



The R5 Cooperative Presents:

Cannabis in Snohomish County

The R5 Cooperative would like to thank the following organization for their continued support



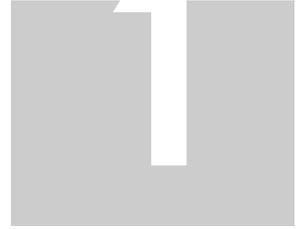
About the R5 Cooperative: The R5 Cooperative consists of producer-processors located in the rural-5 acre zone (R5) of Snohomish County who are collectively advocating for their legal right to implement marijuana legalization.

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This document is intended for informational purposes only as related to legal marijuana producers and processors operating in the Rural 5 zone of Snohomish County. We have attempted completeness and accuracy in delivery to address potential Councilmember concerns, but we also recognize that during this fragile transition from an established illicit industry to a newly regulated market, new information is constantly emerging. The R5 Cooperative is committed to informing our local municipalities of these changes.

Appeal to Snohomish County Council



Banning legal operations in the R5 zone would shut down the majority of legal operators and directly support the expansion of the black market.

Washington State Voters passed initiative 502 in November 2012. On November 13, 2013, Snohomish County passed ordinance 13-086 to allow legal recreational applicants governed by the Liquor Control Board (LCB) permitted-use for production and processing in Rural Industrial (RI), Agricultural 10 acres (Ag 10) and Rural 5 acres (R5).

In September, Snohomish County Council members called for an emergency ordinance to investigate the compatibility of operations in the R5 Zone. This action halted the permitting process for the majority of 502 operators in Snohomish County and has threatened to undermine the entire legalization movement within the state. 60% of the legal market resides in Snohomish, King, and Pierce Counties.

This is a Land Use Issue

Snohomish County has a total land base of 2,196 square miles or 1,405,440 acres. The GMA grants authority to local municipalities to govern their own land-use regulations, however, there are many State LCB restrictions that dictate what constitutes an I-502 compliant property (i.e. setbacks from schools, daycares...etc). Most 502 compliant properties are located in the R5 Zone.

- 1) Rural 5 (**R5**) is 196,760 acres or 14 percent of the county and can vary from less than five acres to much larger parcels. Several concerned citizens argue that the 'R' in R5 stands for **residential**, not rural, and refer to the R5 in terms of 'residential neighborhoods'.
- 2) Rural Industrial (**RI**): is 182 acres or 0.00013% of the county. This zone is limited with very little available land (see attached map).
- 3) **Ag-10** is 62,470 acres and is of limited use as over 80 percent of Ag10 property is either in a flood plain or contains other sensitive use areas not allowed under LCB regulation. Ag10 flood plain parcels are not allowed to develop permanent building structures or LCB required fences.
- 4) Commercial and Industrial Zones in Snohomish County typically fall within city jurisdictions, but many have severely restricted or outright banned 502 operations. Of the 13 incorporated cities in Snohomish County, six are still upholding bans and moratoria.

The 14 LCB Licensed 502 operators in Snohomish County have lot sizes that total more than 170 acres

This is a Right to Farm Issue

Snohomish County allows agriculturally compatible activity in the R5 Zone. Although still not defined by the County as an agricultural crop, there is little argument that marijuana is not agriculturally compatible.

- 1) Snohomish County Land Use review in 2013 & 2014 confirm cannabis as an Agricultural crop suitable for R5.
- 2) The SnoCo Agricultural Board approved the use of R5 zoned Snohomish county for the Agricultural crop of Cannabis under I502 in 2013 and a second time recently in December 2014 (see attached "Agricultural Cannabis").
- 3) The SnoCo Planning Commission recommended allowing legal marijuana production/processing in the R5 zones with Special Development Standards to address those citizen concerns related to zoning and land use -- minimum lot sizes, lighting, minimum setbacks from property lines, and neighborhood building materials compatibility.

Marijuana, like all other agricultural activities, is compatible in the R5, and will preserve much needed farmland from urban sprawl by preserving the 'rural' character of the land.

This is a Small Business Issue

There are many claims that this is 'big business' taking over the County. 502 applicants are State Residents and none of them are financed or sponsored by any major public corporation. These are entrepreneurs, building small businesses, in the communities where the majority of them live and work.

- 1) In December 2013, local small business owners applied for 86 Producer and Processor licenses from the LCB located on the R5 zoned land in Snohomish County. As of January 15, 2015, there are 4 producers and 11 producer/processors licensed on R5.
- 2) There are many comparisons to Colorado's legalization, but Washington differs significantly because Colorado is 'vertically integrated', and incentivizes indoor growing by larger businesses with FULL Integration of the Production, Processing and final Retail Sale. In comparison, WA LCB held a series of public forums, and instituted a separation between the Production and Processing as a separate activity from the Retail Sale and allows Indoor and Outdoor (Greenhouse and Field grown Cannabis) under the laws governing I-502.
- 3) This creates Multiple Small Business Opportunities. The LCB created Tier 1-2-3 sized operation to allow for Family- "Boutique Operations" and family farm Tier 2 and Tier 3 models as well. Many citizens visualize that large "Walmart sized warehouses" will be constructed and "football sized fields of marijuana" will be planted. These are not realistic portrayals. The largest Tier 3 operators (30,000 square feet) will be using less than 10% of their available land, and no licensed operator has yet constructed a facility of that size.

Most operators are using multiple, agriculturally compatible buildings. No other agricultural activity in Snohomish County is so heavily restrictive.

Legalized Marijuana Business Operators are Entrepreneurs running Small Businesses

This is a Community Issue

As residents and job creators in the communities where we live and work, we agree with concerned citizens who want to keep out crime, protect our children, safeguard the environment, and reduce the impact of sprawl in our rural areas. That is why we are committed to the legalization effort and why we abide by such stringent regulations as laid out by the various enforcement agencies that govern our day to day activities.

- 1) All recreational marijuana business owners are Washington State residents and have undergone extensive FBI background checks.
- 2) We are regulated by the Washington State Liquor Control Board for security, marketing, distribution, and a host of other daily operational requirements along with the Puget Sound Clean Air Agency for odor controls, the Department of Ecology for groundwater and environmental protection, the Snohomish County Health District for wastewater monitoring, the Washington State Department of Agriculture for chemical usage, the Snohomish County Fire Marshal for flammable materials, OSHA for employee safety, the Snohomish County Planning Department for building compliance, traffic, noise, and all other County requirements required of legal operating businesses.
- 3) Legal operators want to work with County Officials to create special land use development standards, help them keep informed of market changes, and try to implement best industry practices. We are trying to reach out to concerned citizens, answer questions and invite their help in this ongoing effort to stop the illicit trade of cannabis. Most importantly, we are supporting the will of the voters who have been consistent on their desire for the legalization of cannabis.

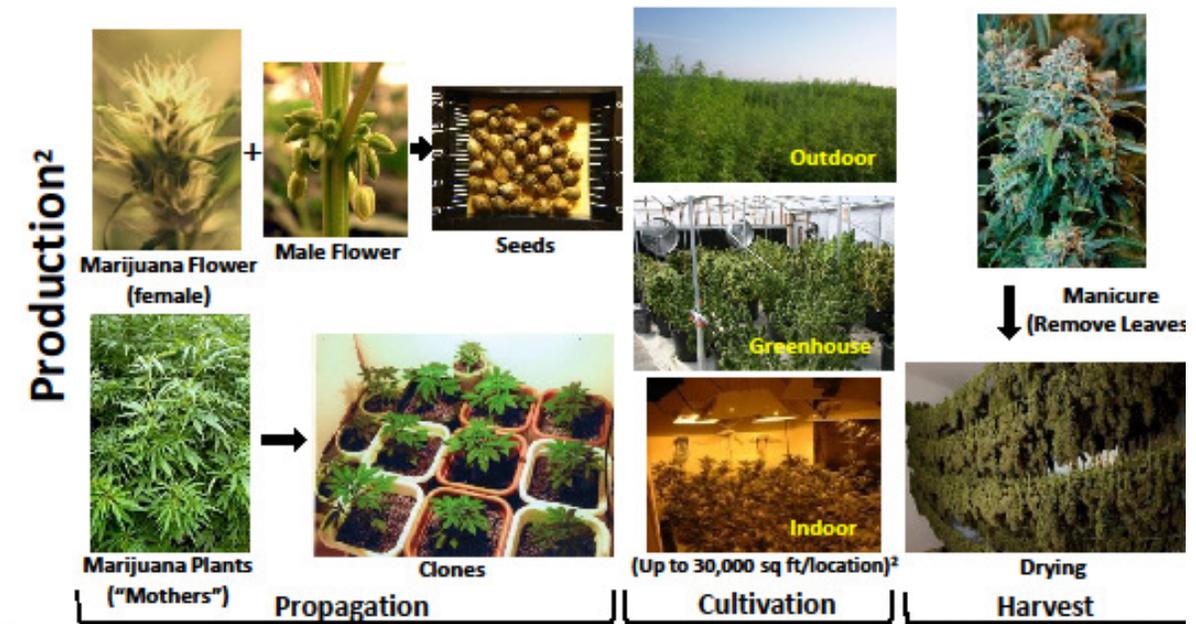
Legal marijuana operators are taking substantial risk to try to eradicate the black market.

