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Cannabis Equity Report

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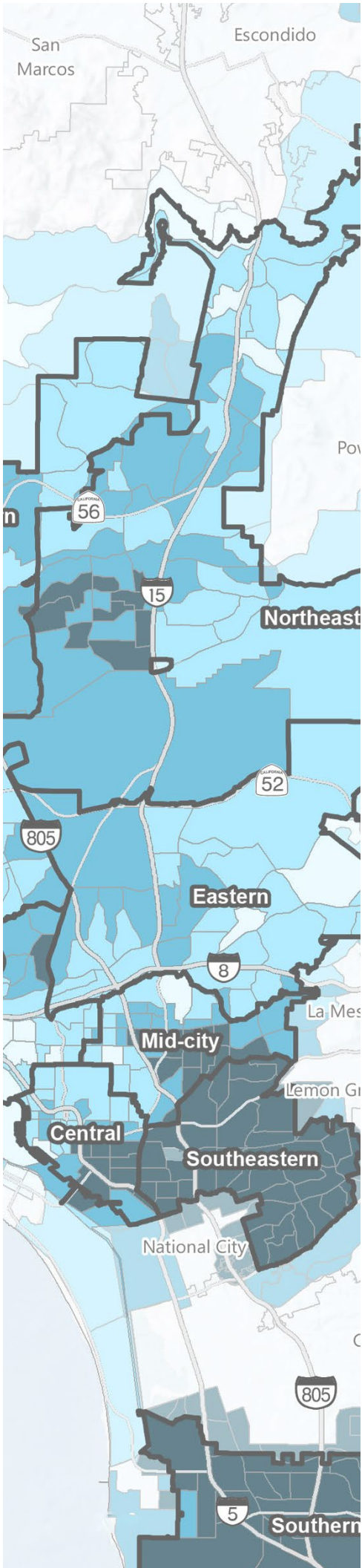
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Executive Summary

Recognizing the need to consolidate cannabis business operations and develop a proactive compliance/enforcement component specific to licensed cannabis businesses, the Development Services Department established the Cannabis Business Division (CBD) in November 2020. The CBD is responsible for processing cannabis land use entitlements, equity policy development, and code compliance activities, and providing related business support to authorized cannabis businesses within the City of San Diego (City) limits. With the goal to regulate, enforce, and support through a collaborative process with fellow City departments and county and State of California (State) agencies, CBD staff work to ensure public health and safety for San Diego's citizens and visitors, while also providing support to cannabis businesses so they are able to thrive.

What Is Equity?

As we approached the development of the cannabis equity assessment, we wanted to provide some context around key terms to frame how the City of San Diego envisions equity work to eliminate institutional racism and systemic disparities.

Equity occurs when we eliminate institutional racism and systemic disparities, providing everyone access to opportunity and resources to thrive, no matter where they live or how they identify.

Equality means each individual, family, neighborhood, or community is given the same resources and opportunities without recognition that each person has different circumstances.

An **Equity Lens** is a set of specific questions we ask to critically and thoughtfully analyze policies, programs, practices, and budget decisions to achieve equitable outcomes.

Equity Opportunity: When we identify a disparity in a policy, program, practice, or budget decision, an equity opportunity emerges to promote equitable outcomes and inclusive access.

The CBD conducted this cannabis equity assessment to create the foundation for the development of a future cannabis equity program for San Diego, identifying tools such as offering technical support, regulatory compliance assistance, and help with securing the capital necessary to begin a business. Such tools could remedy barriers to licensure and employment in the regulated cannabis industry and aid the State in its goal to eliminate or reduce the illicit cannabis market by bringing more people into the legal marketplace.

The cannabis equity assessment provides recommendations to attempt to address these issues as part of the City's first cannabis equity program—the Cannabis Social Equity and Economic Development (SEED) program.

Purpose of the Program

The SEED program will focus on inclusion and support of individuals and communities negatively impacted by cannabis criminalization. The primary purpose of the program will be to:

- Provide a path to clearing criminal records for the different communities of color impacted by discriminatory enforcement of drug laws, which include racial/ethnic disparities that are more pronounced for African American/Black and Latinx people;
- Prioritize cannabis permits to address racial/ethnic disparities for individuals who have been previously arrested or convicted for cannabis-related offenses;
- Foster equitable access to participation in the cannabis industry, including by promoting ownership and stable employment opportunities in the industry;
- Provide training and education to residents who are seeking to understand systemic racism to create opportunities to produce more equitable outcomes and remove racial/ethnic disparities; and
- Invest a portion of the City’s annual cannabis tax revenues for economic and community infrastructure in communities that have historically lacked equitable and inclusive access to the cannabis industry.

This section of the report provides key findings informed by this report’s “Equity Analysis,” “Primary Barriers,” and “Preliminary Recommendations” chapters. The recommendations incorporated in this Report will inform policy makers as the City embarks on developing its first cannabis equity program.

Background

To inform the development of a strategy for the City of San Diego’s first cannabis equity program and to implement Proposition 64, the City’s Cannabis Business Division and Department of Race and Equity held nine community listening sessions and created a community survey to identify the existing impediments to creating equitable cannabis regulations in the City of San Diego. Feedback received in these listening sessions and survey results, combined with the quantitative analysis described in Chapter 2 of this report, create a comprehensive picture of the cannabis industry landscape for residents who have been disproportionately affected by cannabis criminalization over the past 50 years.

Other communities faced with similar challenges have successfully created cannabis equity programs. Chapter 4 provides an overview of best practices from other cities in California, and nationwide, that have created equity programs. Some of the recommendations in this report are crafted based on other jurisdictions’ programs. For example, the City of Oakland and the City of Los Angeles have been models for cannabis equity; therefore, some of the recommendations have been adapted from their best practices and incorporated into this report.

The recommendations incorporated are meant to inform policy makers as the City embarks on developing a cannabis equity program.

Key Findings

The following key findings take into consideration the feedback provided at the City's nine cannabis equity listening sessions, survey results, and best practices from other California jurisdictions.

These findings inform the SEED recommendations included in this report:

- 1. Identifying Capital Resources:** High startup costs associated with permits, leases, and consultants and any additional fees can prevent many San Diegans from participating in the legal cannabis marketplace. Cities that are proactively expanding their cannabis equity program have explicitly dedicated capital resources to loan and grant programs. Possible dedicated sources of funding for investment include a revolving forgivable loan and grant fund and other forms of financial assistance.
- 2. Addressing Drug Convictions:** Under Proposition 64, persons who have been convicted of a cannabis-related offense that is no longer illicit under State law are not automatically disqualified from applying for or receiving a license to operate a cannabis business. Therefore, the City, in coordination with the County of San Diego, should coordinate efforts to support additional cannabis criminal record expungement. The City also should evaluate the background check process and requirements to see if they are adversely affecting residents previously convicted of a cannabis-related offense.
- 3. Ensuring Capacity Building:** Complicated City and State regulations and licensing requirements have hampered many smaller-scale cannabis operators. These operators have found it difficult to navigate and comply with complex cannabis regulations and licensing requirements. Working with the State of California's Department of Cannabis Control, the City should identify ways to make the permit process easier to navigate and eliminate regulatory barriers where possible.

Land Acknowledgement

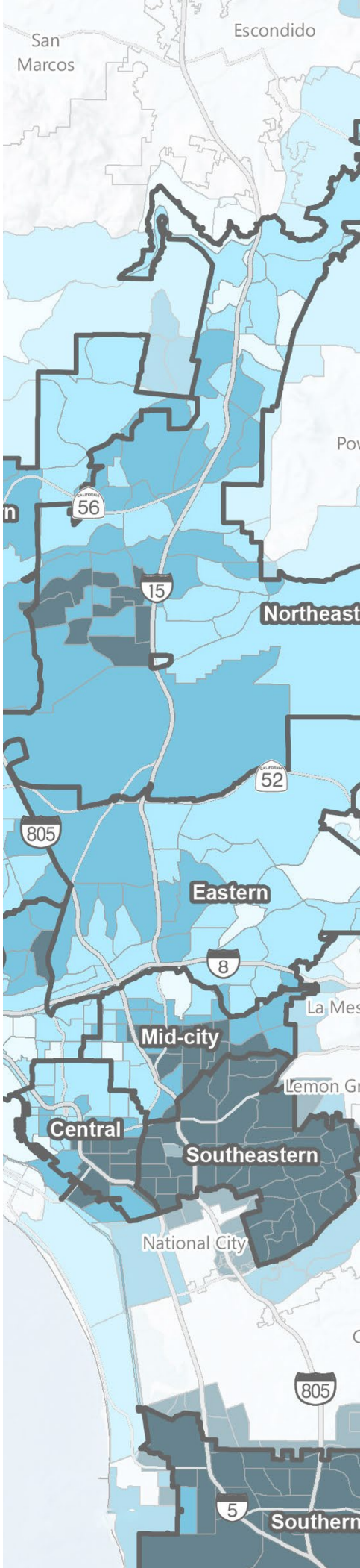
The City of San Diego acknowledges the Kumeyaay and Luiseño people have been a part of this land for millennia. We acknowledge the legacy that this land has nourished, healed, protected, and embraced the Kumeyaay and Luiseño people to the present day.

Summary of Preliminary Recommendations

This strategic framework provides a series of 12 recommendations to create an equity program that fulfills the needs of locally impacted communities and residents seeking entry into the legal cannabis market. The success of these recommendations rests on the ability of the City to implement them over time, with feedback from community members throughout the process, as well as the support of State and local stakeholders and legislators. The 12 recommendations are summarized below and discussed in more detail in Chapter 6.

Recommendations:

1. Establish a Cannabis SEED Program Task Force
2. Fund Legal Services for Cannabis Expungement Efforts
3. Create Comprehensive Financial Assistance Program
4. Collect Cannabis Operator and Industry Demographic Data
5. Restrict Background Checks For Cannabis Convictions
6. Adopt Phased Licensing
7. Allow Conditional Approval with No Real Estate Requirements
8. Identify Real Estate Opportunities
9. Create Business Support Services
10. Create Legal Business Identification
11. Reduce/Waive Permit and Business Operation Fees
12. Create a Mentorship Program



CHAPTER 1 | Introduction

The qualitative analysis of this equity assessment report is the result of information gathered from nine cannabis equity listening sessions held in May/June 2022. The overwhelming message expressed during these sessions was that access to capital was the primary barrier to entering the legal cannabis market as a business owner.

Additional barriers include lack of technical and educational knowledge; challenges identifying land and buildings available for use; competition with the legacy market, which makes up approximately 80% of the cannabis landscape in San Diego; competition with well-funded out-of-city delivery companies that are not hiring local drivers, selling locally sourced products, or paying the appropriate amount of taxes; and the cost of professional consultants and legal assistance, taxes, and licenses.



City Heights Performance Annex Cannabis Equity Listening Session

Based on community input, this assessment has set out to answer the following two questions:

1. How does the City of San Diego create an equity-driven program that addresses the racial/ethnic disparities that cannabis criminalization has caused and that prevent equitable and inclusive access to the cannabis industry?
2. How can the City of San Diego create forward-thinking cannabis equity programs and initiatives to reduce the amount of cannabis products sold through the illicit market, which makes up more than 80 percent of cannabis sales in the City of San Diego?

Many major California cities have completed cannabis equity studies that identified common themes related to barriers to entry for individuals and communities impacted by cannabis enforcement. Like other jurisdictions across the State, San Diego has identified barriers to entry related to the nature of the relatively new legal cannabis industry. These issues include:

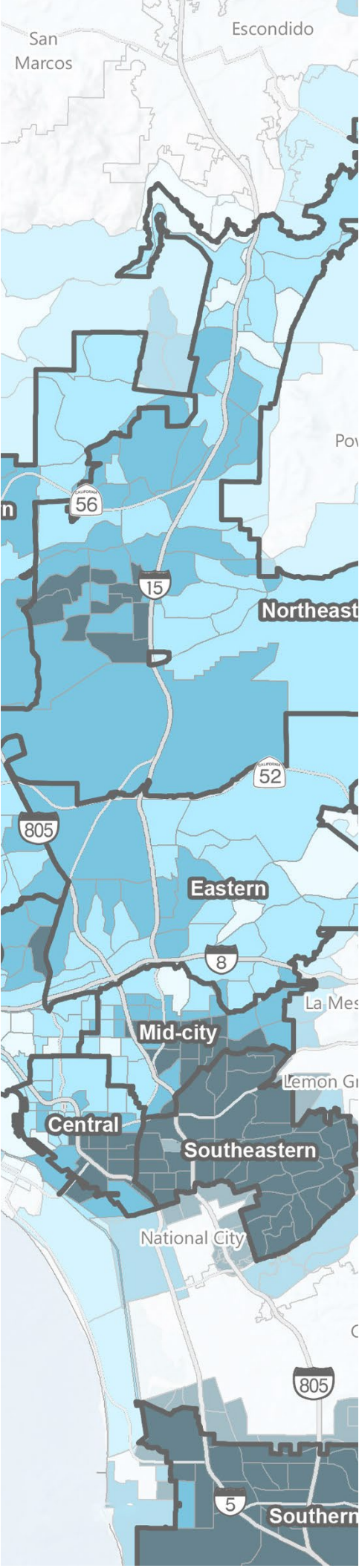
- Lack of access to capital;
- Uncertain federal prohibitions;
- Complicated local and State permit regulations;
- Limits on banking related to federal regulations;
- Real estate challenges;
- Lack of training and networking opportunities; and
- High cost of utilities, taxes, and other capital requirements for starting a business.

These are significant challenges for any person attempting to obtain a license, but they are even more pronounced for individuals who have a personal or family history with the criminal justice system. A primary goal of developing an equity program will be to develop a robust legal assistance program in partnership with the County of San Diego to provide San Diegans with criminal records the ability to have their records expunged and sealed. This type of work is critical to help uplift residents—not only to help them enter the cannabis business landscape but also to help them more effectively access non-cannabis-related employment and educational opportunities. Expungement can also assist with securing housing and other opportunities that are not available to residents with a cannabis-related criminal record.

A primary goal of developing an equity program will be to develop a robust legal assistance program to provide residents with criminal records the ability to have their records expunged and sealed.



Cannabis Grow Room



CHAPTER 2 | Equity Analysis

Introduction

During the State’s cannabis prohibition period, the number of arrests, convictions, and long-term collateral consequences fell disproportionately on African American/Black and Latinx people. The consequences associated with cannabis law violations have created barriers for persons with prior convictions to enter the newly regulated cannabis industry.

In order to promote equitable ownership and employment opportunities in the cannabis industry, as well as decrease disparities in life outcomes for marginalized communities, the State established the Cannabis Equity Act (Equity Act), as amended by Assembly Bill (AB) 97. The Equity Act was signed into law in 2018 and aimed to repair some of the decades of harm done by the war on drugs. The Bureau of Cannabis Control, now known as the Department of Cannabis Control (DCC), entered into an interagency agreement with the State Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz) to administer the Cannabis Equity Grants Program (Grants Program) to aid local jurisdictions in their program efforts to support equity applicants and licensees.

The purpose of the Grants Program is to advance economic justice for populations and communities adversely impacted by cannabis prohibition. Local jurisdictions are encouraged to develop and operate cannabis equity programs that focus on the inclusion and support of individuals and foster equitable access to licensure and business ownership in the regulated cannabis industry. Since the passage of the Equity Act, many cities around the State have received grant funding and established local equity programs for their licensing and permitting processes.

The City defines equity as occurring when institutional racism and systemic disparities are eliminated and everyone is provided with equitable access to opportunity and resources to thrive, no matter where they live or how they identify. In August 2019, City Council members representing Districts 3 and 4 completed a Cannabis Equity Study for the purpose of assessing the impact of the criminalization of cannabis within the City. The 2019 Cannabis Equity Study concluded that youth and people of color were arrested at disproportionately higher rates for cannabis-related charges. In January 2022, Mayor Todd Gloria (Mayor) launched an updated City Strategic Plan with a focus on Customer Service, Empowerment & Engagement, Equity & Inclusion, and Trust & Transparency. In alignment with the City’s goal to create more equitable municipal services, the City applied for, and was awarded, a State grant to establish a local cannabis equity program. The City is currently

developing a blueprint for the program. In support of the development of this proposed equity program blueprint, the City engaged Keyser Marston Associates, Inc. (KMA) to prepare a cannabis equity assessment and market analysis.

Methodology

As stated above, the equity assessment seeks to identify communities and demographic groups that have been adversely impacted because of cannabis prohibition. The City's Police Department provided to KMA cannabis arrest data from 2015 to the present. It should be noted that the San Diego Association of Governments and the Automated Regional Justice Information System have a current policy to maintain member agency data, including crime-related data, for 7 years. Accordingly, the City's Police Department cannot provide data prior to the 7-year retention date. However, additional data back to 1989 was obtained from SANDAG and is also discussed in this chapter.

KMA used census tract data to measure various demographic categories within each of the City's nine geographic law enforcement divisions. These categories include percentage of total population, percentage of non-White residents, percentage of low- and moderate-income residents, and percentage of residents who have earned a bachelor's degree or higher. The KMA methodology used to perform the Report is as follows:

- (a) Analyze cannabis-related arrest data and corresponding City police beats to identify disparities in race/ethnicity and age
- (b) Map and evaluate relevant demographic factors, including low-income households as a percentage of population, minorities as a percentage of population, disadvantaged communities documented through CalEnviroScreen, and educational attainment
- (c) Analyze cannabis business license and land use permit data
- (d) Document current status of altered and dismissed cannabis-related convictions
- (e) Identify areas within the City and profile the demographics of individuals adversely impacted by prior cannabis prohibition

Key Findings

The data contained within this Report finds that racial and ethnic diversity within the cannabis industry remains an issue at State and local levels. Economic and social challenges, combined with the inability to secure financing to pay for start-up and processing fees limit the potential pool of applicants for new cannabis businesses, specifically minority populations. A cannabis equity program could provide equitable access to the cannabis industry work force and encourage entrepreneurship in a variety of businesses that not only produce cannabis products but also support the industry. This includes the areas of finance, marketing/advertising, hydroponic sales and infrastructure, and legal services that provide support to cannabis businesses.

The Equity Assessment seeks to identify communities and demographic groups that have been adversely impacted by law enforcement as a result of cannabis prohibition.

