Grove who are unfortunately not full-time residents also have a vested interest in the community and its future. They should not be considered a separate category, or as second-class citizens. Equal property tax bills == the same rights and concerns.	
My wife and I do have a second residence there and are there 3 weekends a month. We plan on it being our permanent residence in 3 or 4 years. As small as PG is why not let city of Monterey, Marina, Seaside have the dispensaries? It should be more than enough for the local users to satisfy their needs. What is the city of Carmel doing about this? Definitely would not be a good look in "America's last hometown" in the downtown area to have these shops. In my humble opinion. People, tourist come here partly because it's a different feel, a simpler place. This would not make the downtown area of PG more desirable, it would make it less desirable. Dave Sanfilippo 408-712-1596	
We have a second home in PG and spend a majority of our recreational time there. Our other home is in the East Bay. We love that PG is small town and NOT like SF and the East Bay, marijuana sales of any kind would make PG less desirable in every way.	
I lived in Pacific Grove 1991-2009; I now live in Marina.	

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

## Q15. Topics

Answer	Count
Public Smoking	2
Health	5
Youth/Children	3
medical	3
Crime	3
Medical	1

## Appendix H

### Survey in Cedar Street Times Newspaper and Social Media

October 6, 2017 • CEDAR STREET *Times* • Page 3

## Online Marijuana Survey for Pacific Grove

Dear Reader,

In the 2016 election, the citizens of Pacific Grove strongly supported Proposition 64 to make recreational marijuana legal in California. The new law goes into effect on Jan 1, 2018. Pacific Grove now has the opportunity and the need to determine our response to the law.

We are fortunate that Abasin Ludin, who is a peninsula resident and graduate student in Public Administration, is doing a Capstone Project on the topic of marijuana in our local community. Mayor Bill Kampe is sponsoring Abasin in his research. The results may help inform Pacific Grove City Council and staff about our community views on various aspects of recreational marijuana. We hope that you will help us by filling out this short questionnaire.

Your participation in this survey will take about 5 minutes to complete and all responses will remain anonymous as well as highly confidential.

Please click on the following link or copy and paste it in your web browser to begin the survey:

<https://goo.gl/psSpiQ>

Your feedback will assist us greatly. Thank you for your participation!

## 'Flavors of Pacific Grove, a Celebration of Great Chefs'

## Changes to RV ordinance are coming

A controversial ordinance which would prohibit overnight parking of trailers and oversize vehicles in Pacific Grove between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 5:00 a.m. has passed its first reading – with changes expected by the time the second reading rolls around in a few weeks.

After numerous complaints, the City had held a review of the municipal code provisions around such parking and found that parking of oversize vehicles and trailers on public streets can provide neighborhood blight and deterioration, impair visibility, constitute a nuisance, and be injurious to the health, safety and general welfare. Much public input was sought and accepted.

There was extensive research on the complaints, and met and compared Pacific Grove's proposed ordinance with those of Monterey and several other cities. There was a lively public forum on Sept. 13 which provided a lot of input.

The new ordinance will provide for measuring from the front to the rear of the vehicle and exclude bumpers, tail lights, racks and other extra parts. It will limit the time such a vehicle belonging to a member of the public can be parked overnight to 72 hours a week. Loading and unloading as well as vehicles under repair will be exempt.

At no time can the vehicle, or any other motor vehicle, be used a living or sleeping quarters.

## De-accession of item in Pacific Grove Museum of Natural History collection approved by City Council

The Pacific Grove City Council approved the de-accession of one adult human ulna held by the Pacific Grove Museum of Natural History and transfer to the United States Army Garrison, Presidio of Monterey in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.



## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

**Cedar Street Times**...  
October 3 at 12:11pm · 🌐

Dear Reader,

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We are fortunate that Abasin Ludin, who is a peninsula resident and graduate student in Public Administration, is doing a Capstone Project on the topic of marijuana in our local community. Mayor Bill Kampe is sponsoring Abasin in his research. The results may help inform Pacific Grove City Council and staff about our community views on various aspects of recreational marijuana. We hope that you will help us by filling out this short questionnaire.

Your participation in this survey will take about 5 minutes to complete and all responses will remain anonymous as well as highly confidential.

Please click on the following link or copy and paste it in your web browser to begin the survey:

<https://goo.gl/psSpiQ>

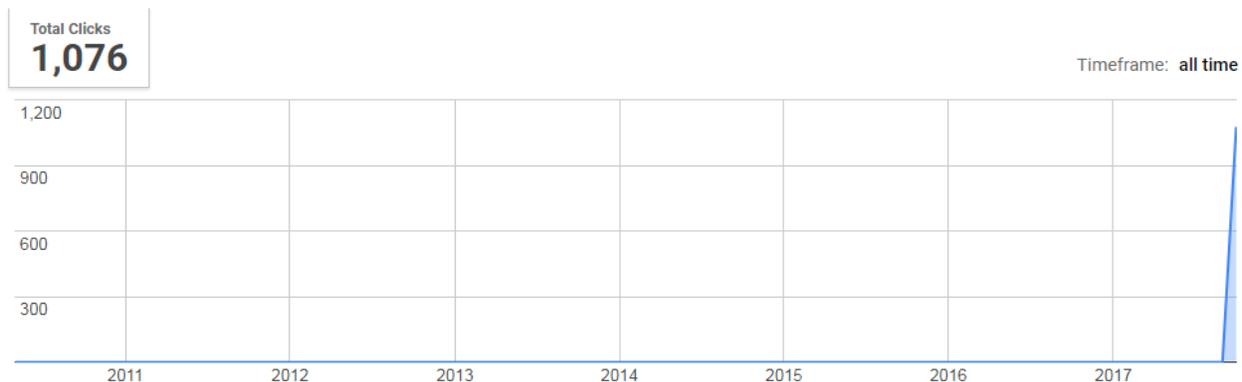
Your feedback will assist us greatly. Thank you for your participation!

**goo.gl**  
UCDENVER.CO1.QUALTRICS.COM

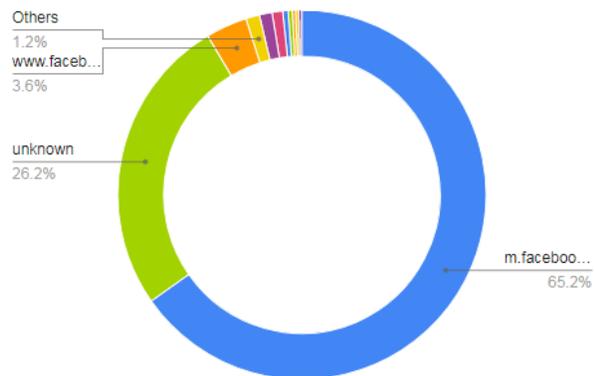
REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

Appendix I

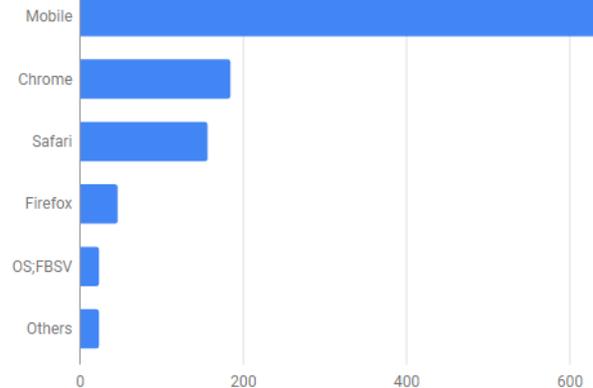
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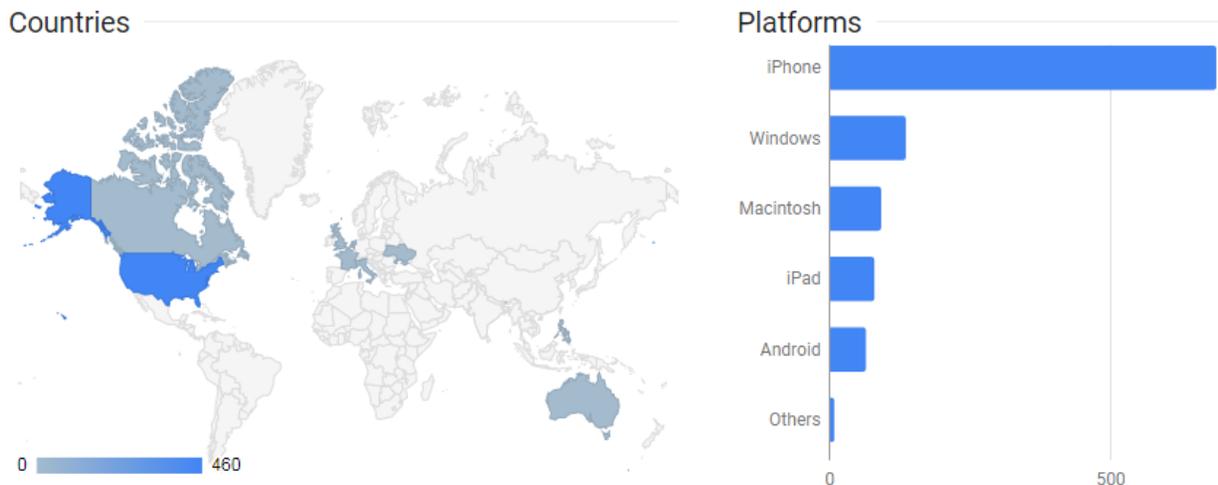
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## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE



## Appendix J

### MPA Competencies

#### Competencies related to the capstone project:

##### 1. To lead and manage in public governance:

- 1.1. The student understands the roles and realities of public administration in society;
- 1.4. The student is able to set mission-driven goals and use data, performance indicators, economic concepts and continuous improvement approaches to manage and lead in service of the mission;
- 1.7. The student is self-aware and is able to manage and lead with emotional intelligence.