We are all concerned citizens fighting to eradicate the illicit marijuana market!

Cannabis

Production & Processing

under WA-LCB 1502



“Usable Marijuana”
 Estimated ~80% of Production
 Includes bagged and rolled product
 for smoking

“Marijuana Infused Products”
 Estimated ~20% of Production
 Includes butters and oils used in the production of
 food, beverages & other consumables
 Childproof containers. Sanitary practices (16-165 & 16-167 WA)

Author: Dr. Dina Kowark,
 Co-Owner, Rolling Green Farm

Cannabis Agriculture

Cannabis MUST be clearly defined as an agriculturally compatible activity and code provisions must be adequately written so that there is little question as to what is expected of legal operators.

Cannabis is grown in agriculturally compatible ways. Sun grown, field cannabis and non-permanent greenhouse grow operations are popular options for licensed operators, who use the same farming techniques as many agricultural crops. Many producers in the R5 zone have operating plans that utilize both indoor and outdoor crop options.

Indoor, marijuana operators are using agriculturally compatible facilities in the agricultural zones (Ag10, RI, and R5 zones) of Snohomish County. Most people are beginning to realize that the façade of the building is irrelevant to the actual production and processing of marijuana, so legal marijuana operators are incorporating compatible building structures to blend into their surrounding areas. No legal operator to date has built a 30,000 square foot warehouse in the R5 Zone. Most are using multiple, existing, agricultural or rurally compatible buildings.



In Snohomish County, the majority of legal marijuana operators are located in the rural 5 acre Zone (R5). Consisting of over 196,000 acres, the R5 zone supports most of the available 502 compliant parcels. The majority of Ag10 property is located in the flood plain or around other sensitive areas, which does not allow for permanent building structures or the fencing requirements called out by the liquor control board.

Why is this plant not being recognized as a plant?

Currently, cannabis is not defined as an agricultural crop in Snohomish County. Instead, the Snohomish County Council adopted permanent regulations in Amended Ordinance No. 13-086 clarifying where medical and recreational marijuana facilities could be located in unincorporated Snohomish County. Rather than allowing marijuana-related facilities under the definitions for certain existing uses, the Council adopted specific zoning regulations establishing marijuana-related facilities as a distinct use from other uses listed in the Uses Matrices codified in Chapter 30.22 SCC. This 'distinct use' in the zoning matrix is not being interpreted as 'non-agricultural', and therefore is not recognizing cannabis as an agriculturally compatible activity.

Amended Ordinance No. 13-086 also established definitions for marijuana and each of the five types of marijuana-related facilities in Chapter 30.91 SCC. These definitions were adapted directly from the language in Chapters 69.50 (Uniformed Controlled Substances Act) and 69.51A (Medical Cannabis) of the Revised Code of Washington (RCW). However, definitions for marijuana in the RCW do not make reference to marijuana as an agricultural product or marijuana production and processing as an agricultural or farming activity because cannabis is still listed as a Federally Scheduled Class 1 Narcotic.

The "distinct use" interpretation of code application in Snohomish County is creating subjective and inconsistent expectations for what is or is not allowed in the R5 zone. Cannabis MUST be clearly defined as an agriculturally compatible activity and code provisions must be adequately written so that there is little question as to what is expected of legal operators.

The R5 Cooperative is requesting that marijuana be defined as an 'agriculturally compatible activity' for a variety of reasons:

- 1) So that marijuana growers are afforded the same rights as all other farmers under our "Right to Farm" laws.
- 2) A recognition that marijuana operations are preserving farmlands and that the crop output should be accounted for to boost overall production of farming activities reported by our County.
- 3) That a forum already exists to handle any ongoing issues related to marijuana operations through our existing Agricultural Advisory Board.

- 4) That existing building code coupled with extensive regulatory oversight by many other different enforcement agencies will ensure compliance beyond what is required now of any other agriculturally compatible crop.

In December 2014, R5 Cooperative representatives met with the Snohomish County Agricultural Advisory Board to explain the situation and they agreed that *"marijuana production and processing is an extension of the agricultural industry and appropriate uses in the upland areas zones R5 where agriculture and farm processing is allowed."*

The largest obstacle we seemed to be faced with is how to address this in our land-use matrix for zoning. There seems to be some resistance that if we define marijuana as an agricultural activity, it will then be allowed in every zone, which most reasonable people can all agree is not appropriate. Marijuana has been listed as a 'separate use' in the land-use matrix which calls out which zones are appropriate. It is possible to define marijuana as an agricultural activity, while also calling out which zones are appropriate for production and processing.

Agreeing that marijuana production and processing is an agricultural activity, operators and County officials can continue to collaboratively create Special Development Standards to ensure 502 producer-processors in rural zones can pursue their Right to Farm using compatible agricultural practices without forcing additional commercial codes on business owners to inappropriately industrialize cultivation operations.



Snohomish County Agricultural Advisory Board

December 15, 2014

Snohomish County Planning Commission
3000 Rockefeller Avenue
Everett, WA 98201

SUBJECT: Agricultural Advisory Board recommendation on marijuana production and processing in the R-5 zone

Dear Planning Commission Members:

The Snohomish County Agricultural Advisory Board (Board) made a recommendation to the Planning Commission regarding marijuana facilities in a letter dated September 19, 2013. Following is a summary of our 2013 recommendation:

- Allowing marijuana production and marijuana processing in conjunction with production in the A-10 zone; and
- Allowing marijuana production and marijuana processing in conjunction with production in the R-5 zone; and
- Reject the 10 acre minimum lot size and instead require setbacks from property lines; and
- Require a marijuana processing facility over 5,000 square feet in size to be subject to the same conditions required for farm product processing.

The Planning Commission will be considering allowing marijuana facilities in the R-5 zone at your December 16, 2014 public hearing. The Board voted at our December 9, 2014 meeting to reiterate our support in allowing marijuana production and processing in the R-5 zone. The recommendation supports marijuana production and processing as an extension of the agriculture industry and as an appropriate use in the upland areas zoned R-5 where agriculture and farm processing is permitted.

The Planning Commission is asked to consider the Agricultural Advisory Board's recommendation. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely, 

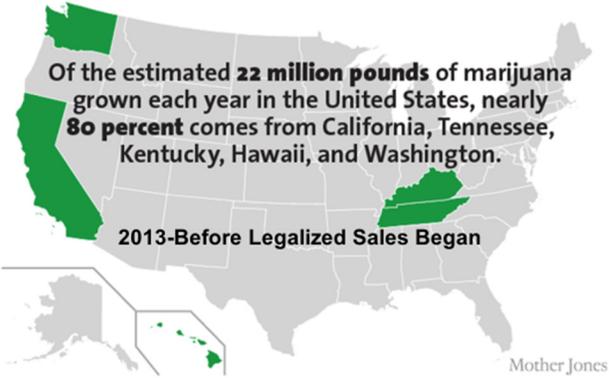
Marv Thomas, Chair
Snohomish County Agricultural Advisory Board

cc: Executive Lovick
Clay White, Planning & Development Services Director

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The Case for Legalization



Before legalization, Washington was second only to California in our contribution to the illegal marijuana market, which was estimated at the time to be a \$40B per year industry.