KMA identified the following key findings that support this conclusion:

- Relative to their share of the work force, minorities and women are underrepresented in cannabis-related executive positions. A Countywide survey found that racial and ethnic diversity within the cannabis industry is currently an issue in both the City and County. The survey found that 68% of cannabis business license holders are White; 14% are of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin; and 7% are Black/African American. It is estimated that 87% of cannabis business license holders in the County are male and only 13% are female.
- From 2015 through 2022, Black/African American and Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin individuals experienced a disproportionate number of cannabis-related arrests in the City when compared to Asian, Pacific Islander, White, and persons of another race.
- In accordance with a February 2021 court order, a San Diego Superior Court judge reduced felony cannabis convictions to misdemeanor convictions for approximately 26,000 people in San Diego County. In addition, about 1,000 people with misdemeanor cannabis convictions had their cases completely dismissed. Although convictions have been reclassified, the court system has been slow in updating individual records, and it is the responsibility of the offenders to ensure that their individual record is addressed.
- From 2015 to 2022, youth under the age of 19 were disproportionately arrested for cannabis-related crimes compared to all other age groups. Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin youth accounted for 47% of the arrests.
- Since 2014, nearly 50% of cannabis business applications have been approved by the City. Due to the lack of geographic restrictions on cannabis production facilities, most approved applications were in Council District 6, which includes the communities of Clairemont, Kearny Mesa, Mira Mesa, Rancho Peñasquitos, and Sorrento Valley. These communities tend to have higher rates of individuals who hold bachelor's degrees or higher.
- The most disadvantaged communities, as defined by the State, are located within the Southeastern, Central, and Southern police divisions. These police divisions overlap Council Districts 3, 4, 8, and 9. Disadvantaged communities are the areas throughout California that most suffer from a combination of economic, health, and environmental burdens. These burdens include poverty, high unemployment, air and water pollution, and the presence of hazardous wastes, as well as high incidence of asthma and heart disease.

The City acknowledges and recognizes racial and social disparities in providing municipal services.

- Areas in the Mid-City, Southeastern, and Southern police divisions are the most disadvantaged communities in the City. These police divisions overlap Council Districts 3, 4, 8, and 9. These areas yield the highest rates of non-White residents, highest rates of low-income residents, and the lowest rates of individuals holding bachelor's degrees. However, these areas do not have the highest arrests when compared to other neighborhoods in the City.
- The communities with the most cannabis-related arrests were East Village (4.5%) and North Park (4.0%). East Village is in the Central police division, and North Park is in the Mid-City police division. Both communities are located within Council District 3. Arrest location is based on the location of the violation and not the person's residence.

The City acknowledges and recognizes racial and social disparities in providing municipal services. In recent years, the City has initiated several efforts to address disparities in the City's programs, services, and budget decisions. These policies and programs will ensure that there is greater diversity, inclusion, and equity in San Diego for minority populations.

Cannabis Market Analysis

Cannabis Industry in the U.S.

Although 36 U.S. states allow the use of cannabis for medicinal purposes, and 18 states permit the use of cannabis for recreational purposes, the federal government still considers cannabis illicit. According to Marijuana Business Daily (MJBizDaily), a Colorado-based business news outlet for professionals in the recreational and medical cannabis industry, total U.S. economic impact from marijuana sales in 2022 is expected to reach \$99 billion—up more than 20% from the prior year—and upwards of \$155 billion in 2026. Despite this anticipated growth, it is clear that racial and gender diversity in the cannabis industry is still lacking. MJBizDaily's 2019 Women and Minorities in the Cannabis Industry report found that women and minorities are disadvantaged when trying to enter the cannabis industry due to high barriers to entry and lack of access to funding sources. Under federal policy, traditional bank loans and/or tax breaks are unavailable to those looking to enter the cannabis industry. However, there are ongoing discussions occurring at the federal level in relation to cannabis business banking reform. In addition to the high cost of start-up and permit processing fees, these challenges further impact minority and low-income populations.

Cannabis Industry in California

In 1996, California became the first state in the U.S. to allow medicinal cannabis use. Voters passed the Cannabis Use Act of 1996, making it legal for patients with certain illnesses, under approval from a licensed physician, to use cannabis for medicinal purposes. It took another 20 years for the State to allow the recreational use of cannabis for adults over the age of 21. In 2016, State voters approved

Proposition 64, known as the Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA). AUMA allowed adults over the age of 21 to use cannabis recreationally and reduced barriers to entry into the legal, regulated cannabis industry. However, businesses were not allowed to grow, distribute, or sell non-medical or recreational cannabis until they received a State license. Under AUMA, the State was not required to issue any licenses until January 1, 2018. Since the passage of AUMA, numerous cannabis-related laws have been proposed/approved, including a proposal to reduce cannabis taxes (AB 286), a proposal for cannabis consumption café/lounge licenses (AB 1465), and an approved deferral or waiver of a cannabis application fee for needs-based cannabis applicants and licensees (Senate Bill 595).

In July 2019, in accordance with the State's Equity Act, the DCC administered funds under the Grants Program to aid local jurisdictions in supporting equity applicants and licensees. The DCC awarded \$10 million in equity grant funding to 10 jurisdictions in October 2019 and another \$30 million to 16 jurisdictions in April 2020. Of the 16 jurisdictions, nine received funding to conduct cannabis equity assessments and develop an equity program. Seven jurisdictions received funding to provide assistance to cannabis equity program applicants and licensees to gain entry to, and to successfully operate in, the regulated cannabis industry.

Since the passage of the Equity Act, many public agencies have established a variety of local equity programs.

Subsequently, in March 2021, the DCC awarded an additional 18 jurisdictions with \$15 million. Since the passage of the Equity Act, many public agencies have established a variety of local equity programs, including the cities of Fresno, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Oakland, Palm Springs, Sacramento, and San Francisco. The counties of Humboldt, Lake, and Mendocino have also formed local equity programs. Funds from the equity programs may be used to pay for small business support services; assistance with securing business locations; tiered fees or fee waivers for local permits or licenses; assistance with paying State licensing and regulatory fees; assistance with regulatory compliance; and assistance with recruiting, training, and retaining a qualified and diverse workforce. A list of the jurisdictions awarded cannabis-related funding from the DCC is presented in Table 1, below. Moreover, a number of these jurisdictions have implemented a Cannabis Equity Applicant program, including the County of Humboldt, City of Coachella, City of Rio Dell, City of Long Beach, City of Los Angeles, City of Oakland, City of Sacramento, City and County of San Francisco, and City of San Jose.

Table 1: List of Jurisdictions Awarded Cannabis-Related Funding from the DCC by Year

2019	2020	2021	2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of Los Angeles • City of Oakland • County of Humboldt • City and County of San Francisco • City of Sacramento • City of Long Beach • City of San Jose • County of Santa Cruz • City of Coachella • City of Palm Springs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of Oakland • City of Los Angeles • City and County of San Francisco • City of Sacramento • City of Long Beach • County of Humboldt • County of Mendocino • County of Lake • County of Monterey • County of Nevada • City of Palm Springs • City of San Jose • City of Santa Cruz • City of Clearlake • City of Coachella • City of Stockton 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of Oakland • City and County of San Francisco • City of Los Angeles • City of Sacramento • City of Long Beach • City of Fresno • County of Humboldt • County of Lake • City of Palm Springs • County of Mendocino • County of San Diego • County of Sonoma • County of Trinity • City of Escondido • City of Isleton • City of Modesto • City of Richmond • City of San Diego 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City of Adelanto • City of Commerce • City of Desert Hot Springs • County of Humboldt • County of Lake • City of Long Beach • City of Los Angeles • County of Mendocino • County of Monterey • City of Oakland • County of Nevada • City of Sacramento • City of San Diego • City and County of San Francisco • City of Santa Rosa • County of Sonoma • County of Trinity

Source: Cannabis Equity Assessment and Market Analysis. Keyser Marston Associates, Inc. 2022

The cannabis industry is a thriving market in California. Forbes, a global media company, indicates that there has been an oversupply of cannabis in the State market, with legal cultivators growing more than three times as much as the market can consume. According to Eaze, a cannabis marketplace company, California cities that experienced the highest increase in social equity product sales in 2021 include San Diego (up 361%), Tracy (up 163%), and Manteca (78%). Social equity sales are sales from businesses that possess a state issued social equity license—a business license for members of communities that have been harmed, targeted, or otherwise adversely affected by cannabis prohibition.

It is also estimated that in 2021, cannabis storefronts in the State sold over \$5.2 billion worth of cannabis products, representing a 20% increase over 2020. Currently, eight cities across the State are in the process of opening new recreational cannabis licensing opportunities in 2022, either by endorsing the cannabis industry for the first time or by boosting the number of available business permits.

According to research conducted by Getting it Right from the Start Project, a public health institute, a total of 281 cities and counties in the State allow retail cannabis sales by storefront and/or delivery. Data provided by the State’s DCC found that, as of February 2021, there are a total of 1,485 licensed cannabis retailers. This figure is broken out as follows: 897 active licensed storefronts, 385 active licensed non-storefront (delivery), 105 active microbusinesses with

storefronts, and 98 active non-storefront microbusinesses (delivery). The number of retailers has increased by 64% since December 2019. It is important to note that cannabis producers, distributors, and retailers must obtain State licenses to sell legally. However, it is not unlawful for consumers to buy from unlicensed sellers or possess unlicensed products. According to a January 2020 Agricultural and Resource Economics Update from the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics at the University of California, prices are 25% higher at licensed compared to unlicensed storefronts, and 7% higher at licensed compared to unlicensed delivery services, as shown in Exhibit 1, below.

Exhibit 1: Average California Retail Price per Gram of Cannabis Flower by Package Size: Delivery-Only vs. Storefront



Source: Resource Economics Update from the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics at the University of California 2020

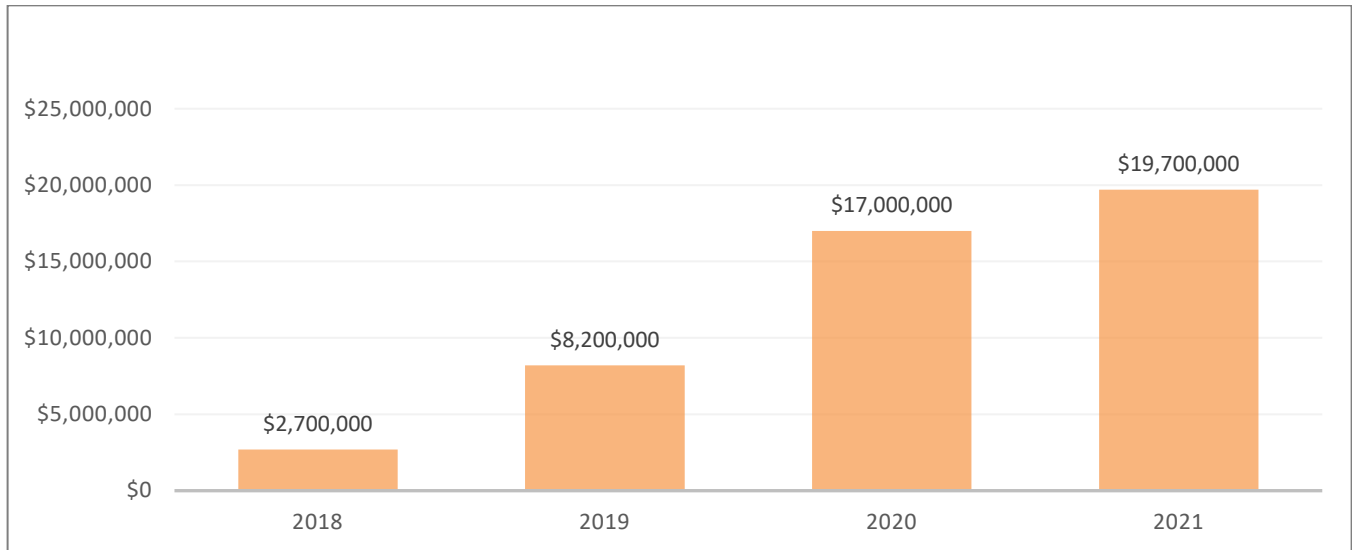
Cannabis Industry in San Diego

Sections 141.0504 and 141.1004 of the City’s Municipal Code allow for and regulate Cannabis Outlets (Outlets) and Cannabis Production Facilities (Facilities). The City defines Outlets as establishments (retail, medicinal, or a combination) operating with a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) where cannabis, cannabis products, and cannabis accessories are sold to the public. The number of Outlets is currently limited to 36 Citywide, with a maximum of four establishments per council district. There are currently 26 legally permitted Outlets open in the City.

The City began collecting tax receipts from the Cannabis Business Tax in January 2018, receiving \$2.7 million in gross receipts in Fiscal Year (FY) 2018. The most recent City Adopted Budget (FY 2022) projects that this figure will increase substantially in FY 2021 to \$19.7 million. This is an average annual growth rate of 94%. The growth in Cannabis Business Tax revenue to the City from FY 2018 to FY 2021 (projected) is presented in Exhibit 2, below. It is important to note that in February 2022, the City Council reduced the Cannabis Business Tax from 8% to

2% on local manufacturers and growers to boost overall production. The 8% tax rate for retailers will remain unchanged.

Exhibit 2: Cannabis Business Tax Revenue to City by Fiscal Year

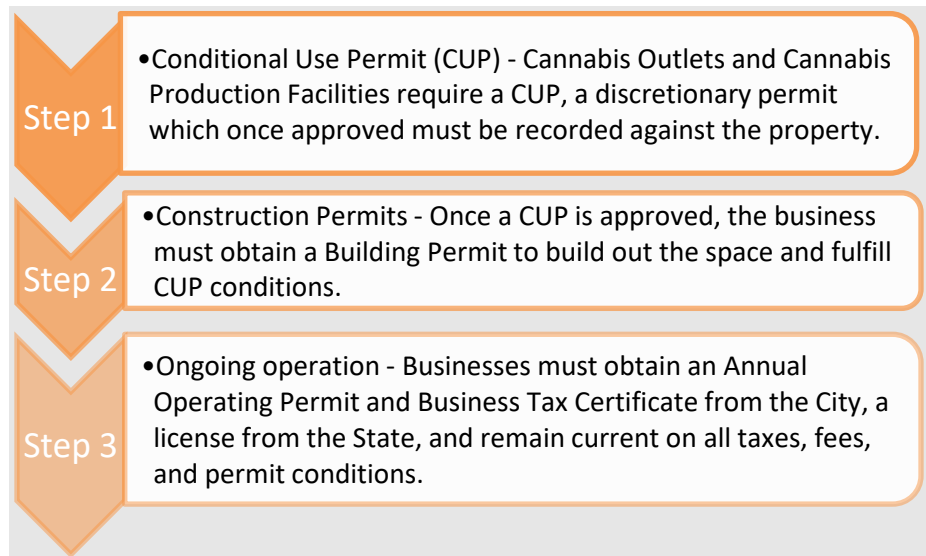


Source: San Diego City Treasurer, 2022

The City defines “Facilities” as operations involving agricultural raising, harvesting, and processing of cannabis; wholesale distribution and storage of cannabis and cannabis-related products; and production of goods from cannabis and cannabis products consistent with the State’s Department of Foods, Agriculture, Consumer Affairs and Public Health. The number of Facilities is currently limited to 40 Citywide.

Outlets and Facilities cannot be located within 1,000 feet of City parks, churches, childcare centers, playgrounds, libraries, minor-oriented facilities, residential care facilities, or schools. They may also not be located within 100 feet of a residential zone. Outlets may also not be located within 1,000 feet of each other.

Applicants for an Outlet or Facility are subject to a three-step application approval process, as follows:



As part of the Annual Operating Permit process, all responsible persons are subject to fingerprinting and a background check. A responsible person is defined as a person responsible for the operation, management, direction, or policy of a Cannabis Outlet or Facility. Individuals convicted of a violent felony or a crime of moral turpitude within the past 7 years cannot act as a responsible person.

Number of Permit Applications Received by the City

In 2011, the City Council approved an ordinance that allows medical dispensaries to operate legally in the City with an approved permit. In 2017, the San Diego Municipal Code (SDMC) was revised in response to AUMA to allow Outlets and Production Facilities, creating the current caps. For example, there were 34 Production Facilities applicants competing for the remaining 10 of the 40 spots allowed by the SDMC. The Development Services Department also created internal procedures for processing Production Facilities applications to ensure a fair and transparent process in accordance with the established City's project review procedures, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and the SDMC. Each application who completed the review process and obtained either (a) an environmental determination of exemption or (b) a final environmental document was provided an initial process order number based on the date of either of the aforementioned items. Data related to ethnicity was not collected as part of the process.

The initial processing order date established the application's initial public hearing processing priority. Each application was subject to Environmental Determination Appeals and Process Three Appeals in accordance with SDMC Sections 112.0520 and 112.0506, respectively. These two appeal processes have the potential to affect an applicant's public hearing process. Applicants were made aware of their position in relation to the cap. The Development Services Department then accepted applications on a first-come, first-served basis. Projects were deemed complete in a similar order and taken to hearing based on review completion dates and environmental determination dates. As projects were approved, they claimed available spots, with project appeals occasionally changing the order

of approval. This often resulted in multiple projects being presented on the same hearing date with those projects listed later in the agenda being denied because the previous project approval(s) resulted in the cap being reached.

The City's Cannabis Business Division provided KMA with a list of cannabis-related business permit applications submitted to the City between 2014 and 2022. In total, the City received 146 applications, of which 47% were approved, 29% withdrawn, 14% denied, and 10% cancelled, as shown in Table 2 below. The various reasons that applications were not approved include inactivity, as well as proposals being located too close to sensitive uses, such as parks, minor-oriented facilities, and residential zones.

Table 2: Cannabis Business Permit Applications by Status, City of San Diego				
Status of Application	Outlets	Facilities	Total	% of Total
Approved	28	40	68	47%
Withdrawn	24	19	43	29%
Denied	14	7	21	14%
Cancelled	3	11	14	10%
Total	69	77	146	100%

Source: City of San Diego Cannabis Business Division, as of March 2022

Because Cannabis Production Facilities are not limited per Council District, most approved applications were located in Council District 6 and Council District 8.