##### 2. To participate in and contribute to the public policy process:

- 2.1. The student understands the process and context of policy making at all levels of democratic government;
- 2.2. The student understands and is able to apply tools for engaging citizens in the policy process;

**REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE**

2.3. The student understands and is able to apply techniques for generating and selecting among policy alternatives;

**3. To analyze, synthesize, think critically, solve problems and make decisions:**

3.1. The student is able to select and use appropriate research methods and analytical tools for collecting and analyzing data;

3.2. The student is able to find and synthesize existing data to inform decisions;

3.3. The student is able to critically assess, review, and understand research;

**4. To articulate and apply a public service perspective:**

4.1. The student is able to understand and apply professional codes of ethics to situations and decisions;

4.2. The student understands and adheres to policies and practices advancing government and nonprofit transparency and accountability;

4.3. Introduce student to public service values and public integrity; and

4.4. Have tools for identifying and dealing with conflicts between ethical values.

**5. To communicate and interact productively with a diverse and changing workforce and citizenry:**

5.1. The student understands and appreciates the value of diverse backgrounds and viewpoints in a democracy;

5.2. The student is able to partner effectively and work in teams to accomplish goals;

5.3. The student is able to communicate effectively in writing to a variety of audiences;

## REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE

5.4. The student is able to communicate effectively in a spoken format to a variety of audiences;

5.5. The student understands the value of and can effectively incorporate citizen participation;

### **Competencies related to past courses:**

All the courses taken as part of my MPA degree at the University of Colorado Denver have provided me with a variety of knowledge and skills, needed in order to complete the capstone research project.

### **Competency 1. To lead and manage in public governance:**

(PUAD 5001. Introduction to Public Administration and Public Service): This course enhanced my knowledge related to the field of public administration including the responsibilities of managers and elected officials in governmental organizations. As my capstone is related to local government, the knowledge gained through this course helped me understand the roles played by different stakeholders within the public sector. Other areas covered in the course included differences in management between the public and private sector. (PUAD 5006. Public Service Leadership): Through this course I learned about various leadership approaches including servant leadership, transformational leadership, and adaptive leadership. While working on my capstone project which deals with the sensitive issue of marijuana legalization within the Pacific Grove community, I was often reminded of the various theories studied during this class including Heifetz's "perspective on ethical leadership", which considers leadership as encouraging others to face tough issues, and confront conflicts in order to bring needed changes.

### **Competency 2. To participate in and contribute to the public policy process:**

**REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE**

(PUAD 5002. Organizational Management and Behavior): As the overall goal of the capstone is to provide information that could be useful in the implementation of policy, this course contributed by providing me in depth knowledge about organizational improvement as well as the importance of involving all stakeholders in order to achieve goals. Upon the client's (mayor) request, a report of all findings was emailed to the city manager, the police chief, as well as a city council member on October 19. All the aforementioned officials were to attend an October 25 briefing on Proposition 64, with the goal being to prepare a first draft of the city ordinance related to marijuana legalization by November 1.

**Competency 3. To analyze, synthesize, think critically, solve problems, and make decisions:**

(PUAD 5003. Research and Analytic Methods): Through this course, I learned about the various methodologies needed in order to undertake my capstone project such as qualitative, quantitative and mixed research methods as well as the various tools used for collecting and analyzing data. Software programs introduced during this course such as Qualtrics and SPSS were used in the data collection as well as data analysis part of my project. (PUAD 5503. Public Budgeting and Finance): This course enhanced my understanding of the finances of federal, state and local governments. This background knowledge was useful in my analysis of the impact of legalizing marijuana on the revenues of state and local governments, for the capstone project. Additionally, some of the assignments for this class required experimentation with previously unfamiliar technology tools in order to analyze data and make decisions, which assisted me during my capstone.

**Competency 4. To articulate and apply a public service perspective:**

(PUAD 5006. Public Service Leadership): The topics covered in the course included ethical leadership expected of managers and other appointed officials, specifically in public

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR MARIJUANA LEGALIZATION; PACIFIC GROVE organizations. The ethical decision making aspect highlighted throughout the course was directly applicable to my capstone project, including in the survey design process. During my meetings with city officials, I was constantly reminded of the various dimensions of authentic leadership that we learned in this class such as purpose, values and relationships. A particularly useful topic was the study of the various elements of emotional intelligence including self-awareness, self-regulation, motivation and social skills.

**Competency 5. To communicate and interact productively with a diverse and changing workforce and citizenry:**

(PUAD 5010. Rocky Mountain Program): A number of presentations in the Rocky Mountain Program such as the one by Denver Peak Academy's Brian Elms emphasized the need to maintain efficient communications and to share data and stories in order to make a positive impact. Throughout the course of this capstone project, regular updates were offered to the client as well as other stakeholders, such as the editor of the local newspaper that published the survey information and link.