Legalization is the recognition that prohibition has failed

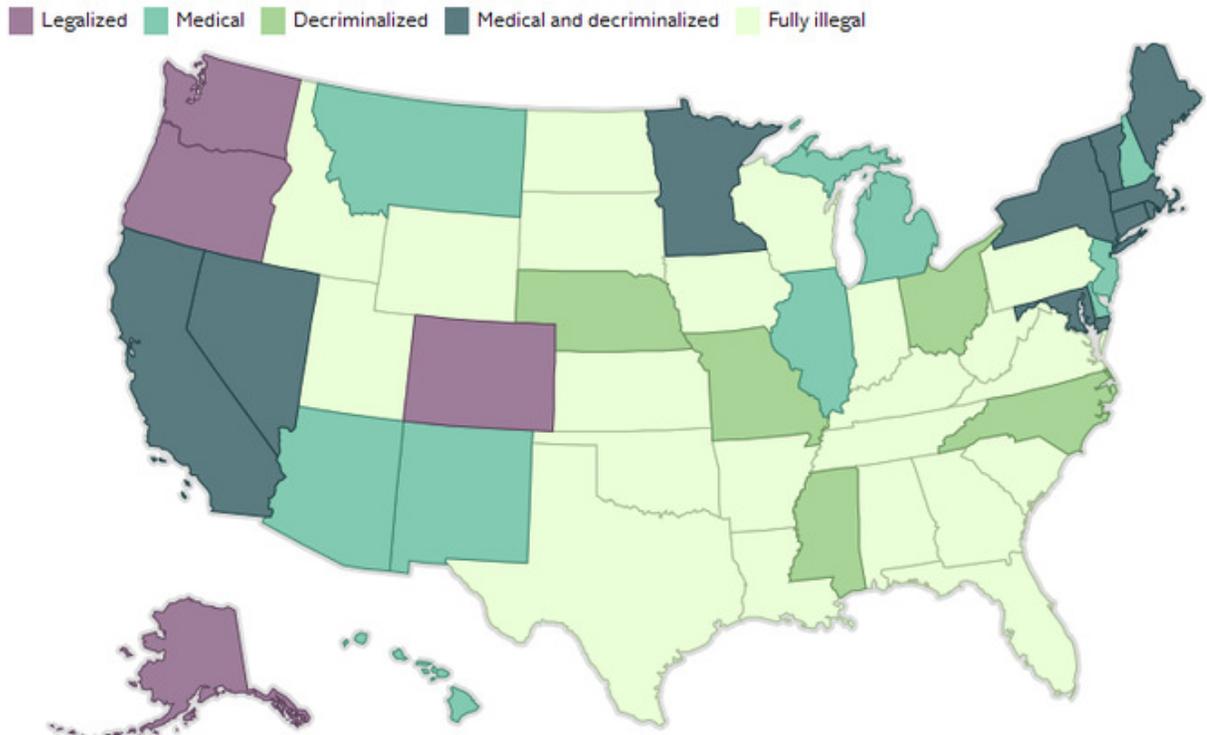


The War on Drugs has failed worldwide. Marijuana is grown on almost every continent and strains have been developed to grow in virtually any condition. Banning legal marijuana does not eradicate the black market from our community.

Banning legal operators directly SUPPORTS the expansion of illegal activities and ensures that our children continue to have cheap and easy access, that violent crime remains rampant, and that our environment remains vulnerable to shoddy practices.

Banning legal operators from communities directly supports the expansion of illegal marijuana activities!

Status of marijuana laws in the United States



Source: NORML, Drug Policy Alliance, and the Marijuana Policy Project

There are three distinct Cannabis legalization movements that have been gaining momentum throughout the nation:

- Recreational Marijuana
- Medical Marijuana
- Industrial Hemp

Legalizing the Cannabis Industry

502 RECREATIONAL



MEDICAL MARIJUANA



HEMP



Legal Operations



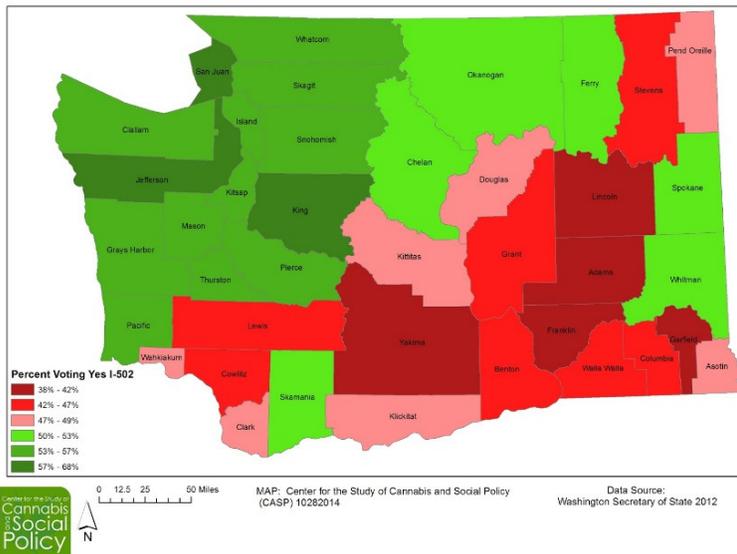
The façade of an indoor facility is virtually irrelevant to the ability of a master grower to plant and harvest marijuana. Marijuana can be grown:

- Indoor or Out
- In rural and agriculturally compatible facilities
- In commercial and industrial zones

The competitive advantage that the legal market has over illegal growers, is the ability to maximize economies of scale and each one of these facilities represents a business model that collectively contributes to the eradication of the black market from our community. The drive behind legalization is the knowledge that the only way people are going to stop growing marijuana illegally, is when it is no longer economically feasible for them to do so.

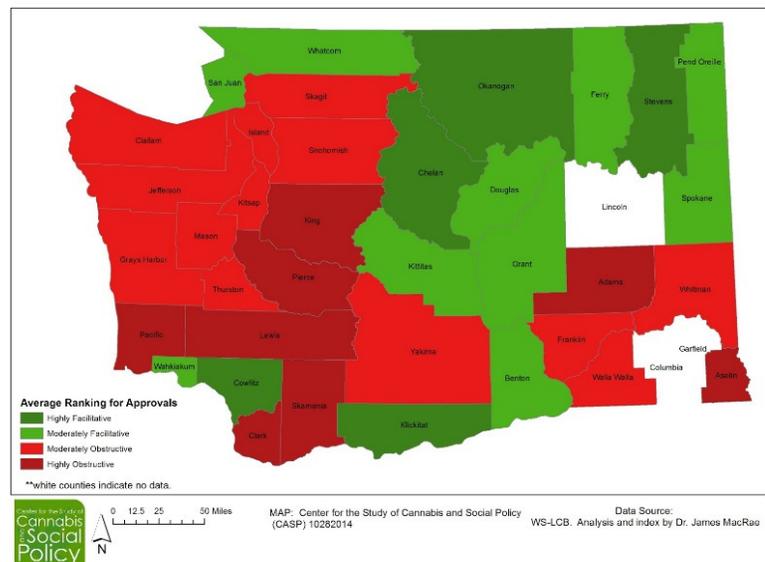
People will only stop supporting the black market when it is no longer economically feasible for them to do so!

In 2012, Washington voters approved Initiative 502 which sets up a legal system to tax and regulate marijuana for recreational use. The Liquor Control Board is the enforcement agency that ensures compliance, but cities and counties were given authority to pass additional zoning regulations. The chart on the left created by the organization Cannabis and Social Policy shows the percentage of voters who supported I-502 in 2012. The chart on the right reveals how implementation of 502 is being threatened by bans, moratoria, and other local restrictions. 60% of the legal recreational market resides in Snohomish, King, and Pierce County. If Snohomish County votes to ban 502 operators in the R5, where 86 of the 114 operators reside, this would be a huge blow to state legalization efforts.



2012-Voters of Washington State approve legal marijuana operations with the passage of I502.

2014-Local municipalities prevent I502 implementation through bans and moratoriums



Marijuana Legalization

Job Creation



Legal marijuana operators in Snohomish County have already added 406 direct new jobs in just the first 7 months of operations.

FTE Estimates for I-502 Businesses Licensed as of Tues, Feb 17, 2015

State Total	32	31	24	23	78	60	145	98	303	119	532	4,069	1,190	5,259
# of I-502 Businesses currently licensed														
County & "City"	All Stand-alone Processor Applicants	Tier 1 Producer Applicants	Tier 2 Producer Applicants	Tier 3 Producer Applicants	All Stand-alone Producer Applicants	Tier 1 Prod/Proc Applicants	Tier 2 Prod/Proc Applicants	Tier 3 Prod/Proc Applicants	All Producer / Processor Applicants	Retail Applicants (all - not limited by allocation)	Total Applicant Businesses	Total Estimated Wholesale Workers	xxx RETAIL Workers (from Apps)	Total Estimated FTEs
SNOHOMISH	2	4	1		5	2	13	9	24	9	40	316	90	406
ARLINGTON	1		1		1		6	3	9	1	12	120	10	130
BOTHELL										1	1	0	10	10
EVERETT							1	1	2	5	7	29	50	79
GOLD BAR							1		1		1	8	0	8
GRANITE FALLS		2			2		2		2	1	5	19	10	29
LAKE STEVENS							1	1	2	1	3	29	10	39
MONROE	1						1	2	3		4	53	0	53
SNOHOMISH						1	1	2	4		4	52.5	0	53
STANWOOD		1			1		1		1		2	4	0	4
SULTAN			1		1						1	1.5	0	2

How many new jobs will we see created in 2015? CannalInsider.com has estimated that states that have passed adult use of cannabis will create over 200,000 new jobs in the cannabis field in 2015. CannalInsider.com provides a comprehensive list of some of these job descriptions created by the cannabis industry, allowing people to become familiar with these new opportunities.

According to Matt Karnes, Founder and Managing Partner of GreenWave Advisors, LLC, an independent financial research and advisory firm for the marijuana industry, "By 2020, assuming the most likely progression of state by state legalization, we expect retail marijuana market to reach \$21 Billion. Jobs are just the beginning, a cultural shift towards the cannabis plant is taking place."

As we've stated on multiple occasions, the industry is so new that typical/average/standard operations have not yet been established. The diversity of business models, operation plans, financial resources, and industry experience varies widely, and most operators spend enormous time and money just trying to comply with the ever-changing regulatory framework. As the industry continues to legalize and markets begin to stabilize, businesses will begin to formalize their processes and procedures and reliable data will begin to be collected and analyzed. Until then, we are relying on self-reporting, experiential observation, and

assumptions that may prove to be highly inaccurate as the industry continues to grow.