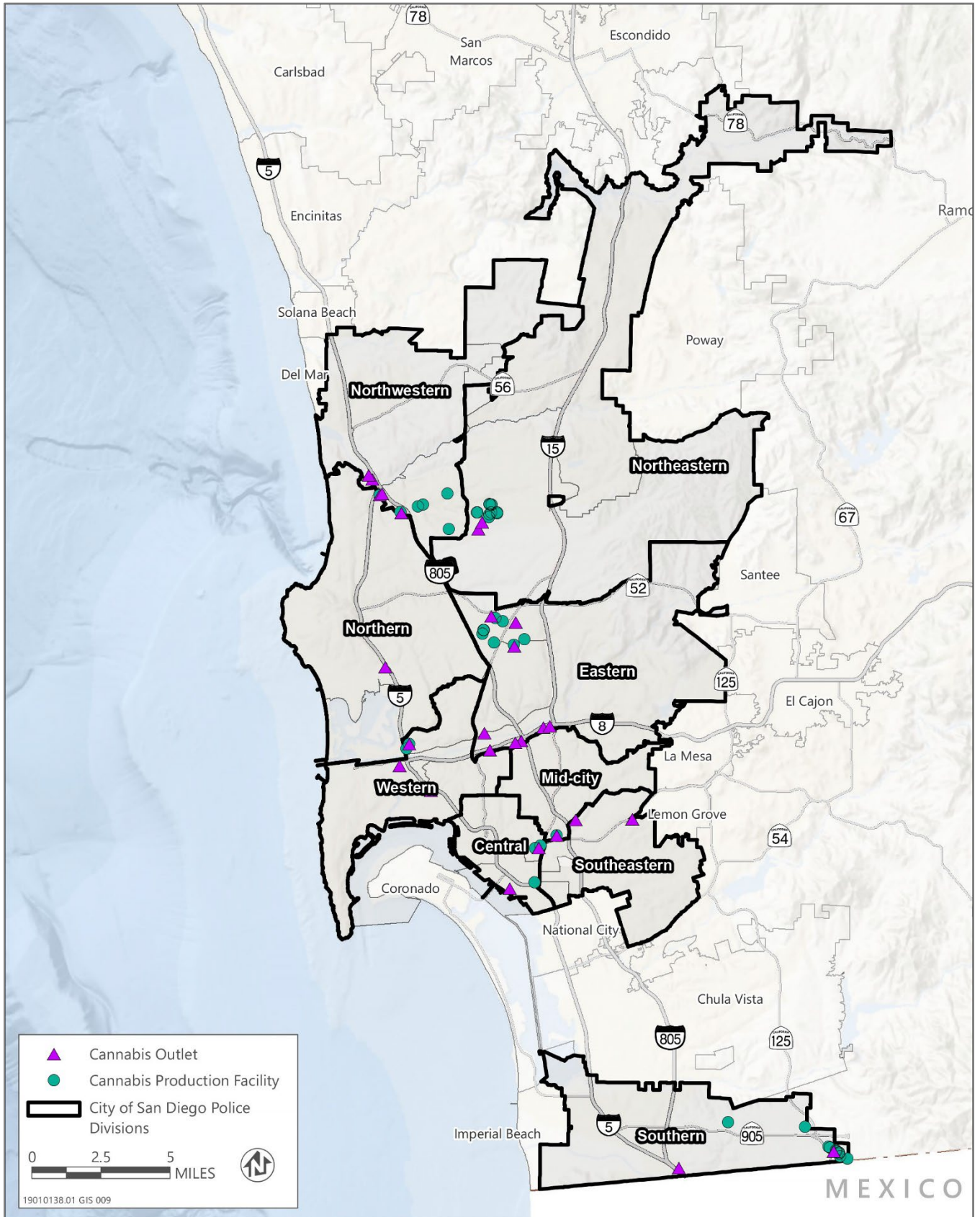
Of the 68 approved permits, 28 were for an Outlet, and 40 were for a Facility. Because Cannabis Production Facilities are not limited per council district, most approved applications were located in Council District 6 (four Outlets and 21 Facilities), which includes the Northern and Northeastern police divisions, and Council District 8 (four Outlets and 11 Facilities), which includes the Southeastern, Central, and Southern police divisions. A map of approved Cannabis Outlets and Cannabis Production Facilities is presented in Exhibit 3.

KMA further examined when the applications were submitted to the City. As shown in Exhibit 4, applications for cannabis business permits appeared to spike prior to and during two significantly historic time periods:

1. AUMA Effective Date – AUMA took effect November 9, 2016 and allowed for the adult possession, consumption, and cultivation of nonmedical, recreational cannabis. The City received 32 applications in 2015.
2. AUMA Licensing Date – AUMA required that the State begin issuing licenses as of January 1, 2018. During 2018 and 2019, the City received a total of 88 applications.

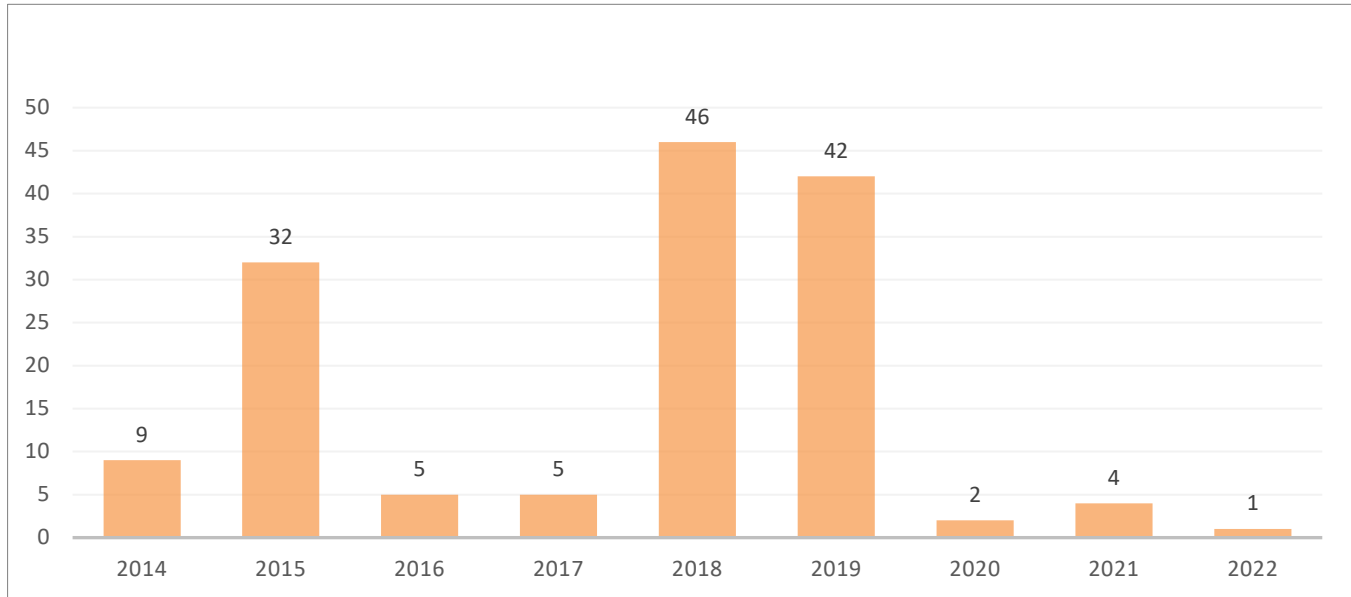
As shown in Exhibit 4, the years between these time periods showed a greatly reduced number of cannabis business permit applications.

Exhibit 3: Cannabis Outlets and Cannabis Production Facilities, City of San Diego



Source: Data received from the City of San Diego in 2022.

Exhibit 4: Cannabis Business Permit Applications Submitted to the City of San Diego



Source: City of San Diego’s Cannabis Business Division, as of March 2022

Equity Assessment

Minority- and Women-Owned Cannabis Business

A nationwide survey conducted in 2017 by MJBizDaily found that only 17% of cannabis businesses have an ethnic minority in an executive position. The survey found that 80% of cannabis business owners/founders identify as White, followed by Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin (6%) and Black/African American (4%). Female minority executives accounted for just 5%.

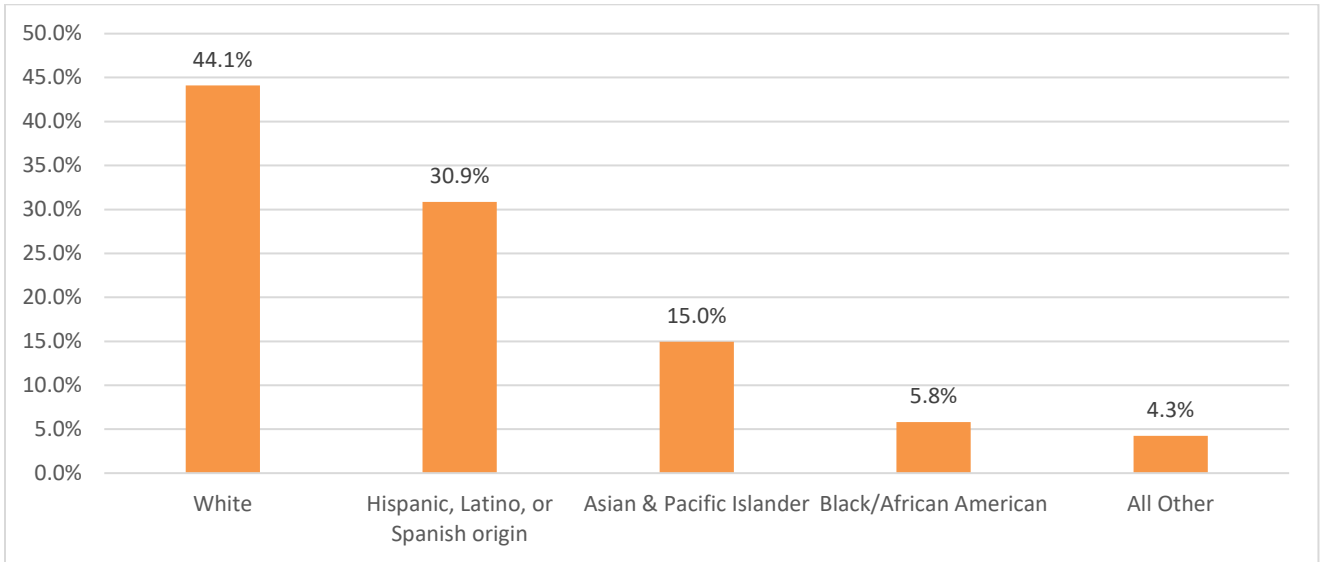
In 2021, the Office of Business Research and Analysis (OBRA) for California State University San Marcos (CSUSM) analyzed economic impacts of the cannabis industry in San Diego County. OBRA created a survey designed to understand which demographics hold cannabis licenses in the County. The survey results found that 68% of cannabis business license holders were White, followed by 14% Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin; 7% Black/African American; 4% American Indian; 4% Asian; and 3% Middle Eastern. In addition, 87% of cannabis business license holder participants were male, with female business owners accounting for only 13%. Based on these findings, racial diversity as well as gender diversity within the cannabis industry is currently an issue in the County.

Distribution of Race/Ethnicity

The City of San Diego is the largest city in San Diego County, with an estimated 2021 population of 1.7 million. Exhibit 5 provides an overview of the City’s racial/ethnic profile. This data reflects the most recent (2020) demographic estimates from the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG). As shown, 44.1% of the population identifies as White; 30.9% as Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin; 15.0% as Asian & Pacific Islander; 5.8 % as Black/African American; and 4.3% as other or unknown.

The survey results found that 68% of cannabis business license holders were White.

Exhibit 5: Distribution of Race/Ethnicity, City of San Diego, 2020

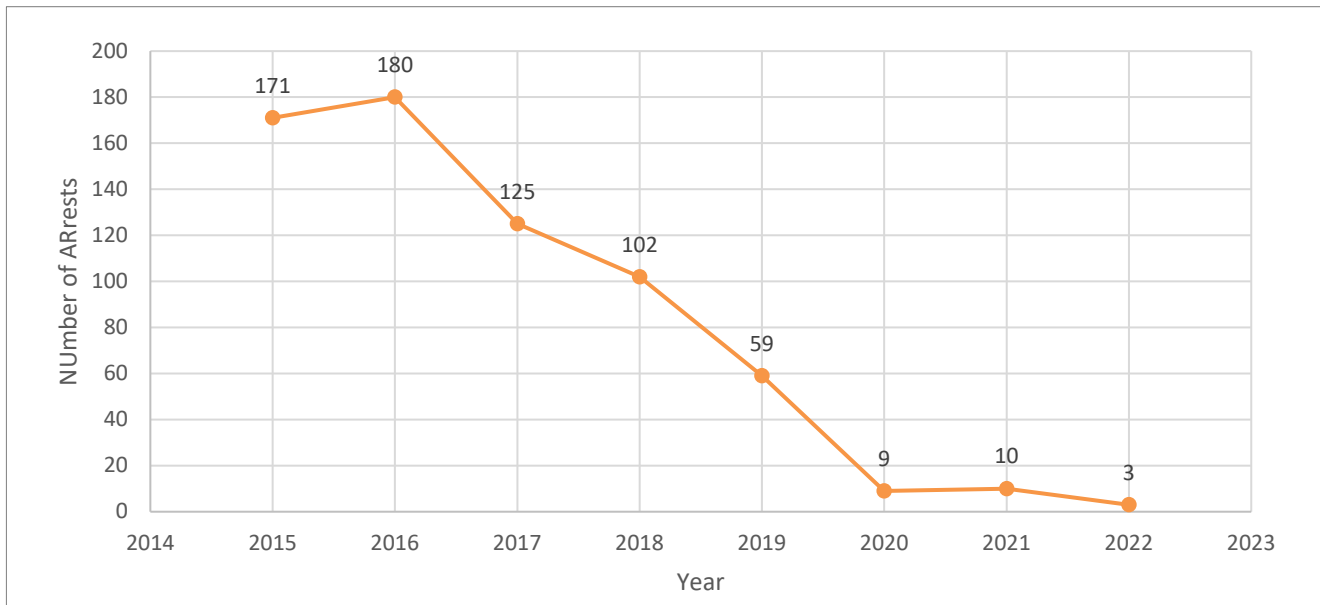


Source: SANDAG 2020 Estimates.

Cannabis-Related Arrests

Exhibit 6 presents cannabis-related arrests in the City from 2015 to 2022. This data was provided by the City’s Police Department. During the period from 2015 to 2022, there were a total of 659 cannabis-related arrests, with 2022 reflecting only a partial year. These arrests included unlawful possession, use, and distribution of cannabis. As shown, the City has been experiencing a sharp decline since 2016. This trend was to be expected following the 2016 voter passage of Proposition 64, which authorized the legal recreational use of cannabis effective November 9, 2016.

Exhibit 6: Cannabis-Related Arrests by Year, City of San Diego⁽¹⁾



¹ Year 2022 reflects partial year, through March 2022.

Source: City of San Diego Police Department

Cannabis-Related Arrests by Race/Ethnicity

Cannabis-related arrests by race/ethnicity are presented in Table 3. As shown, the populations experiencing the most arrests are Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin (34.0%), followed by White (27.0%), individuals identifying as Other (18.5%), and Black/African American (16.2%).

Table 3: Cannabis-Related Arrests by Race/Ethnicity, City of San Diego

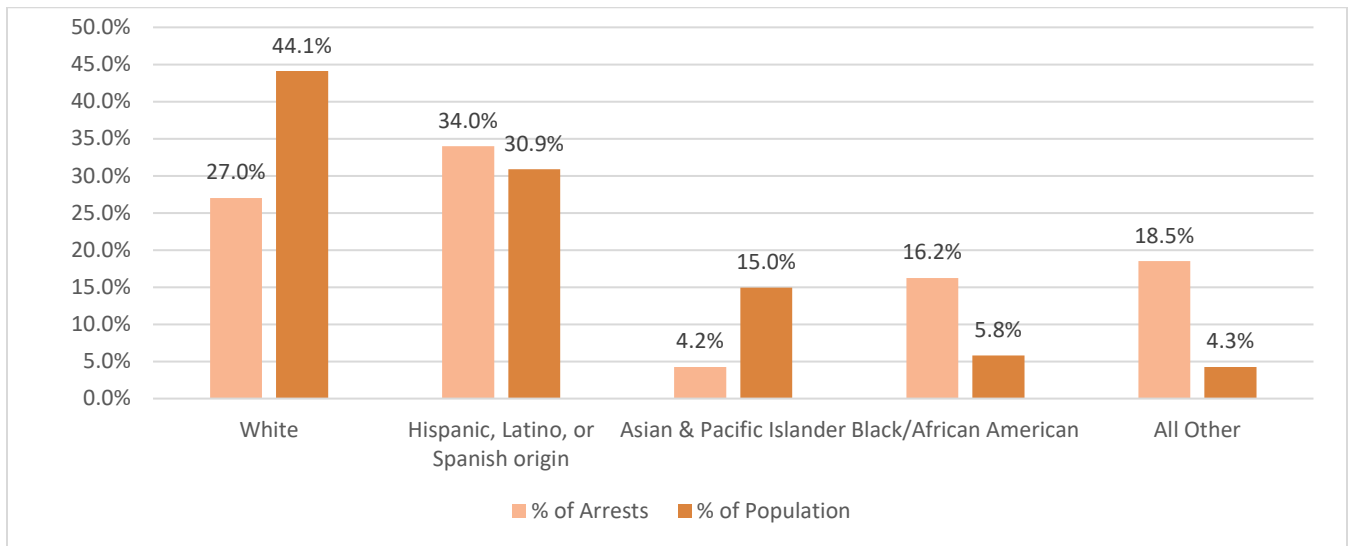
Race/Ethnicity	Arrests		Population	
	(2015-2022) ¹		(2020) ²	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Asian & Pacific Islander	28	4.2%	213,858	15.0%
Black/African American	107	16.2%	83,222	5.8%
Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin	224	34.0%	441,621	30.9%
White	178	27.0%	630,962	44.1%
Other or Unknown	122	18.5%	60,820	4.3%
Total	659	100.0%	1,430,483	100.0%

¹ Source: City of San Diego Police Department

² Source: SANDAG 2020 Estimates.

