

1. **Refine definition of canopy to exclude walkways and space.** For outdoor cultivation, canopy should be measured by the drip line of each plant. Cultivators should be responsible for providing the measurements and square footage of their gardens, with spot checks as necessary from inspectors. Take into consideration agricultural best practices by inter-planting non-cannabis plants.
2. **Support co-location of microbusiness activities under separate licenses for same licensee.** Mendocino County has taken the lead to protect its environment and natural resources in part by limiting permitted cultivation to a maximum of 10,000 square feet of canopy (for flowering cannabis, and up to an additional 12,000 square feet of immature plants for nurseries. Therefore, As such, all of our cultivators are “small” compared to the state licensing levels. ~~The primary way for our cannabis producers to~~ To compete effectively it is essential for local producers to be able in the larger market is to engage in value-added activities, ~~to~~ take advantage of microbusiness licenses, and/or to cooperatively and collectively share costs for expensive facilities and processes. It is essential that local ~~Our~~ dispensaries and retail outlets, ~~all of which have been operating in compliance and without complaints here for years, are faced with having to attract other cannabis businesses must be allowed~~ to share buildings and facilities in order to ~~scale up and compete~~ be competitive in the new marketplace as well as afford the compliance and taxation costs of the new regulatory environment. While we appreciate that AB 133 removed the requirement that licensed premises be separate and distinct, we are concerned that the implementing regulations should be written in a manner that take into account the needs of these small farmers and businesses.
3. **Allow licensed cultivators in geographical proximity neighbors to share facilities for drying and processing to reduce unnecessary infrastructure costs while adhering to Track & Trace requirements.** Properly commercially permitted facilities (under California Building Code and local codes) require extensive infrastructure and expense, including in many cases ADA bathrooms, parking spaces, etc. For some rural farms, this infrastructure could cause unacceptable ~~more~~ environmental disturbance ~~than is tolerable~~. Allowing licensed cultivators ~~If farmers are allowed~~ to dry and process their ir product in a shared neighborhood facility will, it would reduce the negative environmental impact. While some licensed cannabis processors will accommodate ~~the~~ off-farm processing, many small farmers will not be able to afford the added costs of paying for licensed processors. Alternatively, drying and processing should be allowed to occur at off-farm premises within a certain radius of the farm. Cultivators ~~Farmers~~ with two permitted sites in the County a jurisdiction should be allowed to process ~~co-mingle~~ their product at either one of their permitted drying and processing locations.
4. **Allow greater amounts of time for cultivators to report under Track and Trace given the rural nature of most cultivators and the frequency of internet problems and accessibility, especially in winter.** High ~~Sadly, high~~ speed internet is not currently available as prevalent in many rural areas including much of Mendocino County (yet). Additionally, many local cultivators are located miles from a paved road and must travel long distances to access the internet which renders ~~Add to that the fact that in winter it can be difficult to get good signals on satellite dishes and that roads can often be blocked (for those who have to travel to town to use internet) and there is no wonder that sometime~~ a 24-hour response time ~~might be~~ infeasible. We suggest a 72-hour response time is more appropriate to avoid further disadvantaging rural cultivators. Additionally, at harvest time, if the rains start early, small farmers are spending all of their time trying to fight mold and mildew. These farmers cannot afford to hire separate personnel to handle their administrative needs.
5. **Reduce redundant and cost prohibitive ~~extensive~~ security requirements where the rural nature of the cultivation sites and other conditions make it impractical to have the level of surveillance initially requested.** Internet access is not reliable many in rural locations even where it is available. Having an internet-based security camera requirement is ~~un~~ in feasible.
6. **Reduce redundant and cost prohibitive ~~extensive~~ security requirements for dispensaries / retail outlets that, in Mendocino County, have no history of criminal activity and have posed no threat to the community or disturbances to neighborhoods.** As an alternative to cost prohibitive and ~~These would include not requiring~~ redundant security systems, please consider a requirement that a security plan must be

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submitted to and approved by local authorities ~~such as surveillance cameras, and alarm systems, and security guards or off-site security companies.~~

7. **Allow transportation for cultivators from farm-to-testing facility/ farm-to-processor/ farm-to-distributor/ farm-to-other licensed location and/or under microbusiness model for same licensee.** This would allow a licensed cultivator with ~~Under these provisions, it would be helpful if~~ two licensed cultivation sites ~~for one licensee are able~~ to transport material from both permitted cultivation sites ~~farms' materials~~ to a licensed testing facility, distributor, or processor. Additionally we support allowing a licensed cultivator ~~should be able~~ to bring their material to their licensed manufacturing site, etc. if they have a microbusiness license, without having to obtain a distributor activity license.
8. **Implement a phase-out procedure for use of generators in place of an immediate prohibition, as indicated in the CDEA Response to Public Comment on the previously proposed regulations.** In Mendocino County, we have implemented a two-year phase-out of use of generators as the primary source of power. We require cultivators to demonstrate that they have sufficient alternative power to support all operations in the following phases: one half of all power by the end of the first year of the County issued permit to cultivate and 100% of alternative power by the end of the 2nd year of the permit to cultivate. We allow the use of generators as a back-up in case of inclement weather and other emergencies so long as the sufficient alternative power exists and environmental protocols and safety measures are implemented.
9. **We support the creation of a separate license specifically for delivery of medical cannabis infused products to patients with 215 medical recommendations. (See Attachment A for suggested re3gulatoru language below)**
10. **Allow local jurisdictions to determine what constitutes "other authorization" for the acceptance of applications and granting of provisional licenses.**
11. **Approve the use of an Embossed Receipt as the "Other Authorization" for an applicant's submittal to the State for a state provisional license.** ~~(different from the process for "normal" or non-provisional state license, see below).~~ The Board of Supervisors has adopted procedures that allow this approach for local applicants who are proceeding through the permit process but who have not yet received final permit approval. We believe a similar procedure is both necessary and appropriate at the state level. ~~directed Staff to bring back a proposal regarding this. It is imperative that Staff work with the Working Group to ensure that the system takes into account the needs of both the County and the prospective state licensees.~~

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