With that said, there are many jobs that are unique to the cannabis industry such as: Bud Tenders, Edible Artisans, Extraction Technicians, Master Growers, and Trimmers/Manicurists. However, there are also many new job opportunities for existing skill sets to cross over into the marijuana industry such as: Administrative/Receptionists, Biochemists, Delivery Drivers, Finance/Accounting, Graphic Artists, Information Technology Professionals, Legal Professionals, Marketing Professionals, Operations, Packaging, Project Managers, Researchers, Sales, Scientists, Security, Supply Chain/Logistics, Warehouse Manager, Web Designers.

It is virtually impossible to currently guestimate how many jobs each new licensed operation will create because of the variation of capabilities and the difference in market function (producer-processor-retailer). However, we have given our best attempt at using some baseline assumptions in the attached excel spreadsheet.

We've used the common assumptions in the orange cells regarding the "average" anticipated number of employees per type of business (both FTEs and "trimmers", as well as the assumption that a trimmer is equal to ½ FTE). FTE estimates change as one types in different "average" assumptions.

406
*is the number of
new jobs created
in Snohomish
County in the past
7 months by 18
legal operators*

The workbook calculates FTEs for the CURRENT crop of LCB licensed businesses on one sheet and the FTEs that would be directly employed if ALL of the remaining wholesalers were successful in getting licensed (full production capability).

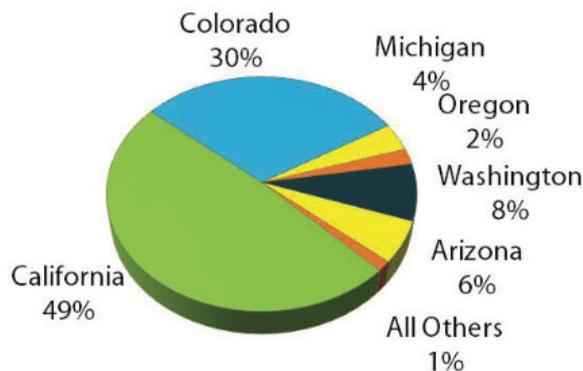
Bottom-line: Given the assumptions based on current licensed operators, Snohomish County recreational marijuana operators have already currently created 406 new (direct hire) jobs. At full build-out, Snohomish County could see as many as 2,488, with thousands more created to support these emerging enterprises. These numbers do not encompass the thousands of new jobs continuing to be created to support the industry as it grows.

Marijuana Legalization Revenue Generation



*In the first seven months of legal operations, marijuana producer-processors generated **\$3,253,433** in new revenue. Retailers sold more than **\$6,236,478**.*

\$2.7 BILLION U.S. CANNABIS SALES BY STATE IN 2014



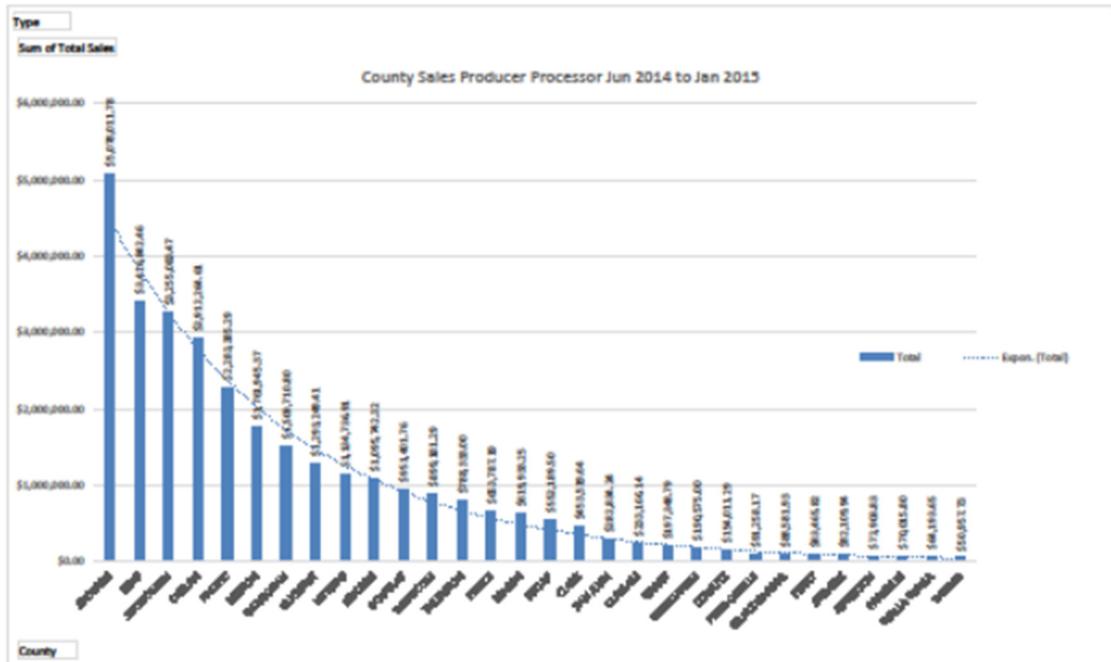
Source: ArcView Market Research (consumer and wholesale sales)

In 2014, Washington State legal operators captured 8% of the \$2.5 billion dollar legal cannabis market in the United States.

Colorado, which became the first state to sell recreational marijuana in January 2014, sold around \$600m-worth of recreational and medical weed over the first 11 months, raising \$68m in taxes for the state.

In the first six months of sales (July-Dec 2014) 502 operators in Washington State generated \$16M in tax revenue. The Arc View just published a report predicting the future of cannabis is extraction and infusion, and could quickly be a trillion dollar industry.

Of the 114 producer-processor applicants in Snohomish County, 86 intended to establish operations in the R5 Zone. As of early January, the state had approved 29 producer and processor licenses in the County, with 18 generating sales, Spokane County has 48 licensees, King County has 20.



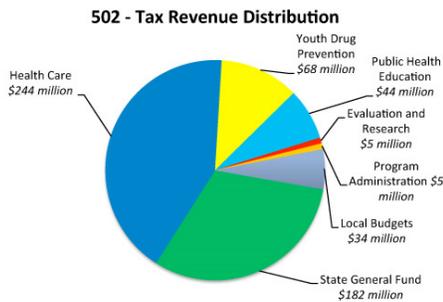
Producer Processor Sales by County Sales Volume

Sum of Total Sales	Column Labels									
Row Labels	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Grand Total	
SPOKANE										
MARIJUANA PROCESSOR					\$12,312.25	\$96,434.85	\$113,924.84	\$175,877.18	\$398,549.12	
MARIJUANA PRODUCER TIER 1		\$26,693.10	\$36,230.00	\$96,873.20	\$124,554.53	\$144,892.61	\$109,016.36	\$108,208.16	\$646,467.96	
MARIJUANA PRODUCER TIER 2		\$12,065.74	\$101,066.60	\$198,493.38	\$355,581.90	\$355,891.78	\$295,895.13	\$313,223.44	\$1,632,217.97	
MARIJUANA PRODUCER TIER 3	\$1,920.00	\$389,639.04	\$314,294.00	\$287,262.01	\$188,304.76	\$449,158.69	\$342,099.43	\$428,067.80	\$2,400,745.73	
SPOKANE Total	\$1,920.00	\$428,397.88	\$451,590.60	\$582,628.59	\$680,753.44	\$1,046,377.93	\$860,935.76	\$1,025,376.58	\$5,077,980.78	
SNOHOMISH										
MARIJUANA PROCESSOR			\$58,566.00	\$142,471.50	\$257,529.01	\$133,002.05	\$194,881.50	\$276,625.89	\$1,063,075.95	
MARIJUANA PRODUCER TIER 1				\$110,388.50	\$98,168.39	\$34,420.06	\$37,945.19	\$284,922.14		
MARIJUANA PRODUCER TIER 2			\$172,553.74	\$166,199.67	\$335,623.23	\$201,853.11	\$185,435.36	\$176,464.21	\$1,238,129.32	
MARIJUANA PRODUCER TIER 3	\$38,800.00	\$177,725.59	\$25,200.28	\$17,952.00	\$81,729.52	\$161,802.07	\$164,096.60	\$667,306.06		
SNOHOMISH Total	\$38,800.00	\$408,845.33	\$337,871.45	\$721,492.74	\$514,753.07	\$576,538.99	\$655,131.89	\$3,253,433.47		
KING										
MARIJUANA PROCESSOR			\$13,060.00	\$7,377.50	\$96,940.99	\$169,472.72	\$149,950.00	\$125,100.79	\$561,902.00	
MARIJUANA PRODUCER TIER 1				\$720.00	\$41,595.26	\$43,890.35	\$69,722.90	\$28,548.58	\$184,477.09	
MARIJUANA PRODUCER TIER 2		\$188,987.58	\$117,673.27	\$483,931.25	\$469,937.97	\$366,207.91	\$535,941.36	\$471,535.03	\$2,634,214.37	
MARIJUANA PRODUCER TIER 3						\$26,489.80	\$7,159.20	\$2,600.00	\$36,249.00	
KING Total		\$188,987.58	\$130,733.27	\$492,028.75	\$608,474.22	\$606,060.78	\$762,773.46	\$627,784.40	\$3,416,842.46	
CHELAN										
MARIJUANA PROCESSOR		\$144,293.94	\$73,650.75	\$53,920.40	\$57,431.38	\$47,759.39	\$7,744.00	\$10,182.00	\$394,981.86	
MARIJUANA PRODUCER TIER 1			\$8,960.25	\$15,988.50	\$6,947.50	\$10,113.00	\$5,555.05	\$47,564.30		
MARIJUANA PRODUCER TIER 2				\$6,043.14	\$98,362.70	\$433,237.72	-\$11,320.10	\$64,093.40	\$590,416.86	
MARIJUANA PRODUCER TIER 3	\$3,240.00	\$107,195.31	\$104,954.86	\$184,808.70	\$340,046.63	\$353,009.25	\$375,663.42	\$408,308.42	\$1,877,226.59	
CHELAN Total	\$3,240.00	\$251,489.25	\$178,605.61	\$253,732.49	\$511,829.21	\$840,953.86	\$382,200.32	\$488,138.87	\$2,910,189.61	
PACIFIC										
MARIJUANA PRODUCER TIER 2				\$40,027.52	\$51,001.46	\$28,768.25	\$35,518.20	\$23,449.50	\$178,764.93	
MARIJUANA PRODUCER TIER 3			\$820,373.01	\$89,134.99	\$301,533.00	\$300,392.11	\$239,178.78	\$353,263.62	\$2,103,875.51	
PACIFIC Total			\$820,373.01	\$129,162.51	\$352,534.46	\$329,160.36	\$274,696.98	\$376,713.12	\$2,282,640.44	
KITTITAS										
MARIJUANA PROCESSOR				\$71,456.25		\$17,532.43	\$9,662.50	\$1,721.00	\$100,372.18	
MARIJUANA PRODUCER TIER 2							\$11,495.00	\$13,590.00	\$25,085.00	
MARIJUANA PRODUCER TIER 3					\$22,875.00	\$371,751.18	\$309,548.68	\$305,104.87	\$1,009,279.73	
KITTITAS Total				\$71,456.25	\$22,875.00	\$389,283.61	\$330,706.18	\$320,415.87	\$1,134,736.91	
WHATCOM										
MARIJUANA PROCESSOR				\$33,265.20	\$3,947.50	-\$1,106.00	\$16,537.00	\$15,958.00	\$68,601.70	
MARIJUANA PRODUCER TIER 1				\$2,722.80	\$8,580.00	\$23,365.00	\$41,347.95	\$67,696.29	\$143,712.04	