For comparative purposes, KMA evaluated the percentage of arrests in proportion to the total population. As shown in Exhibit 7, when compared to the share of population, Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin; Black/African American; and individuals identifying as Other experienced a disproportionate number of cannabis-related arrests when compared to White and Asian & Pacific Islanders.

Exhibit 7: Percentage of Arrests vs. Percentage of Population, City of San Diego¹



¹ Reflects arrests from 2015 through 2022.

Source: City of San Diego Police Department and SANDAG.

Cannabis-Related Arrests by Age

The median age of the City’s population is 36. Table 4 presents the age distribution of cannabis-related arrests from 2015 through 2022. The data shows that the highest number of cannabis-related arrests occurred within the 15 to 19 age range (41.6%). The next largest categories were within the 10 to 14 age range (12.6%) and 25 to 34 age range (11.2%).

Table 4: Cannabis-Related Arrests by Age, City of San Diego				
Age	Arrests by Age		Population	
	(2015-2022) ¹		(2020) ^{2,3}	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Unknown	104	15.8%	--	--
Age 5-9	1	0.2%	94,013	7.0%
Age 10-14	83	12.6%	86,936	6.5%
Age 15-19	274	41.6%	85,410	6.4%
Age 20-24	52	7.9%	88,311	6.6%
Age 25-34	74	11.2%	245,482	18.4%
Age 35-44	31	4.7%	199,773	15.0%
Age 45-54	23	3.5%	165,296	12.4%
Age 55-64	16	2.4%	161,505	12.1%
Age 65+	1	0.2%	208,483	15.6%
Total	659	100%	1,335,209	100.0%

¹ Source: City of San Diego Police Department.

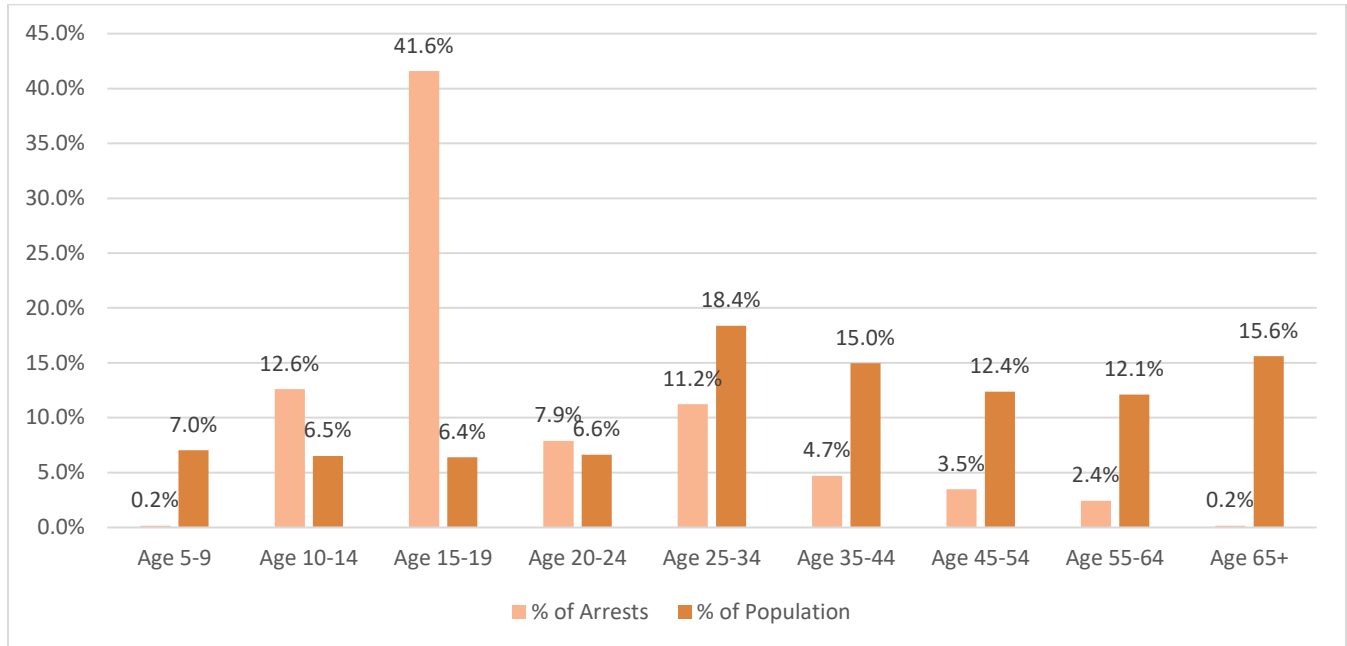
² Source: SANDAG 2020 Estimates.

³ Excludes population ranging from 0-4 years of age.

As shown in Exhibit 8, youth under the age of 19 were disproportionately arrested for cannabis-related crimes as compared to all other age groups.

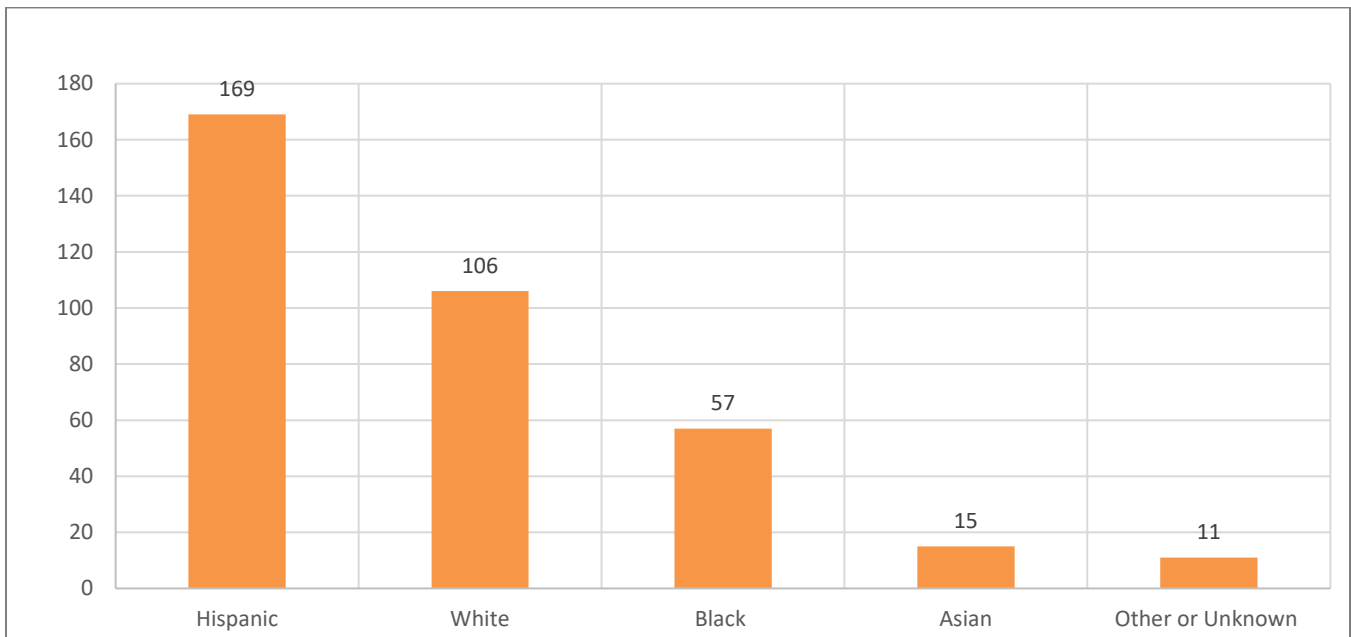
Exhibit 9 presents the race/ethnicity of individuals under the age of 19 who were arrested for cannabis-related offenses from 2015 to 2022. As shown, Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin youth accounted for 47% of the arrests followed by 30% White, 16% Black/African American, 4% Asian, and 3% Other or Unknown.

Exhibit 8: Age of Arrested Suspects vs. Percentage of Population, City of San Diego



Source: SANDAG and San Diego Police Department, 2022

Exhibit 9: Number of Arrests for Suspects 19 Years of Age or Younger, City of San Diego, 2015-2022



Source: San Diego Police Department, 2022

Cannabis-Related Arrest Convictions and/or Expungements

In addition to legalizing the adult use of cannabis, Proposition 64 allows most people previously convicted of certain cannabis felonies to petition a judge to reclassify their felony convictions as misdemeanors. Most people previously convicted of cannabis misdemeanors can petition to have misdemeanors reclassified as infractions.

As background, in September 2018, former Governor Jerry Brown signed AB 1793 into law, also known as the “Bonta Bill.” The Bonta Bill created an automatic sealing process for cannabis criminal records. It required prosecutors in the State Department of Justice to review records dating back over 40 years and was meant to provide justice for people who had been arrested, convicted, or sentenced on charges that would no longer apply post-legalization. A record sealed from public view cannot be searched by employers, schools, financial institutions, and so on. An expungement, also known as a dismissal, is a way of cleaning up a record and limiting the information that shows up on a background check.

In compliance with AB 1793, the San Diego County District Attorney’s office submitted a list of eligible cases to the local courts. In February 2021, a San Diego Superior Court judge reduced approximately 26,000 felony cannabis convictions to misdemeanor convictions, and about 1,000 misdemeanor cannabis convictions were completely dismissed. Although these convictions have been reclassified, the court system has been slow in updating individual records.

To assist San Diego County residents with reducing convictions or dismissing/expunging a criminal record, the County’s Office of the Public Defender created the Fresh Start program. The Fresh Start program provides a review of a person’s criminal record by an experienced attorney who recommends an action plan for how to clean up the record. Those with a cannabis-related criminal background are required to: (1) know that a program like Fresh Start exists and (2) reach out to the County to submit an application to begin the review process. The process can take anywhere from a few weeks to months.

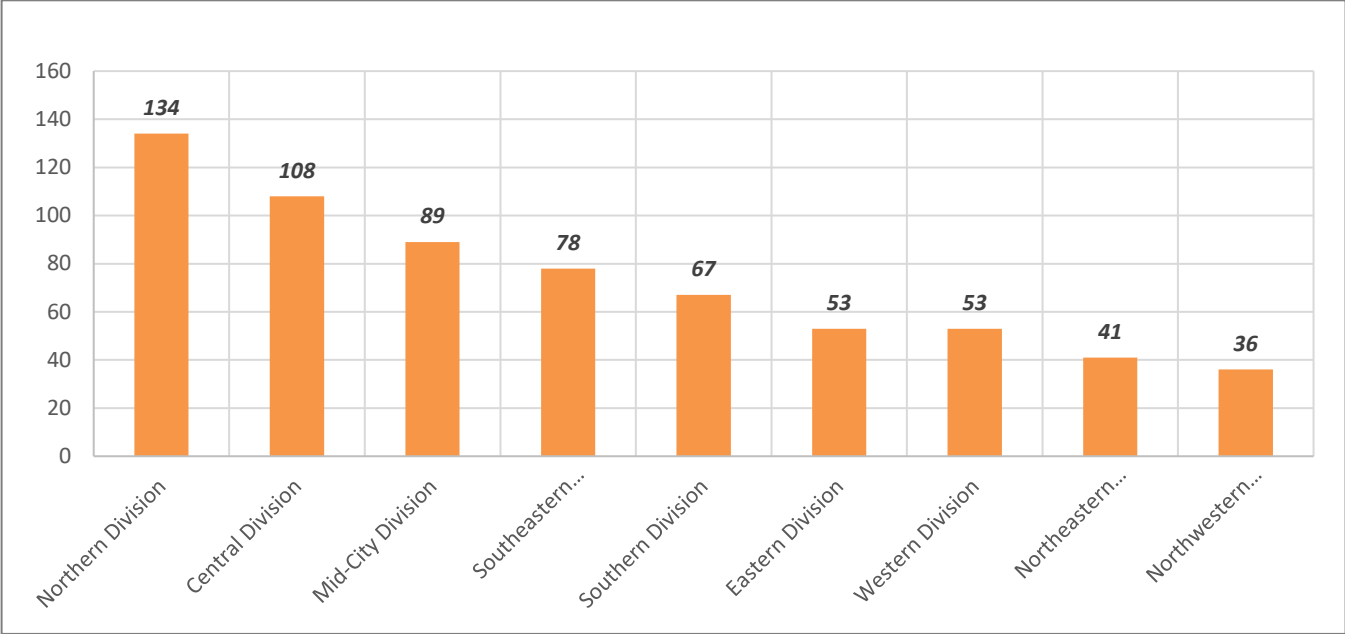
To assist San Diego County residents with reducing convictions or dismissing/expunging a criminal record, the County’s Office of the Public Defender created the Fresh Start program.

Cannabis-Related Arrests by Police Division

The City has nine geographic divisions for the purpose of law enforcement: Central, Northern, Northeastern, Northwestern, Southern, Southeastern, Eastern, Western, and Mid-City. Per the City’s Police Department, each division has a combination of law beat areas within the division boundary. It should also be noted that these police divisions do not represent legal neighborhood or community boundaries. Table 5 summarizes the City’s neighborhoods by police division and City council district.

Exhibit 10 presents an overview of cannabis-related arrests by police division. It should be noted that the number of arrests reflects where the violation occurred and not where the person resides. As shown, the Northern and Central divisions experienced the highest number of cannabis-related arrests. The Central division includes areas such as Barrio Logan, East Village, Sherman Heights, and South Park. These two divisions, collectively, account for approximately 37% of the total arrests.

Exhibit 10: Arrests by Police Division – City of San Diego, 2015-2022



Source: City of San Diego Police Department, 2022

Table 5: Neighborhoods by Police Division, City of San Diego

Division	Neighborhood	Council District ¹	Division	Neighborhood	Council District ¹
Northern (Division 1)	Bay Ho	2	Central (Division 5)	Balboa Park	3
	Bay Park	2		Barrio Logan	8
	Clairemont Mesa East	2		Core-Columbia	3
	Clairemont Mesa West	2		Cortez	3
	La Jolla	1		East Village	3
	Mission Bay Park	2		Grant Hill	8
	North Clairemont	2		Harborview	3
	Pacific Beach	1		Little Italy	3
	University City	6		Logan Heights	8
Northeastern (Division 2)	Carmel Mountain	5	Marina	3	
	Mira Mesa	6	Park West	3	
	Rancho Bernardo	5	Sherman Heights	8	
	Rancho Encantada	6	South Park	3	
	Rancho Penasquitos	5	Western (Division 6)	Linda Vista	7
	Sabre Springs	5		Midway District	2
	San Pasqual	5		Mission Valley West	3
	Scripps Ranch	6		Point Loma Heights	2
Eastern (Division 3)	Allied Gardens	7	Southern (Division 7)	University Heights	3
	Birdland	7		Egger Highlands	8
	College West	9		Nestor	8
	Del Cerro	7		Otay Mesa	8
	Grantville	7		Otay Mesa West	8
	Lake Murray	7		San Ysidro	8
	Mission Valley East	3		Tijuana River Valley	8
	Serra Mesa	7		Adams North	9
	Tierrasanta	7		Colina del Sol	9
Southeastern (Division 4)	Bay Terraces	4	Mid-City (Division 8)	El Cerrito	9
	Emerald Hills	4		Fox Canyon	9
	Encanto	4		Normal Heights	9
	Jamacha/Lomita	4		North Park	3
	Mount Hope	9		Rolando	9
	Mountain View	4		Rolando Park	9
	Oak Park	4		Teralta West	9
	Paradise Hills	4	Northwestern (Division 9)	Black Mountain Ranch	5
	Ridgeview/Webster	4		Carmel Valley	1
	Shelltown	8		Del Mar Heights	1
	Skyline	4		North City	1
	Southcrest	8		Sorrento Valley	6
	Valencia Park	4		Torrey Preserve	1

¹ Reflects council district in which a majority of the neighborhood is located.

Source: City of San Diego Police Department, 2022

Identification of Disadvantaged Neighborhoods

Research has found that leaders in the cannabis business have been predominately of White descent, with nominal Black/African American and Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin populations as owners and executives. To identify disadvantaged neighborhoods in the City, KMA evaluated four key indicators:

- Minority population
- Low-/moderate-income areas
- Educational attainment
- Disadvantaged communities

Minority Population

KMA evaluated the minority populations within each police division in the City. Exhibit 11 illustrates where the highest concentrations of minority population exist within the City by police division. As shown, the Southeastern and Southern divisions appear to contain the highest percentage of non-White residents. These areas contain between 75% and 100% of non-White population within their division.

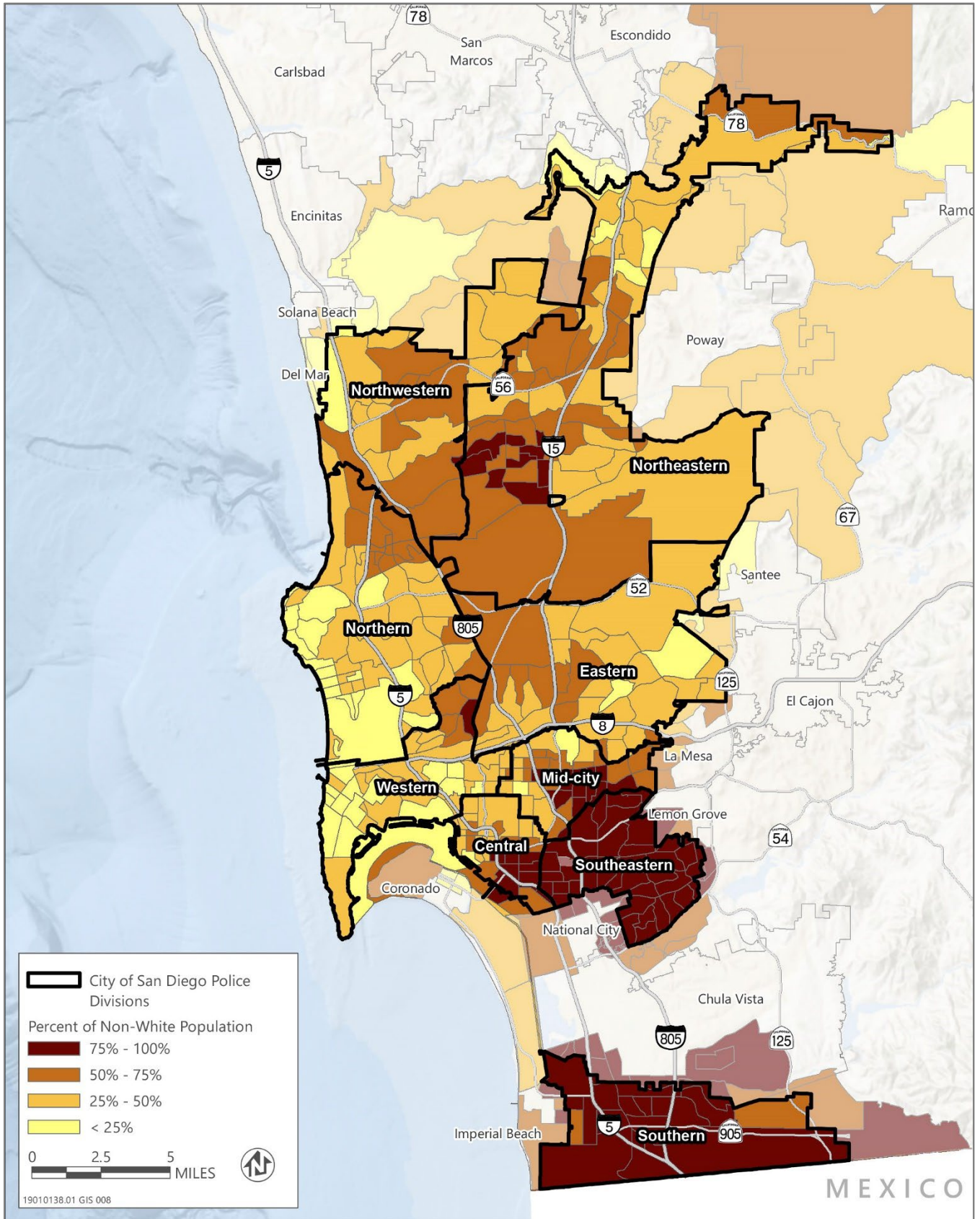
Divisions with the lowest concentration (under 25%) of non-White population are the Northern, Eastern, and Western divisions.

Low-/Moderate-Income Areas by Percent of Total Population

Exhibit 12 presents the highest concentrations of low-/moderate-income households by police division. As shown, the divisions with the highest rates of low-/moderate-income households are generally centrally located within the City's urban areas (Southeastern, Central, and Mid-City divisions) and southern San Diego border (Southern division). These divisions include high rates of minority populations as compared to other divisions in the City.

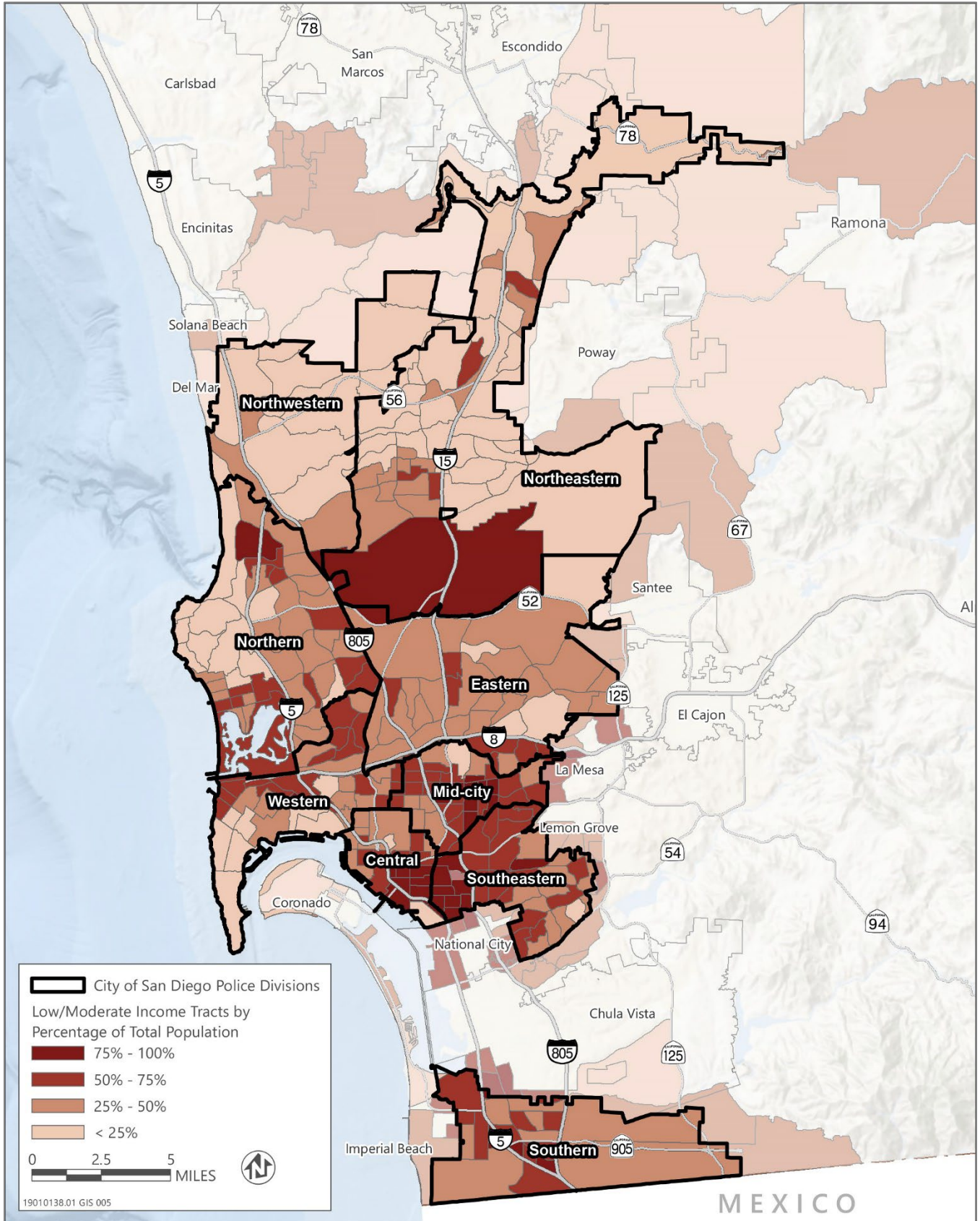
It is also evident that the divisions in the northern areas of the City (Northern, Northeastern, and Northwestern divisions) have the lowest concentrations of low-/moderate-income households.

Exhibit 11: Minority Population by Division, City of San Diego



Source: Data compiled from U.S. Census Bureau, SanGIS, and City of San Diego in 2022.

Exhibit 12: Low-/Moderate-Income Areas by Division, City of San Diego



Source: Data compiled from U.S. Census Bureau, SanGIS, and City of San Diego in 2022.

Educational Attainment

The highest level of education completed is measured in the population by educational attainment. Higher educational attainment is associated with higher earnings, higher employment rates, and greater workforce opportunities. While educational attainment levels vary by factors including age, geography, household structure, income, and wealth, differences along racial and ethnic lines are evident.

Exhibit 13 identifies the police divisions that contain the highest populations that have attained at least a bachelor's degree. A bachelor's degree is a degree awarded by a college or university to a person who has completed undergraduate studies, typically within 4 years. A bachelor's degree is used as an indicator of community access to higher education opportunities.

As shown, police divisions with higher percentages (between 75% and 100%) of the population holding a bachelor's degree are concentrated in the Northern and Northwestern divisions of the City. It should be noted that these areas contain job opportunities for highly skilled individuals, such as those in the biotechnology and biomedical manufacturing, communication and information technology, and software industries.

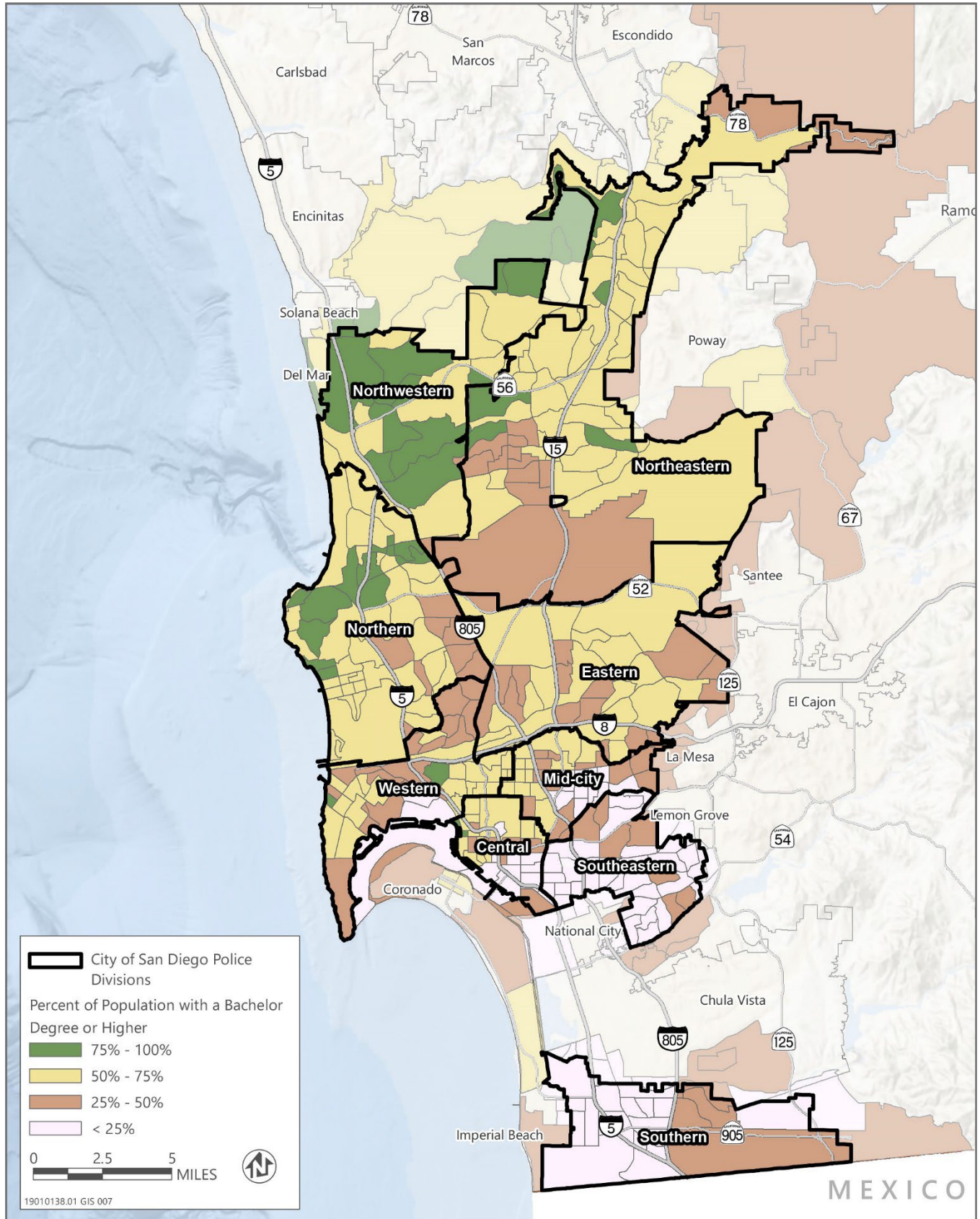
Conversely, the Southeastern, Central, and Southern divisions, which generally reflect the communities of Barrio Logan, Southeastern San Diego, and South San Diego, contain the lowest percentages of residents with bachelor's degrees.

Disadvantaged Communities

CalEnviroScreen is a mapping tool that helps to identify communities where people are often vulnerable to the effects of pollution. CalEnviroScreen uses environmental, health, and socioeconomic information to produce scores for every census tract in the State. The scores are then mapped so that different communities can be compared. An area with a high score is one that experiences a much higher burdens than areas with low scores.

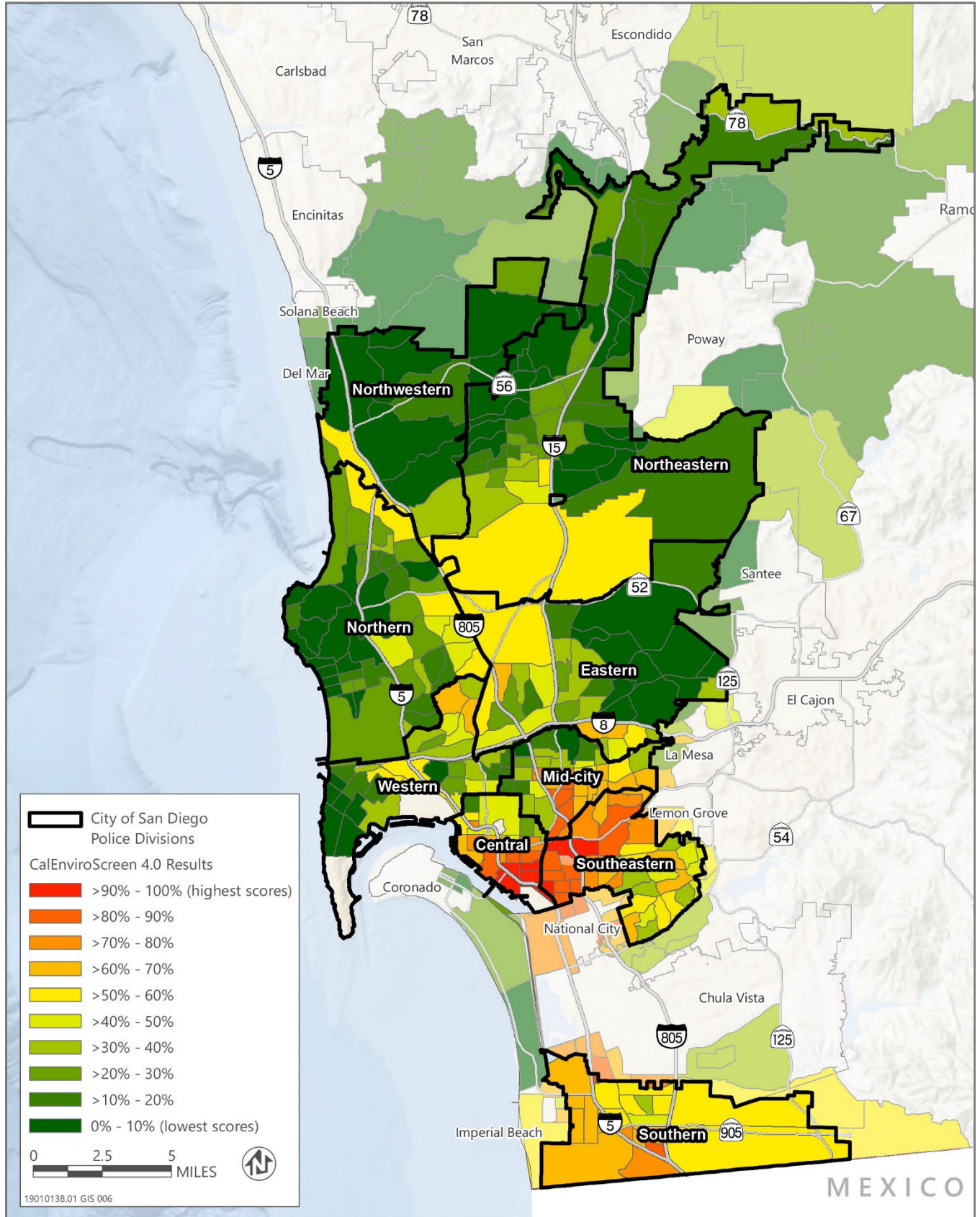
Exhibit 14 presents the CalEnviroScreen results by police division. As shown, disadvantaged communities are concentrated within the more urban areas of the City: Southeastern, Central, and Southern.

Exhibit 13: Educational Attainment, City of San Diego



Source: Data compiled from U.S. Census Bureau, SanGIS, and City of San Diego in 2022.

Exhibit 14: Disadvantaged Communities by Division, City of San Diego



Sources: Data downloaded from OEHA, SanGIS, and City of San Diego in 2022.

Disadvantaged Neighborhoods Findings

In combination with the arrest data, KMA utilized the four key indicators noted above to determine which neighborhoods are disadvantaged. KMA has characterized disadvantaged neighborhoods as areas that have large minority populations, low-income households, and low educational attainment and that are environmentally burdened.

To identify disadvantaged neighborhoods in the City, KMA ranked select indicators in a color-coded system. Indicators in red are considered to be a negative (high) impact, yellow is considered to be a moderate (neutral) impact, and green is considered to be a positive (low) impact.

Red	50% or more of the population
Yellow	26% to 49% of the population
Green	0 to 25% of the population

As shown in Table 6, neighborhoods in the Mid-City, Southern, and Southeastern police divisions contain the highest rates of non-White residents with the highest rates of low-income populations and the lowest rates of bachelor’s degree holders. These neighborhoods are considered to be the most disadvantaged in the City. However, these areas do not have the highest percentage of arrests when compared to other areas in the City.

The neighborhoods that had the highest rates of cannabis-related arrests were in East Village (4.5%) and North Park (4.0%). These figures are based on the location of the violation and not the person’s residence. These neighborhoods are boxed in red in Table 6.

Equity Assessment Conclusions

The findings contained within this Report identify those neighborhoods in the City that are economically and socially disadvantaged. KMA also found that Black/African American and Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin individuals experienced a disproportionate number of cannabis-related arrests. Taken together, Black/African American and Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin individuals experienced 50% of total arrests despite representing only 29% of the total population. These challenges, combined with the inability to secure financing for start-up and other business processing fees, limit the potential pool of applicants, specifically minority populations. A cannabis equity program would provide equitable access to the cannabis industry workforce and encourage entrepreneurship.