Marijuana Legalization Taxation



Recreational marijuana is heavily taxed. The initiative applies a 25% excise tax on each level of the system. With the passing Revenue Sharing legislation, Snohomish County would have already directly received more than \$300,000 in new revenue.



502 applied a 25% excise tax on each level of the system: producer to a processor, processor to a retailer, and retailer to the customer. In addition, B&O taxes on the production and local retail sales taxes apply. Collected revenues are earmarked for specific distribution, but more than 50% had been set aside for Health care, which is no longer required with the passing of the Affordable Care Act.

State revenue sharing with local municipalities has not been established, although there is pending legislation to address this inequity. The industry supports revenue sharing with cities and counties who lift bans, moratoria, and code restrictions to allow 502 to move forward. Here is an approximation of what Snohomish County would have collect if local revenue sharing was already in place assuming 15% of the collected excise tax.

Money to Local Govt based on 15% of excise tax collected by State

Sum of Tax Split Row Labels	Column Labels							Grand Total
	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	
SNOHOMISH								
Arlington								
MARIJUANA PROCESSOR						\$586.04	\$4,556.70	\$5,142.74
MARIJUANA PRODUCER TIER 2				\$562.50	\$1,750.65	\$1,483.31	\$1,574.38	\$5,370.84
MARIJUANA RETAILER	\$2,619.09	\$1,722.24	\$7,347.73	\$8,791.83	\$9,648.32	\$11,471.45	\$12,211.86	\$53,812.52
Arlington Total	\$2,619.09	\$1,722.24	\$7,347.73	\$9,354.33	\$11,398.97	\$13,540.80	\$18,342.95	\$64,326.10
Bothell								
MARIJUANA RETAILER		\$16,750.40	\$30,569.10	\$27,588.16	\$22,023.81	\$19,492.03	\$15,720.23	\$132,143.74
Bothell Total		\$16,750.40	\$30,569.10	\$27,588.16	\$22,023.81	\$19,492.03	\$15,720.23	\$132,143.74
Everett								
MARIJUANA PRODUCER TIER 3	\$1,455.00	\$6,655.50	\$945.00	\$482.25		\$53.55	\$452.25	\$10,043.55
MARIJUANA RETAILER			\$137.25	\$1,995.01	\$5,142.18	\$11,363.63	\$16,738.45	\$35,376.51
Everett Total	\$1,455.00	\$6,655.50	\$1,082.25	\$2,477.26	\$5,142.18	\$11,417.18	\$17,190.70	\$45,420.06
Lake Stevens								
MARIJUANA RETAILER				\$1,482.71	\$2,485.02	\$3,484.22	\$3,850.42	\$11,302.36
Lake Stevens Total				\$1,482.71	\$2,485.02	\$3,484.22	\$3,850.42	\$11,302.36
County At Large								
MARIJUANA PROCESSOR		\$2,196.23	\$5,342.68	\$9,657.34	\$4,987.58	\$6,722.02	\$5,816.77	\$34,722.61
MARIJUANA PRODUCER TIER 1		\$150.00	\$4,139.57	\$3,681.32	\$1,290.75	\$1,422.95	\$10,684.58	
MARIJUANA PRODUCER TIER 2		\$6,470.77	\$6,232.49	\$12,023.37	\$5,818.84	\$5,470.51	\$5,043.03	\$41,059.01
MARIJUANA PRODUCER TIER 3		\$9.21	\$0.01	\$190.95	\$3,064.86	\$6,014.03	\$5,701.37	\$14,980.43
MARIJUANA RETAILER							\$1,232.82	\$1,232.82
County At Large Total		\$8,676.20	\$11,725.18	\$26,011.23	\$17,552.59	\$19,497.32	\$19,216.94	\$102,679.45
SNOHOMISH Total	\$4,074.09	\$33,804.35	\$50,724.26	\$66,913.68	\$58,602.57	\$67,431.54	\$74,321.24	\$355,871.72
Grand Total	\$4,074.09	\$33,804.35	\$50,724.26	\$66,913.68	\$58,602.57	\$67,431.54	\$74,321.24	\$355,871.72

Community Concerns



Addressing community concerns and providing accurate information to community members is helping to dispel frequent misconceptions.

- Youth Access
- Crime
- Security
- Odor
- Second Hand Smoke
- Traffic
- Lighting
- Environmental Impact
- Property Values
- Drugged Driving
- Overdosing

Youth Access

Everyone wants to keep our children away from marijuana and a well-regulated and tightly-controlled legal market is the only way to abolish the illegal market.

Substance abuse by adolescents is an ongoing health concern, which is why there are strict safeguards in place for legal operators only sell to adults 21+ and the State has imposed extremely severe restrictions for where marijuana stores may be located. Youth substance use rates depend on a number of factors, including a substances legal status, availability and ease of access, and perception of harm.

Prohibition increases, rather than reduces, the risks to young people. Prohibition harms youth in several ways:

- Illegal marijuana profiteers control the marijuana trade and do not check IDs or test the product and often supply other illegal substances.
- Proven prevention strategies are underfunded and therefore underutilized.
- Science-based education about marijuana is not generally available to the public.
- 70 years of prohibition has proven that banning marijuana increases the ease and availability of the product.

*Prohibition
increases risks to
our youth.*

The legal recreational market provides much needed funding for youth treatment and prevention programs and educational outreach.

Consider youth alcohol and tobacco prevention strategies. Smoking by high school students has decreased sharply in the past 15 years, with 36% reporting having smoked a cigarette in the preceding 30 days in 1997, but only 20% percent in 2009. In 1999, 50% of high school students were current drinkers; that number dropped to 42% in 2009. Programs can effectively change norms about what is acceptable behavior without arresting people.

Previous studies have shown that cigarette use and availability among teens, which had been sharply increasing in the early 1990s, began steadily declining shortly after the 1995 implementation of the "We Card" program, a renewed commitment to strictly restrict the sale of tobacco to young people. By putting marijuana behind the counter, requiring proof of age, and strictly controlling its sale, we could make it even harder for youth to get their hands on it.

Marijuana use among Colorado high school students appears to be declining, despite the state's pioneering voter-approved legalization. According to preliminary data from the state's biennial Healthy Kids Colorado Survey, in 2013 - the first full year the drug was legal for adults 21 and older - 20 percent of high

school students admitted using pot in the preceding month and 37 percent said they had at some point in their lives, which is a 2 percent drop, and is also lower than the national average.

Colorado High School Pot Use	2009	2011	2013
Past Month	25%	22 %	20 %
Ever	45 %	39 %	37 %

(Healthy Kids Colorado Survey)

National High School Pot Use	2009	2011	2013
Past Month	20.8%	23.1%	23.4%
Ever	36.8 %	39.9%	40.7%

(Youth Risk Behavior Survey)

Preventing youth marijuana use can be effective without criminalizing adult behavior.