Table 6: Disadvantaged Neighborhoods						
Division	Neighborhood	% of Total Population	% of Total Arrests	% Non-White	% Low-Mod Income	% Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Southern	Border	0.01%	--	98%	61%	8%
Southern	San Ysidro	1.89%	1.01%	97%	63%	6%
Southeastern	Shelltown	0.73%	0.09%	95%	91%	5%
Southeastern	Southcrest	0.41%	0.23%	95%	74%	5%
Southeastern	Mountain View	1.17%	0.92%	93%	76%	5%
Southeastern	Chollas View	0.35%	0.14%	93%	56%	7%
Central	Logan Heights	1.06%	1.11%	92%	77%	5%
Southeastern	Lincoln Park	0.74%	1.52%	92%	62%	5%
Mid-City	Teralta West	0.39%	0.69%	92%	70%	9%
Southeastern	Valencia Park	0.82%	0.23%	92%	58%	12%
Mid-City	Teralta East	0.54%	0.46%	91%	73%	4%
Mid-City	Castle	0.61%	0.55%	90%	70%	11%
Mid-City	Fairmount Village	0.40%	0.55%	89%	72%	8%
Mid-City	Swan Canyon	0.38%	0.23%	87%	67%	8%
Mid-City	Islenair	0.06%	--	86%	53%	10%
Mid-City	Fox Canyon	0.19%	--	86%	53%	10%
Southeastern	Mt. Hope	0.40%	0.51%	86%	85%	5%
Mid-City	Chollas Creek	0.36%	0.09%	86%	65%	10%
Southeastern	Encanto	0.73%	0.14%	85%	55%	12%
Southern	Nestor	0.97%	0.41%	84%	66%	7%
Southeastern	Ridgeview/Webster	0.43%	0.18%	83%	50%	18%
Mid-City	Colina del Sol	0.79%	0.65%	82%	88%	6%
Southeastern	Emerald Hills	0.33%	0.18%	82%	50%	15%
Southeastern	Paradise Hills	1.25%	1.06%	80%	52%	11%
Southeastern	Oak Park	1.15%	0.60%	80%	54%	15%
Mid-City	Corridor	0.53%	0.78%	79%	87%	19%
Central	Grant Hill	0.32%	0.28%	79%	61%	11%
Mid-City	Redwood Village	0.30%	0.14%	78%	61%	13%
Mid-City	Cherokee Point	0.41%	0.37%	71%	78%	20%
Central	Sherman Heights	0.21%	0.18%	71%	82%	21%
Mid-City	Fairmount Park	0.34%	0.37%	69%	51%	19%
Western	Linda Vista	1.93%	1.66%	66%	54%	25%
Mid-City	Azalea/Hollywood Park	0.24%	0.74%	65%	51%	19%
Mid-City	El Cerrito	0.46%	0.51%	63%	58%	23%
Mid-City	Talmadge	0.61%	0.83%	55%	52%	33%
Southern	Tijuana River Valley	0.56%	--	90%	46%	8%
Southern	Otay Mesa West	1.99%	1.75%	89%	48%	10%

Table 6: Disadvantaged Neighborhoods						
Division	Neighborhood	% of Total Population	% of Total Arrests	% Non-White	% Low-Mod Income	% Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Southeastern	Alta Vista	0.16%	--	87%	35%	17%
Southern	Ocean Crest	0.97%	--	87%	0%	20%
Southern	Palm City	0.43%	0.14%	86%	45%	13%
Southeastern	O'Farrell	0.44%	0.23%	86%	48%	16%
Southeastern	Bay Terraces	2.28%	1.34%	86%	41%	15%
Southeastern	Skyline	0.58%	0.18%	84%	46%	12%
Southern	Otay Mesa	0.31%	0.18%	83%	13%	14%
Southeastern	Jamacha/Lomita	0.82%	0.28%	83%	47%	10%
Central	Stockton	0.35%	0.28%	78%	47%	15%
Southern	Egger Highlands	0.72%	0.46%	77%	48%	9%
Central	Barrio Logan	0.62%	0.46%	71%	31%	8%
Northeastern	Miramar	0.46%	0.23%	62%	30%	22%
Mid-City	Rolando Park	0.29%	0.18%	60%	48%	21%
Northeastern	Mira Mesa	5.04%	2.49%	70%	28%	33%
Northwestern	Sorrento Valley	0.61%	0.51%	57%	23%	43%
Northwestern	Black Mountain Ranch	1.04%	0.28%	54%	4%	47%
Eastern	Kearny Mesa	0.40%	0.51%	54%	22%	42%
Mid-City	Normal Heights	0.68%	0.37%	53%	38%	35%
Northeastern	Miramar Ranch North	1.09%	0.41%	51%	11%	45%
Central	Golden Hill	0.76%	0.28%	50%	30%	36%
Central	Horton Plaza	0.10%	0.51%	50%	0%	26%
Northern	Torrey Pines	0.22%	--	36%	53%	52%
Mid-City	Rolando	0.67%	0.18%	47%	40%	25%
Western	Midway District	0.83%	2.31%	40%	23%	18%
Western	Morena	0.74%	0.23%	39%	24%	21%
Eastern	College East	0.86%	0.51%	38%	39%	17%
Eastern	College West	0.80%	0.37%	38%	42%	23%
Southeastern	Broadway Heights	0.03%	--	25%	42%	17%
Northern	Clairemont Mesa East	1.87%	1.84%	49%	44%	30%
Northeastern	Rancho Penasquitos	3.72%	1.52%	49%	19%	43%
Eastern	Serra Mesa	1.92%	0.78%	49%	28%	35%
Northeastern	Carmel Mountain	0.69%	0.60%	48%	6%	47%
Northern	University City	3.49%	0.97%	48%	25%	49%
Central	East Village	0.56%	4.47%	47%	1%	42%
Eastern	Birdland	0.29%	0.09%	46%	33%	26%
Eastern	Grantville	0.71%	0.51%	45%	35%	35%
Central	Cortez	0.14%	0.78%	43%	1%	51%

Table 6: Disadvantaged Neighborhoods						
Division	Neighborhood	% of Total Population	% of Total Arrests	% Non-White	% Low-Mod Income	% Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Northwestern	Carmel Valley	3.54%	2.26%	43%	6%	51%
Central	Core-Columbia	0.50%	1.57%	42%	0%	44%
Mid-City	Adams North	0.35%	--	42%	17%	48%
Northwestern	North City	0.73%	0.23%	41%	1%	48%
Eastern	Mission Valley East	0.88%	0.41%	40%	12%	40%
Western	University Heights	0.87%	0.74%	39%	37%	49%
Mid-City	North Park	2.80%	4.01%	38%	29%	46%
Mid-City	Kensington	0.45%	0.14%	38%	38%	53%
Eastern	Qualcomm	0.05%	0.23%	38%	2%	38%
Northeastern	Sabre Springs	0.50%	0.28%	38%	9%	43%
Northeastern	San Pasqual	0.15%	--	38%	15%	37%
Central	Balboa Park	0.16%	0.92%	37%	1%	51%
Northern	North Clairemont	1.17%	1.20%	36%	42%	34%
Northern	Bay Ho	1.01%	0.60%	36%	35%	35%
Western	Mission Valley West	0.22%	0.41%	35%	34%	44%
Central	Gaslamp	0.07%	1.06%	35%	0%	50%
Eastern	Tierrasanta	1.98%	0.46%	35%	29%	33%
Central	South Park	0.39%	0.09%	35%	47%	42%
Northeastern	Scripps Ranch	1.48%	0.74%	35%	14%	40%
Northeastern	Rancho Encantada	0.08%	0.05%	34%	15%	44%
Northwestern	Torrey Preserve	0.10%	0.37%	33%	29%	49%
Western	Hillcrest	0.94%	0.55%	33%	21%	53%
Central	Petco Park	0.10%	0.78%	32%	0%	55%
Northeastern	Rancho Bernardo	3.25%	0.55%	32%	10%	45%
Western	Old Town	0.09%	0.51%	32%	35%	38%
Central	Little Italy	0.17%	0.09%	31%	2%	57%
Central	Park West	0.64%	0.37%	31%	35%	50%
Eastern	San Carlos	0.88%	0.88%	30%	24%	41%
Northern	Clairemont Mesa West	0.86%	0.60%	30%	37%	35%
Eastern	Del Cerro	0.51%	1.15%	30%	18%	44%
Northwestern	Torrey Highlands	0.60%	0.18%	30%	1%	45%
Western	Midtown	0.32%	0.09%	30%	42%	47%
Mid-City	Burlingame	0.07%	--	29%	45%	37%
Central	Harborview	0.14%	0.14%	29%	0%	75%
Central	Marina	0.38%	0.92%	29%	0%	61%
Eastern	Allied Gardens	0.78%	0.46%	28%	40%	36%
Eastern	Lake Murray	1.61%	0.37%	27%	32%	36%

Table 6: Disadvantaged Neighborhoods						
Division	Neighborhood	% of Total Population	% of Total Arrests	% Non-White	% Low-Mod Income	% Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Northern	Bay Park	1.24%	1.06%	26%	35%	43%
Western	Roseville/Fleet Ridge	0.39%	0.09%	25%	10%	43%
Western	Point Loma Heights	1.44%	0.60%	24%	21%	40%
Northern	Pacific Beach	3.12%	--	23%	32%	54%
Northern	La Jolla	2.47%	2.21%	22%	21%	55%
Western	Wooded Area	0.34%	0.55%	21%	11%	33%
Western	Ocean Beach	0.94%	--	20%	26%	47%
Western	Loma Portal	0.43%	0.14%	20%	36%	37%
Western	Mission Hills	0.42%	0.23%	19%	29%	55%
Western	Sunset Cliffs	0.22%	1.29%	19%	12%	32%
Northwestern	Del Mar Heights	0.52%	0.18%	17%	10%	60%
Northern	Mission Bay Park	0.07%	2.21%	14%	14%	53%
Northern	Mission Beach	0.01%	2.90%	11%	0%	44%
Western	La Playa	0.18%	0.23%	10%	18%	54%

Source: City of San Diego Police Department, 2022

City's Efforts to Address Inequity

Build Better SD seeks to create a Citywide funding program that provides underserved communities with its fair share of public improvements.

In recent years, the City has initiated several efforts to address environmental justice and social equity. In 2019, the City developed the Climate Equity Index (CEI) to assess the degree of potential impacts from climate change in areas with vulnerable populations. According to the CEI, climate equity “requires addressing historical inequities suffered by people of color, allowing everyone to fairly share the same benefits and burdens from climate solutions and attain full and equal access to opportunities regardless of one’s background and identity.” As part of the CEI, historical inequities suffered by people of color are assessed in terms of environmental, health, housing, mobility, and socioeconomic indicators. Based on stakeholder feedback, the City further identified census tracts with very low, low, and moderate access to opportunity and designated select census tracts as communities of concern. By identifying the communities of concern, the City ensures prioritization in these areas for investment through Climate Action Plan projects and programs.

Since being elected as the City’s mayor in 2020, Mayor Todd Gloria implemented the “Build Better SD” initiative. Build Better SD seeks to discard inequitable planning policies that restrict public infrastructure fees to a single community and instead create a Citywide funding program that provides underserved communities with its fair share of public improvements.

In addition, the Mayor’s office has undertaken several efforts to create a more equitable City, such as:

- Created the Black Advisory Group—a group of advisers that will assist the administration in identifying unique challenges facing Black/African American communities and recommend strategies to address inequities.
- Formed the Department of Race and Equity and appointed the City’s first Chief Race and Equity Officer.
- Released the City’s first pay equity study, which identified issues behind the gender, racial, and ethnic pay gaps among City of San Diego employees—one of the first of its kind to be publicly released by a municipality in the U.S.
- Developed the City’s first Black empowerment plan to ensure greater diversity, inclusion, and equity in San Diego for the Black/African American community.
- Completed a disparity study to assess whether minority-, woman- and disabled veteran-owned businesses face barriers as part of the City’s contracting processes.
- Revived the long-inactive Commission on the Status of Women, which will focus on the needs of women and recommend programs intended to address gender inequality.
- Appointed diverse personnel in leadership roles, including those within the minority population, women, and LGBTQIA+ community.

- Launched the “Parks for All of Us” initiative, including an update of the City’s Parks Master Plan, to create a more equitable, accessible, and high-quality parks system for all.

In alignment with the City’s goals to address disparities in providing municipal services, the creation of a cannabis equity program will ensure equitable access and reparations to communities adversely impacted by cannabis prohibition.

Cannabis Historical Arrest Data/Population Analysis, War on Drugs Policies and Timeline

To further support the conclusions of the City of San Diego’s Equity Assessment (Assessment), staff analyzed additional data from 1989 through 2015 that was provided by the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG) publications including: Crime in the San Diego Region as well as Law Enforcement Response to Crime in the San Diego Region. In addition to the SANDAG data analysis, included in this memo are four sections that contain information to support the City’s equity assessment. These sections include:

Section I. War on Drugs Impact: San Diego Arrest Data, Population and Zip Code Analysis

Section II. Historical & Legislative Context of Cannabis Policies

Section III. California Cannabis Policy

Section IV. Prison Incarceration Rates

Section V. Conclusion

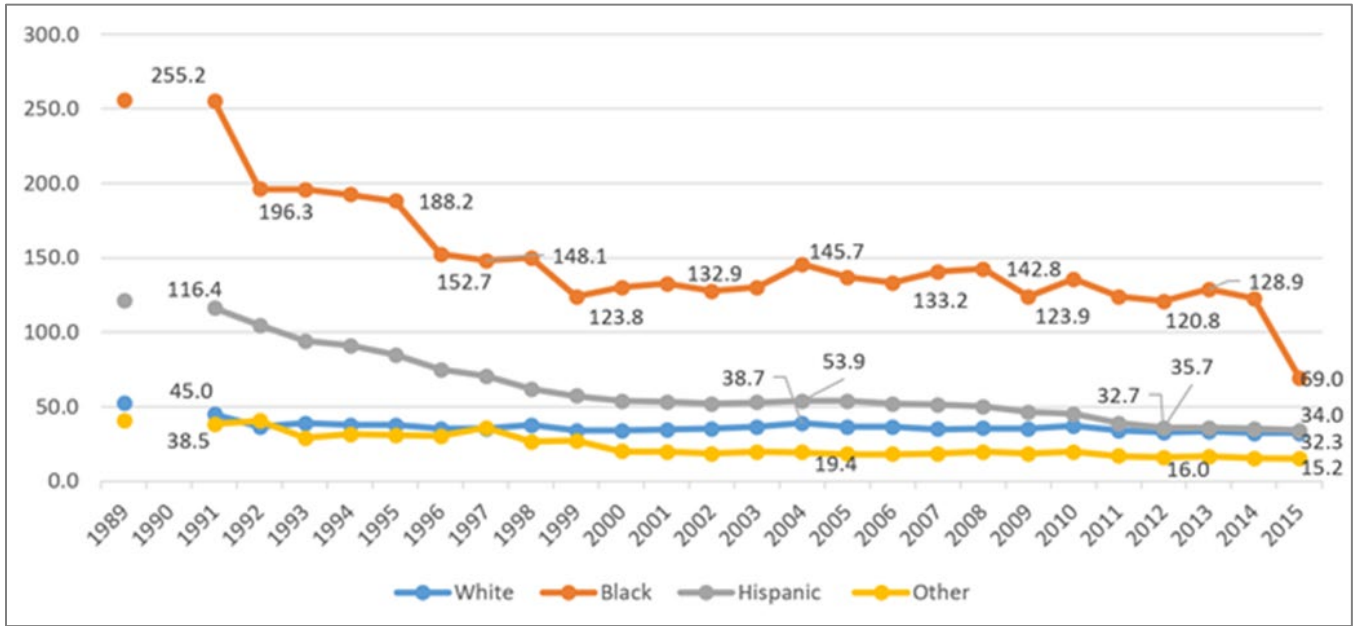
Section IV. References

Section I. War on Drugs Impact: San Diego Arrest Data, Population and Zip Code Analysis

The following data and graphics shown in Exhibits 15 and 16 are developed using SANDAG’s arrest data. Cannabis related arrests approached 8,000 persons up until 2010, where legislation created a significant reduction in arrests (a drop to 1,548 persons in 2011) that is corroborated with San Diego data included in the Assessment.

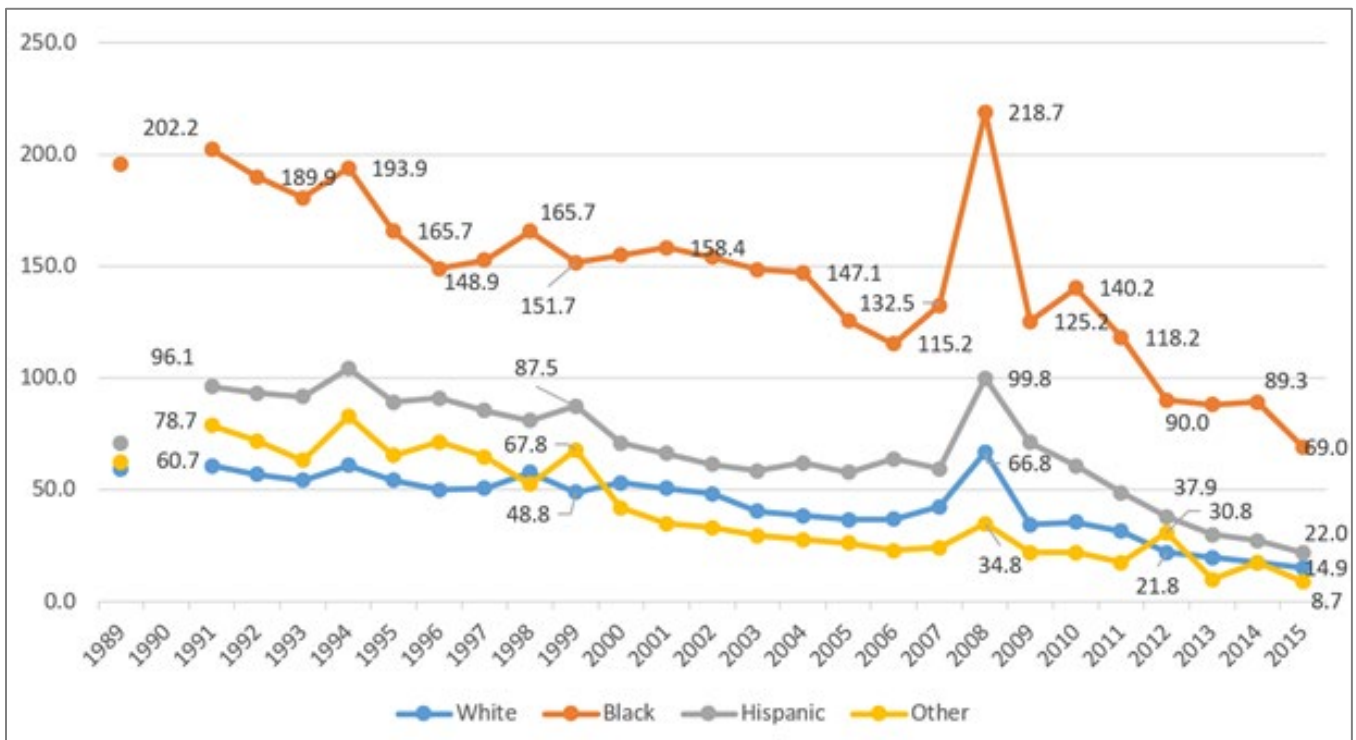
As evidenced in Exhibit 15, arrest rates for Black/African Americans in the region was 255.2 per 1000 in 1990. Arrest rates for Hispanics compared to Whites is almost double throughout much of the trend line, which is also corroborated by the SANDAG data. As shown in Exhibit 16, Juvenile Arrest Rates, the same conclusion can be drawn that Black/African Americans were disproportionately arrested.

Exhibit 15: Arrest Rates / 1,000 - Ethnicity



Source: SANDAG, Arrests in the Region Reports: 1993-2015

Exhibit 16: Juvenile Arrest Rates / 1,000 - Ethnicity



Source: SANDAG, Arrests in the Region Reports: 1993-2015

Based on the data contained in the reports, trends regionwide demonstrate the following:

- Distribution of Race/Ethnicity shows a reduction (from 1990 through 2015) in White ethnicity, while Other and Hispanic show increases.
- Black/African American population remained at about 5% of the total population. If the trend were to continue to 2021 as estimated in the Equity study, the data would arrive at rates contained within Table 7 below.

Black/African Americans and Hispanic populations were impacted disproportionately by the War on Drugs. Adult Black/African American arrest rate as a ratio to White was 5.67:1 in 1990 and 2.13:1 in 2015 (Hispanic: 2.58:1 in 1990 and 1.05:1 in 2015).

Table 7 was taken from the Assessment and supports the information provided in Exhibits 15 and 16. It is clear that as a percentage of the overall population, Black/African American and Hispanic residents have been significantly affected by the War on Drug policies that began in the 1980s as evidenced in Section II, Historical & Legislative Context of Cannabis Policies.

Table 7: Cannabis-Related Arrests by Race/Ethnicity, City of San Diego

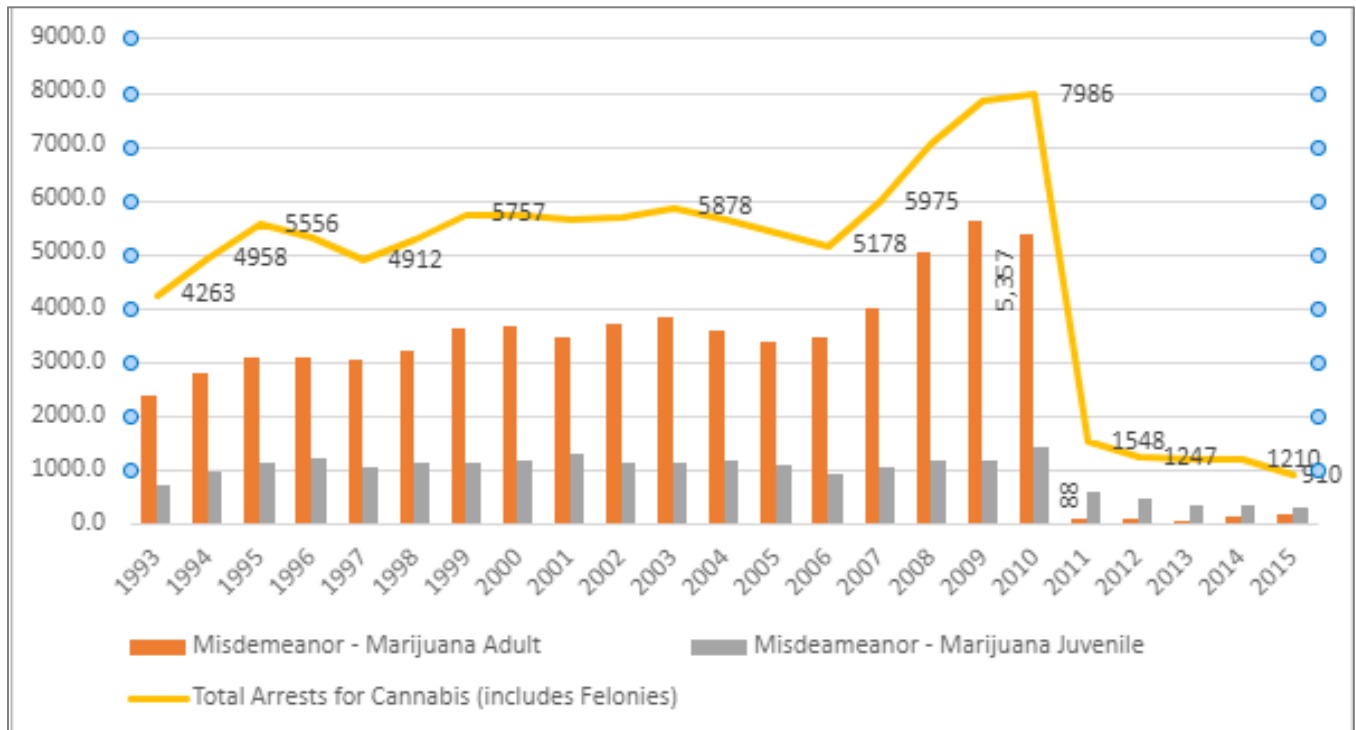
Race/Ethnicity	Arrests (2015-2022) ¹		Population (2021) ²	
	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
Asian	25	4%	247,267	14%
Black/African American	107	16%	88,321	5%
Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin	224	34%	450,094	24%
Pacific Islander	3	0%	5,826	0%
White	178	27%	770,824	45%
Other or Unknown	122	19%	186,694	11%
Total	659	100%	1,719,044	100%

¹ Source: City of San Diego Police Department

² Source: U.S. Census ACS 2019 5-year estimates

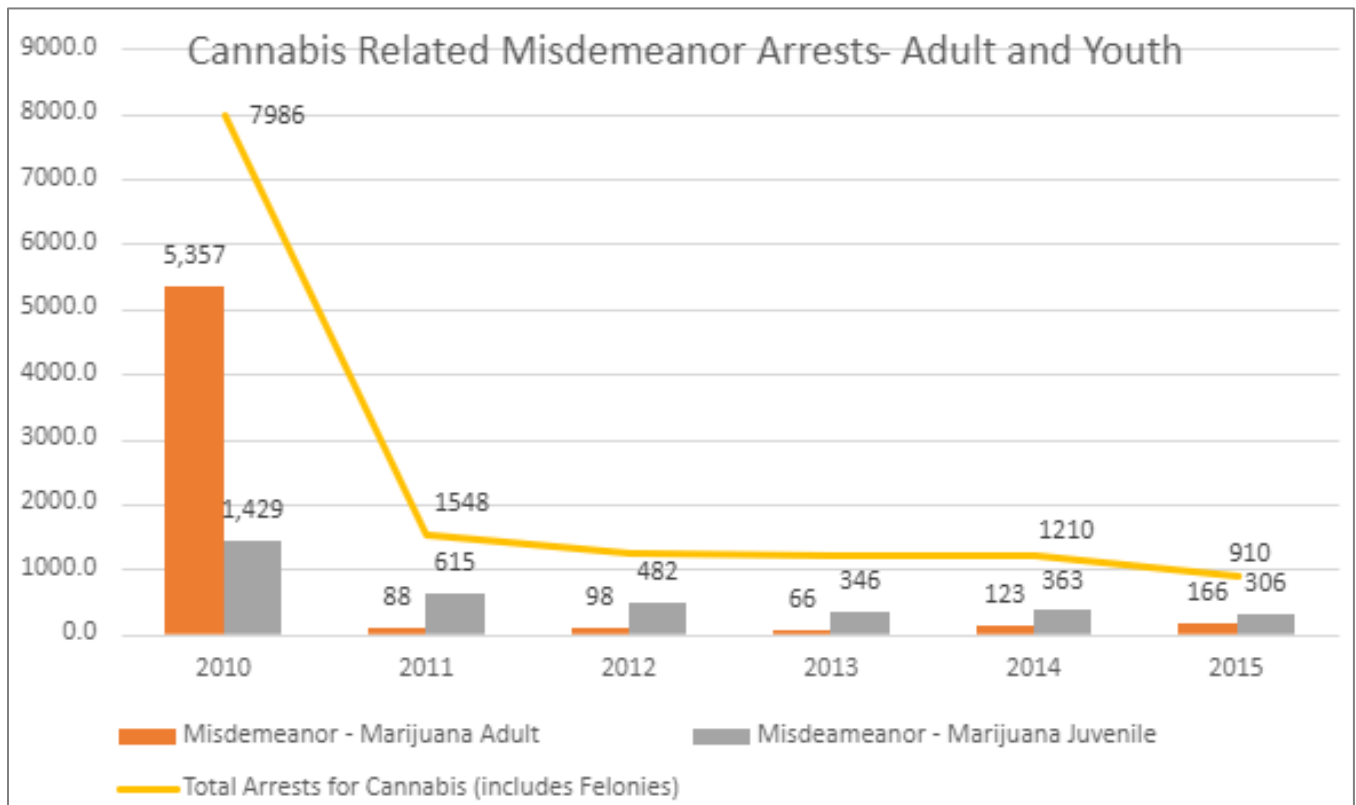
Exhibits 17 and 18 illustrate the misdemeanor arrests for both adults and juveniles related to cannabis according to the SANDAG data. The precipitous decline in arrests can be attributed to new laws being passed that reduced incarceration rates.

Exhibit 17: Cannabis Related Misdemeanor Arrests – Adult and Youth, 1993-2015



Source: SANDAG, Arrests in the Region Reports: 1993-2015

Exhibit 18: Cannabis Related Misdemeanor Arrests – Adult and Youth, 2010-2015



Source: SANDAG, Arrests in the Region Reports: 2010-2015

The Tables 8–12 and Exhibits 19–22 are taken from the SANDAG reports and illustrate the information that was used to create Exhibits 15–18.

Table 8: Arrest Rates Per 1,000 Population, Adult and Juvenile by Ethnicity

San Diego Region	1991	1994	1995	1991-95	1994-95
White					
Juvenile	00.7	00.9	54.2	-11%	-119.
Adult	45.0	37.7	37.6	-16%	<1%
Black					
Juvenile	202.2	193.9	165.7	-18%	-15%
Adult	255.2	192.5	188.2	-26%	<-1%
Hispanic					
Juvenile	96.1	104.4	89.3	-7%	<1%
Adult	116.4	90.8	84.9	-27%	-6%
Other					
Juvenile	78.7	82.8	65.3	-17%	-21%
Adult	38.5	31.4	30.9	-20%	-2%
Total Juvenile	83.2	86.0	74.0	-11%	-14%
Total Adult	69.1	55.9	54.4	-21%	-3%

Sources: State Law Enforcement Information Center, Department of Finance, SANDAG 1991–1995

Table 9: Arrest Rates Per 1,000 Population by Ethnicity, San Diego Region, 1996, 1999, and 2000

San Diego Region	1996	1999	2000	1996-2000	1999-2000
White					
Adult	36.5	35.3	31.6	-13%	-10%
Juvenile	50.0	48.8	44.3	-11%	-9%
Black					
Adult	152.2	128.0	116.7	-23%	-9%
Juvenile	152.7	123.8	111.8	-27%	-10%
Hispanic					
Adult	148.9	151.7	144.2	-3%	-5%
Juvenile	77.7	62.3	60.9	-22%	-2%
Adult	74.9	57.2	56.3	-25%	-2%
Juvenile	91.1	87.5	83.6	-8%	-4%
Other					
Adult	35.9	32.5	29.3	-18%	-10%
Juvenile	30.3	27.3	24.6	-19%	-10%
Juvenile	71.3	67.8	61.7	-13%	-9%
TOTAL	51.9	46.4	42.9	-17%	-8%
Total Adult	49.2	43.1	39.7	-19%	-8%
Total Juvenile	71.6	69.8	65.2	-9%	-7%

Sources: State Law Enforcement Information Center, Department of Finance, SANDAG 1996–2000

Table 10: Total Arrest Rates by Ethnicity, 2001, 2004, and 2005

San Diego Region	2001	2004	2005	Change	
				2001-2005	2004-2005
White	36.0	38.6	36.5	1%	-5%
Adult	34.4	38.7	36.5	6%	-6%
Juvenile	50.7	38.3	36.9	-27%	-4%
Black	137.1	146.0	134.0	-2%	-8%
Adult	132.9	146.0	135.5	2%	-7%
Juvenile	158.4	146.1	126.2	-20%	-14%
Hispanic	55.8	55.1	54.9	-2%	<-1%
Adult	53.3	53.6	54.2	2%	1%
Juvenile	66.2	61.2	58.1	-12%	-5%
Other	22.0	20.6	19.6	-11%	-5%
Adult	19.8	19.4	18.5	-7%	-5%
Juvenile	34.8	27.7	26.8	-23%	-3%
TOTAL	44.5	46.2	44.3	<-1%	-4%
Total Adult	41.9	45.2	43.5	4%	-4%
Total Juvenile	61.1	52.5	49.4	-19%	-6%

Notes: Total includes felony, misdemeanor, and status arrests. Adult rates include felony and misdemeanor arrests; juvenile rates include felony, misdemeanor, and status arrests. The populations used to calculate arrest rates include individuals ten years and older (10-17 for juveniles and 18 and older for adults), based upon U.S. Census 2000 and current California Department of Finance updates.

Sources: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center; U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000; California Department of Finance, Revised E5 City/County Population Estimates, May 2006; SANDAG, Demographic/Economic Estimates August 2006.

Table 11: Total Arrest Rates by Ethnicity, 2006, 2009, and 2010

San Diego Region	2006	2009	2010	Change	
				2006-2010	2009-2010
White	36.7	34.9	35.3	-4%	1%
Adult	36.7	35.0	35.7	-3%	2%
Juvenile	36.8	34.4	30.7	-17%	-11%
Black	130.3	124.1	121.0	-7%	-3%
Adult	133.2	123.9	121.6	-9%	-2%
Juvenile	115.2	125.2	116.8	1%	-7%
Hispanic	54.2	50.5	48.8	-10%	-3%
Adult	52.1	46.4	44.4	-15%	-4%
Juvenile	63.8	71.2	72.8	14%	2%
Other	18.8	18.7	18.8	0%	1%
Adult	18.1	18.3	18.6	3%	2%
Juvenile	22.8	21.8	20.1	-12%	-8%
TOTAL	43.9	41.6	41.1	-6%	-1%
Total Adult	42.9	40.1	39.9	-7%	<-1%
Total Juvenile	50.3	52.1	50.0	-1%	-4%

Notes: Rates include felony, misdemeanor, and status offense arrests for juveniles and totals; adult rates include felony and misdemeanor arrests. The populations used to calculate arrest rates include individuals ten years and older (10-17 for juveniles and 18 and older for adults).

Sources: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, California Department of Finance, SANDAG, Demographic/Economic Estimates August 2010.

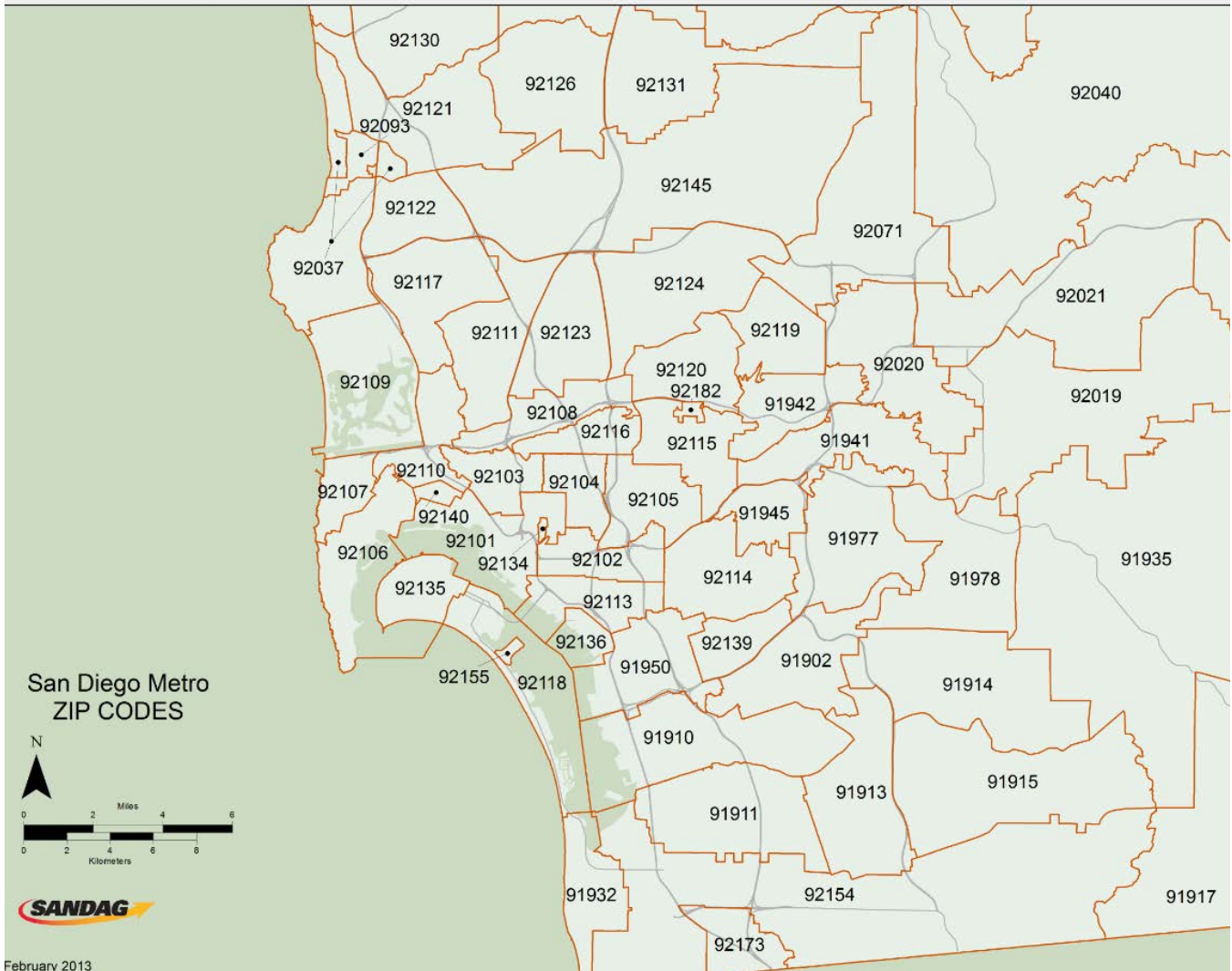
Table 12: Total Arrest Rates by Ethnicity, 2011, 2014, and 2015

San Diego Region	2011	2014	2015	Change	
				201-2015	2014-2015
White	33.6	31.1	31.0	-8%	0%
Adult	33.8	32.3	32.3	-4%	0%
Juvenile	31.4	17.5	14.9	-53%	-15%
Hispanic	40.5	33.9	32.0	-21%	-6%
Adult	38.7	35.3	34.0	-12%	-4%
Juvenile	48.6	27.3	22.0	-55%	-19%
Black	123.3	118.8	116.6	-5%	-2%
Adult	124.0	122.6	122.6	-1%	0%
Juvenile	118.2	89.3	69.0	-42%	-23%
Other	17.0	14.8	14.4	-15%	-3%
Adult	16.9	15.5	15.2	-10%	-2%
Juvenile	17.4	10.1	8.7	-50%	-14%
TOTAL	37.3	33.2	32.4	-13%	-2%
Total Adult	36.8	34.5	34.1	-7%	-1%
Total Juvenile	41.2	23.7	19.4	-53%	-18%

Notes: Rates include felony, misdemeanor, and status offense arrests for juveniles and totals; adult rates include felony and misdemeanor arrests. The populations used to calculate arrest rates include individuals ten years and older (10-17 for juveniles and 18 and older for adults).