Crime

There are positive early indicators that crime overall will decrease with marijuana legalization.

Marijuana businesses and citizens share concerns about crime. We all want to prevent crime in our community, much of which has been caused by the illegal drug industry. If anyone has a heightened interest in keeping their premises safe from targeted crime, it is legal marijuana operators, many of whom currently, or plan to, live on the same properties that their businesses are located on.

While concerns about crime are not specifically or explicitly contemplated in zoning restrictions like the GMA, there are **many State regulations in place to reduce crime against legal marijuana businesses and protect our communities** which are overseen on an on-going basis by the Liquor Control Board (LCB). These include:

- Security rules require controlled access via security badge, locked doors, security alarm system, and 24/7 security camera monitoring of all grow rooms, doors, etc.
- No firearms are allowed on the premises
- A “Seed-to-Sale” tracking system prevents sales to drug dealers, minors, or out-of-state
- All owners are subjected to criminal and financial background checks
- Tax revenue is allocated to anti-drug education
- Restrictions so businesses can’t locate where minors congregate (the “1000 foot rule”)
- THC standards have been put in place for DUI Enforcement
- 8-foot tall fences protect outdoor growing from trespassing or viewing by minors

Security is required by state law, but on the physical property, this is primarily done through surveillance systems and entry protocols. The concern that ‘mini-prisons’ will be created in rural farmlands because of state security requirements should be considered in design standards. Some operators are electing to install razor wire for its inherent crime deterring effect, however, barbed wire or electric fences are not requirements of the LCB, nor is stadium lighting, or ferocious attack dogs. Even signage is heavily restricted by the State. Industry best practices have always been and still remain, a well-designed operation that the public would never know was there.

A well designed operation is one that nobody knows is there.

There are good indicators that crime overall will go down with marijuana legalization. According to data from the Denver Police Department, violent crime (including homicide, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated assault) fell by 6.9% in the first quarter of 2014, compared with the same period in 2013. Property crime (including burglary, larceny, auto theft, theft from motor vehicle and arson) dropped by 11.1%.¹ A recent study of 12 years of crime data from states where medical marijuana is legal not only found no increase in crime, they found evidence of crime reduction.²

¹ http://www.denvergov.org/Portals/720/documents/statistics/2014/UCR_Citywide_Reported%20Offenses_2014.pdf

² <http://www.plosone.org/article/info%3Adoi%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0092816>

By working together to make sure that the legal marijuana industry is successful, we can drive the illegal drug industry out of business in Washington. This protects our kids, our community, and helps our economy.

Security

Concerned citizen groups working directly with operators and law enforcement can help further reduce the potential for marijuana operators being targeted for criminal activity.

The security and general well-being of employees, neighbors, visitors, and the community in which we operate is an important part of any long term business. Legal marijuana operators are dedicated to being good neighbors.

The “Cole Memo” from August 29, 2013³ provided instructed states to reduce violence and use of firearms in Cannabis production. Firearms are not allowed in marijuana businesses.

There are many safeguards in place to provide security and discourage theft or crimes against people.

- Little cash is kept on-site because producers and processors sell their product to retailers (not to consumers) and are usually paid using traditional banking methods.
- Marijuana plants have little street value because they contain only small amounts of THC until harvest, and flowers are dried and cured prior to use.
- Strict, state-mandated security procedures are in place at all times like limiting access in secure storage locations by owners or employees only.
- Identification badges, locked doors, alarm systems and 24/7 security cameras with video recordings to deter intruders, alert law enforcement, and apprehend and prosecute perpetrators.
- All doors, gates, windows, and fences around outdoor plantings must have security cameras constantly recording from inside and outside the premises. Camera recordings must be of high enough resolution to be able to distinguish facial features up to 20 feet away. Recordings must be stored for at least 45 days and be made available to authorities at any time.
- Business owners are required by state law to have commercial general liability insurance from a Class A carrier. Additional insurance covers the building premises and crop insurance.

³ <http://www.justice.gov/opa/pr/justice-department-announces-update-marijuana-enforcement-policy>

Together with alarm systems and video recordings, there is no incentive for business owners to confront criminals, but instead to assist law enforcement in prosecuting offenders. With the law on the operators side, criminals will be less inclined to target legal operations.

Concerned citizen groups working directly with operators and law enforcement can help further reduce the potential for marijuana operators being targeted for criminal activity.

Odor Issues

Puget Sound Air Quality regulates the marijuana industry to identify methods and means to achieve the common goal of “no nuisance impacts.”

Snohomish County already employs odor prevention requirements through the General Development Standards called out in SCC 30.28.093. Statewide, the Puget Sound Air Quality Committee (PSCAA) regulates the actual or potential emissions that may come from marijuana businesses, and is working diligently with owners and operators through the Notice of Construction (NOC) and Registration permitting process.

The Puget Sound Air Quality Committee is the lead agency in the State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) review process. They are charged with preventing, reducing and controlling emissions and exposure from significant sources of air pollution. “Odors” is a general description of air contaminant emissions which they regulate. If facilities need meaningful emission controls to prevent them from being a nuisance to the public, the Puget Sound Air Quality will work with marijuana businesses to identify methods and means to achieve the common goal of “no nuisance impacts.”

Here are some important facts regarding the PSCAA:

1. Compliance with the Clean Air Act within the Snohomish County area has been delegated to PSCAA.
2. PSCAA has jurisdiction over commercial emissions, including I-502 but not including medical marijuana (current consideration pending legislative action)
3. The only provisions in the RCWs or WACs that confer the State's authority to regulate marijuana production under is with regard to “nuisance odor”
4. A “Notice of Construction/Application” needs to be submitted to PSCAA for review of new marijuana production operations.
5. Marijuana producers and processors will be required to implement sufficient odor controls (up to “Best Available Control Technology”) in order to prevent any detectable odor at the premises' property boundaries.
6. Site investigations for marijuana operations will mainly be complaint-driven – however, PSCAA has the authority to “spot-check” operators if it wishes.

When any complaints are received, PSCAA evaluates the situation and would then require some abatement measures where nuisance odors were found. There is a lot of information available on levels of measurement (Dilution to Threshold (d/t)) levels, along with standards, definitions and procedures for analyzing suspected "nuisance" odors.

More information can be found directly by contacting the PSCAA directly:
<http://www.pscleanair.org/business/marijuana/Pages/default.aspx>

Second Hand Smoke

"A contact high is purely a psychological phenomenon."

People may not like the smell of marijuana, and a small percentage of the population have allergic responses to second hand smoke, but the idea of a contact high, simply by breathing in second hand smoke from cannabis is purely a psychological phenomenon.

Cecilia J Hillard, PhD, a Professor of Pharmacology and the Director of the Neuroscience Research Center at the Medical College of Wisconsin, has studied marijuana extensively. In her expert opinion, she stated, *"the contact high is purely a psychological phenomenon."* The lungs, she explained, are extremely good at trapping the THC in marijuana and little residual THC is present in exhaled air. Additionally, it is scientifically impossible to get high by smelling or touching a cannabis plant.

No marijuana consumption is allowed on the premises of legal grow operations, and smoking in public (of any kind) is still against the law in Washington State.

Source:

Sterbenz, Christina and Friedman, Laura F (1/16/14). *Can You Really Get A "Contact High" From Marijuana?* Retrieved from <http://www.businessinsider.com/randi-kaye-contact-high-2014-1>.

Rural Traffic (R5)

Safeguards already exist to protect the community from increased traffic.

Many opponents of I-502 marijuana businesses being allowed to locate in the R5 zone cited concerns that increased business-related traffic would affect their quality of life.

The impact of increased traffic for any proposed business development is already the first issue contemplated by Snohomish County's Planning and Development Services (PDS). In fact, no building permit application can be submitted to PDS before a pre-application traffic review is conducted in order to determine if a full

traffic study is warranted. If it is determined that a permit applicant's project would result in increased traffic, **appropriate mitigation measures are required** to be put in place to ensure that the local community is not adversely affected.

However, Washington State law prohibits marijuana producers or processors from being open to the public. Marijuana growers must deliver their products to retailers. There will be no customers visiting these farms and retail marijuana businesses are already prohibited in the R5 zone.

Lighting Impact

Legal Marijuana Operations Are Not Required to Light Their Property

Outdoor Grows: These grow areas rely upon the sunshine and darkness of night to produce a marijuana crop.

State law requires that marijuana producers provide video surveillance capable of identifying activity occurring within 20 feet around the exterior perimeter of sight obscuring fences around outdoor grow sites. The camera technology available today does not require additional lighting for this reach. However, the law does allow for motion detector lighting around entrance gates within the fence. These potential lights may be infrared eliminating the any chance of glare.

Green House Grows: These facilities can operate as an outdoor grow utilizing only sunshine. They may also use supplemental light as in indoor garden. In many circumstances, blackout curtains are used to control light penetration; so that no light comes in or out.

If a greenhouse wants to supplement the sunshine, it is obviously done during the day so no light concerns exist. If a greenhouse grow wishes to supplement light during nighttime, then blackout curtains effectively contain this light.

Indoor Grows: Indoor facilities are designed specifically to accomplish a 'tight building' as light deprivation is crucial for the flowering phase of the plant. These buildings are designed to prevent light leakage because the lighting needs to be controlled internally.

General Site Lighting: The need for constant floodlighting is not required nor is it economical for the producer; thus highly unlikely to be used. Any general lighting on the property would be no different than lighting currently used throughout farm land to illuminate drives, barns doors, etc. This topic has been thoroughly examined and facilities currently being approved by Snohomish, Spokane, Thurston and Skagit Counties have been given a **Determination of Nonsignificance** as it pertains to lighting and other environmental issues.

Environmental Impact

Like all responsible agricultural commodities, farming is about protecting the immediate environment and overseeing an emerging industry in a sustainable and productive manner. With proper permitting and inspection, marijuana operations have the capacity to create products using environmentally friendly methods. While there is potential to create a new industry with a smaller carbon footprint and highlight Snohomish County as a center for new development in sustainable energies, the regulation and oversight in place maintain the current environmental standards for the County.

As with all agricultural operations, there are potential hazards to workers and the environment during growing, processing, and retail. With careful regulation, a robust industry can reduce exposure to harmful toxins. This includes pesticide use, chemical and fertilizer use, mold, flammable products for extraction, sanitizing and cleaning products.

Pesticide and fertilizer use is allowed and managed by the Washington State Department of Agriculture. Similar to other agricultural products, growers are responsible for recordkeeping, personal protective equipment and Restricted Entry Interval (REI) for chemical pesticide use. Growers are encouraged to practice Integrated Pest Management (IPM) systems for indoor and outdoor production and prevent the underlying causes of pests to eliminate the need for harmful pesticides.

Sanitary sewer discharge and septic system discharge are regulated by Washington Department of Ecology and the county's local health jurisdiction. Wastewater from grow operations is considered industrial waste and is subject to several stringent regulations. By regulating the cannabis industry, there is the potential to reduce the amount of chemical toxins which are found in discharge material and storm water.

The marijuana industry is regulated by the **Washington State Liquor Control Board** for security, marketing, distribution, and a host of other daily operational requirements along with the **Puget Sound Clean Air Agency** for odor controls, the **Department of Ecology** for groundwater and environmental protection, the **Snohomish County Health District** for wastewater monitoring, the **Washington State Department of Agriculture** for chemical usage, the **Snohomish County Fire Marshal** for flammable materials, **OSHA** for employee safety, the **Snohomish County Planning Department** for building compliance, traffic, noise, and all other County requirements required of legal operating businesses.

For more regulatory oversight, see the Interagency Resource for Achieving Cooperation at <http://www.ccsewa.org/i502-regulatory-guidance/>

Do illegal profiteers think twice about how chemicals impact the earth if the results are higher yields and more profits?

Property Value Impact (R5 Snohomish County)

Several people have expressed fear that their property values will decrease if an I-502 producer/processor is located next to their property.

Future value fears are simply not something that can be addressed in code or law as no one knows what the future will bring. However, the R5 Cooperative suggests that the costly investments and property improvements that I-502 applicants are making to their parcels will make these properties more valuable.

There is no way to either prove or disprove this projection, though we can see via historical real estate sales that properties in predominantly R5 zones have increased fairly dramatically since the passage of 13-086 last year. (see chart below via Trulia Real Estate Market Trends data as of Dec 15, 2014). When millions of dollars are invested, rarely do property values decline.

Zip Code / Area	Oct. '13 – '14 Median Sales Price Year over Year	Sept '14 – Dec '14 Median Sales Prices compared to same period last year	Sept. '14 – Dec '14 Median Sales Price compared to prior quarter
98223 / Arlington	+5.9%	+11.5	+5.2%
98252 / Granite Falls	+32.5%	+17.5	-8.8%
98290 / Snohomish	+5.5%	+5.3	-2.9%
98294 / Sultan	+2.7%	+13.1	-1.3%
98251 / Gold Bar	+23.3%	+8.6	+23.3%
98272 / Monroe	+18.5%	+10.1	-2.3%
6 Area Average	+14.73%	+9.51%	+2.2

Drugged Driving

It is NEVER okay to drive under the influence, no matter what the substance!

Initiative 502 established a new DUI “per se” limit of 5 nanograms of active delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) per milliliter of whole blood (5 ng/mL). THC is the main psychoactive component in marijuana that causes intoxication. It is different from THC-COOH, or “carboxy-THC,” the inactive metabolite that does not cause intoxication but can show up in drug tests days, or even weeks, after last use.

A few media outlets in Washington State have trumpeted the headline “Marijuana DUIs spike following legalization“. As TV news station KXLY in Spokane, Washington, reported, the Washington State Patrol's Toxicology Lab produced 374 more THC-positive tests from drivers in 2012, then in 2013. These media reports have caused many citizens to fear that the roads will be full of ‘high’ drivers. Not surprisingly, these headlines do not tell the full story.

Prior to legalization there were 988 THC-positive tests in 2012, 62 percent of them were at the 5 nanogram limit or over. In 2013, before any legal marijuana products were available for sale, 1,362 people tested THC-positive. In 2012, the average THC

concentration was 6.2 nanograms and the maximum was 90 nanograms and in 2013 it was down to 5.2 nanograms and a maximum of 77 nanograms.

So while it is true that police have increased driver stops for suspicion of drugged driving, and therefore finding more, the people they are finding have lower blood concentration levels.

While the ingestion of cannabis can influence psychomotor performance, particularly in new users, its role in fatal crashes appears comparatively low to that of other controlled substances, particularly alcohol. According to a 2012 review paper of 66 studies assessing drug positive drivers and crash risk, marijuana-positive drivers possessed an odds-adjusted risk of traffic injury of 1.10 and an odds-adjusted (OR) risk of fatal accident of 1.26. This risk level was among the lowest of any drugs assessed by the study's author and it was comparable to the odds ratio associated with penicillin (OR=1.12), anti-histamines (OR=1.12), and antidepressants (OR=1.35). By contrast, a 2013 study on alcohol and driving published in the journal Injury Prevention reported that drivers with a BAC of 0.01 percent are "46 percent more likely (OR = 1.46) to be officially blamed for a crash than are the sober drivers they collide with."

*Risk of road accident associated with the use of drugs: a systematic review and meta-analysis of evidence from epidemiological studies.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22785089>

Overdosing

Legal Marijuana is tested for Potency, Harmful Contaminants, and Molds

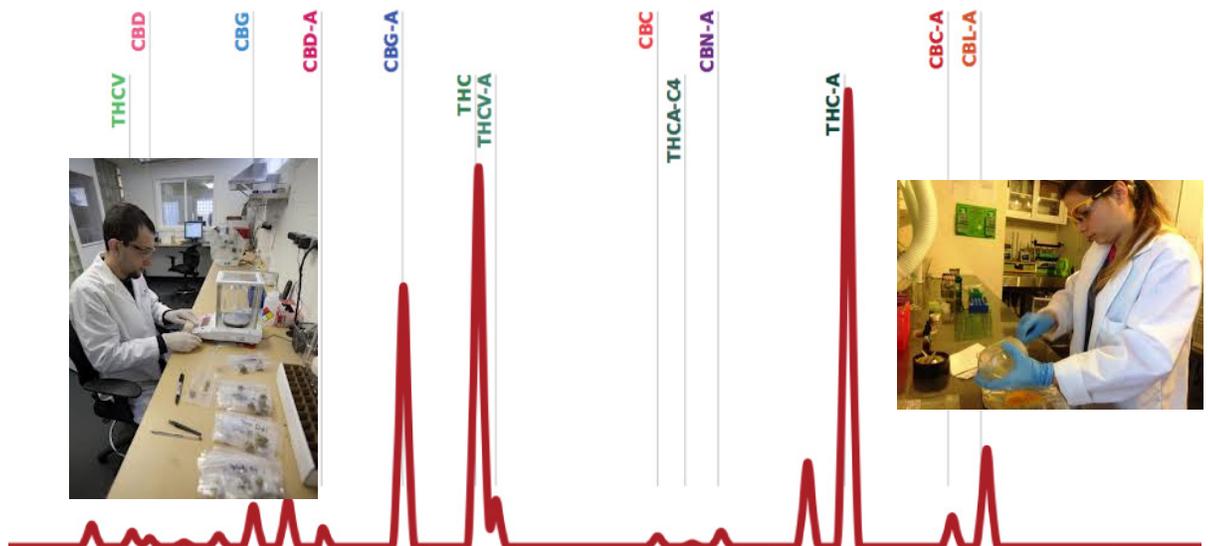
It is true that the average potency of popular strains of marijuana has more than tripled in the past two decades. "This is a problem of our drug policies, not a problem of the drug," says Julie Holland, a psychiatrist, author, and drug researcher. Because marijuana is still considered illegal by the federal government, growers and sellers have an economic incentive to pack more potency into a smaller volume. Most people who buy from illegal operators have no idea what they are consuming, and many illegal growers have no idea what they are actually producing.

"Because marijuana is illegal, you have no idea what you are getting. If it were legal, it could be tested, taxed, and regulated. It would be safer!"

*-Julie Holland
Cannabis Researcher*

Every licensed marijuana producer and processor must submit representative samples of marijuana, useable marijuana or marijuana-infused product to an independent, third party testing laboratory that meets the established state accreditation requirements. Cannabis testing criteria is more stringent than any other crop and covers not only potency but also inspects for potentially harmful molds, bacteria and contaminants.

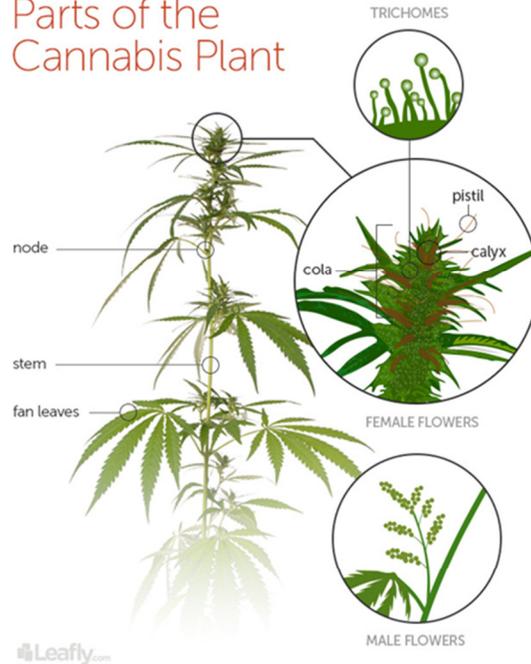
The producer or processor must submit the results of all tests and inspection to the Liquor Control Board. If the sample does not meet the strict standards established by the LCB, the entire lot (5lb) from which the sample is pulled and must be destroyed.



Testing allows consumers to understand what they are purchasing and is helping to set dosing standards in the industry to help better inform responsible adult use. Educating consumers about the products they consume is the number one priority of legal retail establishments.

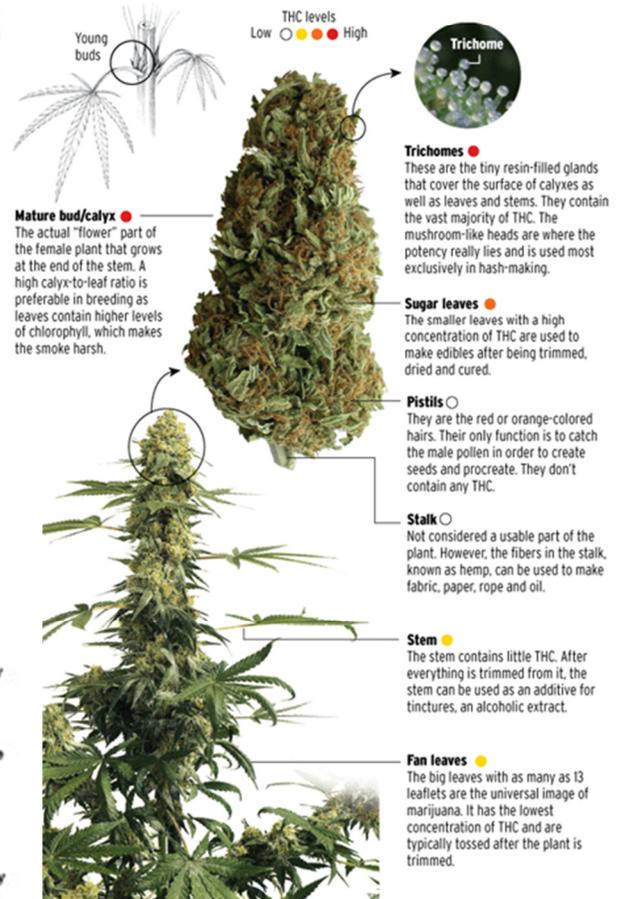
Recreational cannabis users are not all chasing high THC content. There are many active cannabinoids in the plant that have been well-researched and understood by the industry for years. With the continuation of legalization, the knowledge gained can be shared, validated, and expanded upon, without the continued threat of criminalization.

Parts of the Cannabis Plant



'Cannabiology'

Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), is the main compound found in the cannabis plant, also known as marijuana. When ingested or inhaled, it binds to cannabinoid receptors in the brain. In low doses, the compound can reduce pain and aggression. Here's a look at the various parts of the marijuana plant and how they are processed:



TYPES OF CANNABIS



SATIVA

Cannabis Sativa Sativa is characterized by leaflets that are more narrow, branches that are farther apart, and coloration that tends more toward spring green. Sativa Sativa plants tend to be taller and produce fewer flowers.



INDICA

Cannabis Sativa Indica is characterized by broad leaflets that often overlap, branches that are closer together, and coloration that tends more toward deep olive green. Sativa Indica plants tend to be shorter and bushier, producing fuller, denser flower buds.



RUDERALIS

Cannabis Ruderalis is characterized by varied leaflets in the mature leaves, a shorter stature and generally small size. This subspecies is used to create S. Sativa or S. Indica hybrids with select desired traits.

s: Kindreviews.com, Rocky Mountain Remedies, I-News Network, marijuana-seeds-weeds.com

JEFF GOERTZEN and BRUCE CHAMBERS / The Register



2015 Legislative Update

The Washington State Legislature has scrambled to get bills pushed through before the session ends. It has now been over two years since a majority of Washington voters decided that it was time to end the failed experiment of marijuana prohibition. The state has enacted common sense regulations to ensure safety and to prevent access by youth and is now realizing revenue from sales instead of wasting it on enforcement. While there is certainly still work to be done, it is clear that the doom and gloom scenarios anticipated by opponents to reform have not materialized, giving comfort to policy makers across the country who are weighing similar policy changes in their jurisdictions.

Dozens of bills have already been introduced to make changes to the state's marijuana policies. These bills touch on everything from establishing a marijuana research license to "omnibus" style bills that seek to harmonize the medical marijuana law with the system set up by the passage of I-502. Bills have also been introduced that would eliminate the growing and processing of marijuana in residential and R5 lots, allow the Liquor Control Board (LCB) to distribute tax revenue to city and counties that do not have moratoriums against such business, and another that allows the tribal national to grow, process and sale recreational and medical marijuana.

Perhaps the most notable marijuana-related topic this session are attempts to bring greater clarity to the state's unregulated medical marijuana program and its relationship to the restrictive recreational market. One proposal, SB5052, that's getting attention is the idea of essentially folding the medical program into the recreational. The bill has passed the Senate and is now awaiting hearings in the House. There are nine more bills that are working their way through the process that would provide clarity and regulation to the medical marijuana market but put oversight with the Dept. of Agriculture, Dept. of Health and/or Dept. of Revenue. One of which, SB5519, would allow all WA residents to grow up to six plants per domicile and if they're a medical patient they could increase it to fifteen plants with a doctor's recommendation. Collective Gardens, a collective group of medical patients that put their resources together to grow their medicine but cannot sell their product, are allowed in two of the three bills.

The most pertinent bill, sponsored by District 39 Senator Pearson, would negatively impact Snohomish County is SB5130. Eliminating R5 and Residential zoned properties would essentially eliminate 99% the land forcing legal, responsibly run marijuana business' to close thereby nullifying what the majority of constituents voted for. Most of the zoning in Snohomish County has underlying residential (AG10, Commercial, Light Industrial, etc...) uses making this not a viable option for our county. Also, this will usurp Snohomish County's ability to determine land-use rights for properties in their jurisdiction. Another bill, SB5450, places even further

restriction on location of marijuana businesses by adding church's, licensed chemical dependency programs and places where children congregate to the 1,000 foot buffer zone. Both these bills greatly impact land-use issues and need to remain under local municipal authority, not dictated by the state.

Meanwhile, the state continues to save additional money due to a sharp decrease in misdemeanor cases. In 2013, 120 misdemeanor cases were filed compared to 5,531 cases in 2012. There are several bills (HB1165, HB1412 currently that provide tax revenue collected by the LCB to local jurisdictions, **which have not placed a moratorium, ban, or other prohibitive restrictions on marijuana businesses**, be allocated a percentage of the collected revenue.

2015 Legislative Session has a quagmire of conflicting, duplicate and innovative bills they are tackling. Below is an overview of how many bills are in Olympia today addressing marijuana (as of February 15, 2014):

- 10 - Medical Marijuana
- 7 - Taxation
- 6 – Buffer Zones
- 6 – Convictions/Infractions/Possession
- 4 – Prohibition of Marijuana Facilities
- 2 – Acquisition by 18 – 21 year olds
- 2 – Consumption
- 2 – Enforcement
- 2 – LCB Enforcement Officers
- 2 – LCB Fee Structure
- 2 – Products
- 2 – Transportation
- 2 – Tribal Nations
- 1 – Appropriations
- 1 – Establish Committee
- 1 - Forfeiture of Property
- 1 – Industrial Hemp
- 1 – LCB Donations
- 1 – Research
- 1 - Substance Abuse

More information can be found at: <http://leg.wa.gov/>