Sources: California Department of Justice, Criminal Justice Statistics Center, California Department of Finance, SANDAG Population Estimates January 2015.

Exhibit 19: SANDAG Zip Code Map

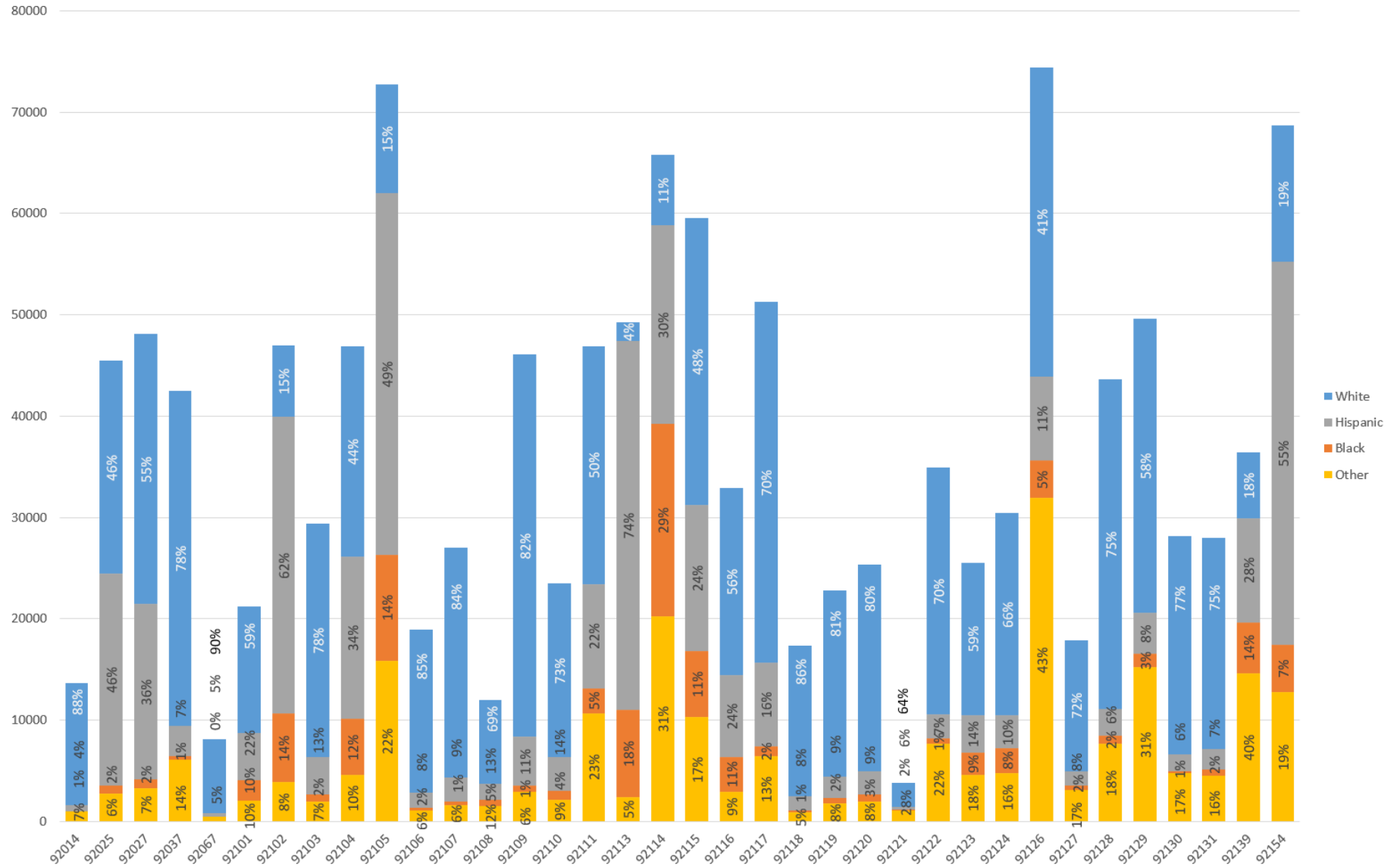


February 2013

Source: SANDAG, February 2013.

Exhibit 20: Population in 2000 – US Census

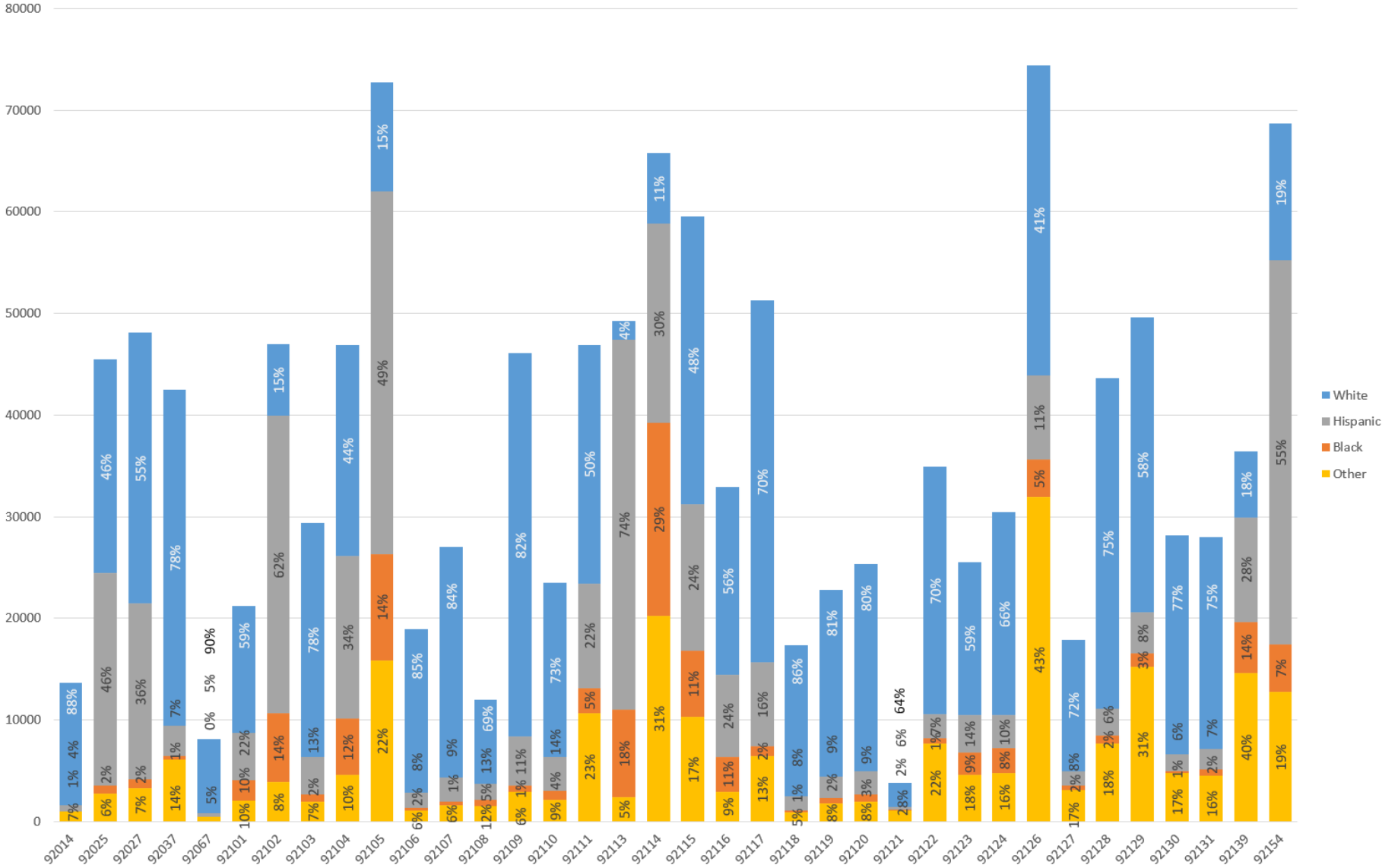
2000 Population by Ethnicity - City of San Diego



Source: SANDAG, 2000 Census

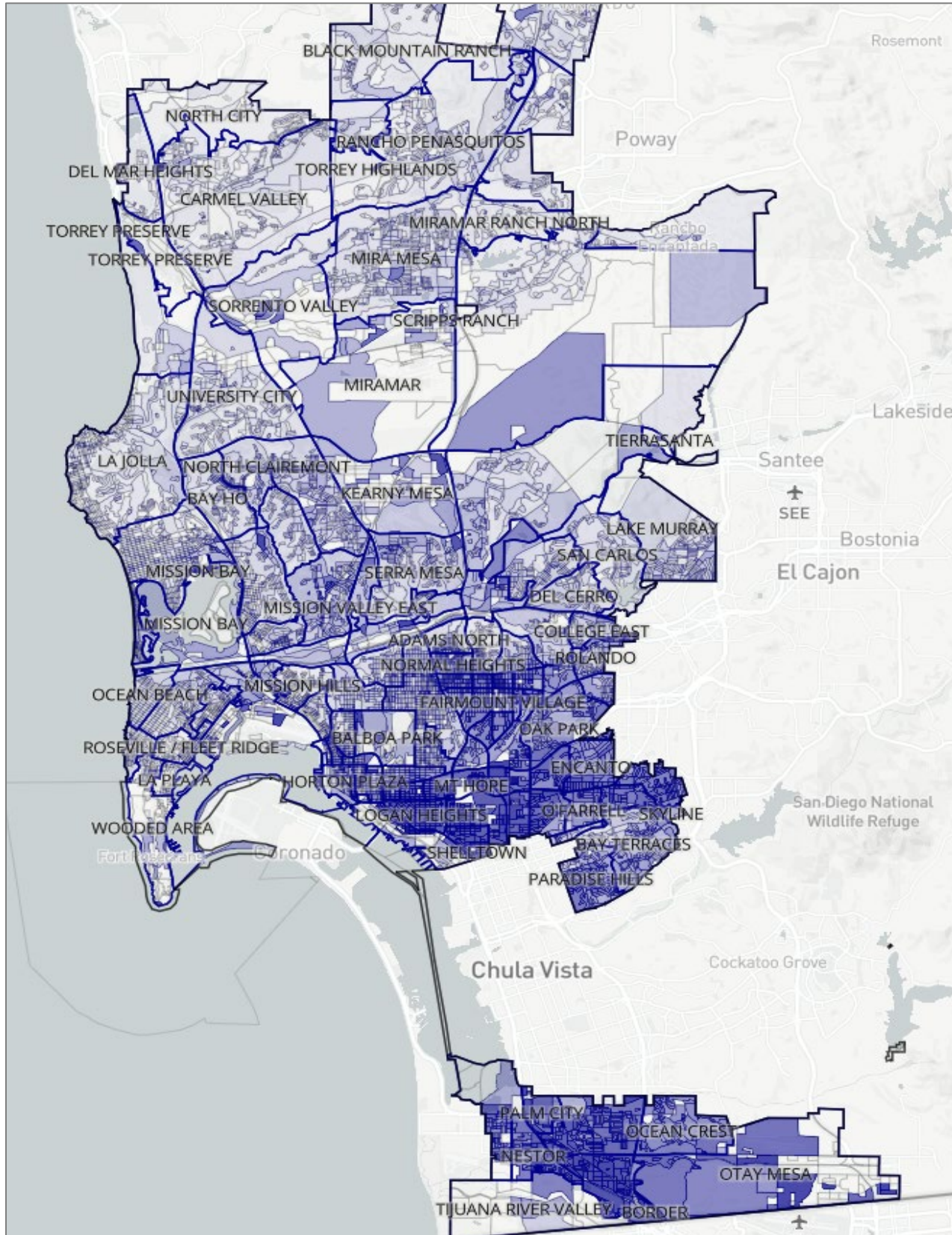
Exhibit 21: Population in 2010 - US Census

2000 Population by Ethnicity - City of San Diego



Source: SANDAG Census Statistics

Exhibit 22: 2020 Population of Black/African American, Hispanic and American Indian Residents



Notes: Information depicted on this redistricting map defines a collection of racial and ethnic groups including: Black, Hispanic and American Indian from derived from 2020 US Census data. Source: City of San Diego Redistricting Commission, 2022, <https://districtr.org/plan/142323>)

Section II. Historical & Legislative Context of Cannabis Policies

The history of the War on Drugs in California and in particular San Diego is intertwined with a number of major events and the history of the laws in the United States regarding cannabis use and possession. The following timeline of historical and legislative events beginning in 1906 thru today has been gathered and cited from the City/County of San Francisco's Cannabis Equity Report, Wikipedia sources, as well as from the San Diego Treatment Center which references a September 13, 2016 article in the [Los Angeles Times](#) and from the book [Marijuana Legalization: What Everyone Needs to Know](#) (written by Jonathan P. Caulkins, Beau Kilmer and Mark A.R. Kleinman).

United States Drug and Cannabis Policy

Food and drug regulation began in the United States with the Federal Food and Drug Act of 1906. The law permitted the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Chemistry to test, regulate, and standardize commercial substances (Hudak 2016: pp. 32). Between 1906 and 1942, the federal government primarily regulated narcotics through taxation, with the exception of opium and cocaine. The Opium Exclusion Act of 1909 limited opium imports, partially over legitimate concerns regarding the drug's level of addiction and health effects. However, its passage was contemporaneously supported by xenophobic fears of East Asian immigrants, foreshadowing the federal government's racialization of drug policy throughout much of the 20th century (Hudak 2016: pp. 34).

In 1911, Governor Eugene Foss of Massachusetts signed the first law prohibiting marijuana in the United States. The law stated that it allowed for search warrants to be issued for the search of "hypnotic drugs" and to arrest and charge those possessing these drugs. Marijuana was one of the targeted drugs of this legislation.

The Harrison Act of 1914 created a prescription registry and imposed a special tax on narcotics imports. In 1927, Congress reorganized the drug regulatory structure by establishing the Food, Drug, and Insecticide Administration, which was shortened to the Food and Drug Administration in 1930. The year 1930 brought further administrative and bureaucratic changes, including the transfer of powers from existing agencies to the newly created Bureau of Narcotics (Hudak 2016: pp. 35). The Bureau of Narcotics was given broad jurisdiction over controlling narcotics, and its first commissioner, Harry J. Anslinger, pushed cannabis regulations further towards criminalization and as an outlet for discrimination and marginalization (Hudak 2016: pp. 35-36).

Throughout his tenure as Narcotics Commissioner, Anslinger gave speeches across the United States, portraying cannabis as, "a scourge on society, ruining the moral fabric of America..." (Hudak 2016: pp. 36). Anslinger often implicated Mexicans, Mexican-Americans, and African Americans as drug users, even stating explicitly that Mexico was responsible for introducing cannabis to the United States (Anslinger 1937). In *Marijuana: A Short History*, John Hudak

connects the racialization of cannabis policy to wider geopolitical events at the time. After the Mexican-American War (1846-1848) and continuing into the early 20th century, America received an influx of Mexican immigrants, which further exacerbated existing racial tensions. Hudak writes, “As Americans sought a pretext to vilify this new immigrant community, they found an ideal culprit in marijuana...fear and anti-immigrant sentiment prompted state-level bans on cannabis...” (Hudak 2016: pp. 38).

Anslinger conducted public opinion campaigns to support the criminalization of cannabis at the state and federal levels. By the time Congress passed the Uniform State Narcotic Act in 1932, urging states to unify narcotics laws and implement criminal punishments, 29 states had already criminalized the use of cannabis (Hudak 2016: pp. 37).

The Marihuana Tax Act of 1937 levied a tax on every group involved with producing, distributing, selling and purchasing cannabis, including importers, growers, sellers, prescribers, physicians, veterinarians, patients, and other consumers. Failing to pay any of these taxes resulted in heavy fines and jail time (Hudak 2016: pp. 37). In October 1937, the first seller of marijuana was arrested under federal law. Samuel R. Caldwell was arrested and convicted. He spent four years in prison, and his customer was also arrested and incarcerated for a period of 18 months.

Despite facing some objections against implementing harsh punishments for cannabis offenses, Anslinger and Congress continued to criminalize cannabis in stricter terms (Hudak 2016: pp. 38-39). The Boggs Act of 1951 created mandatory minimum sentences for those convicted of drug-related offenses. These sentences were soon increased with the Narcotics Control Act of 1956 (Hudak 2016: pp. 39).

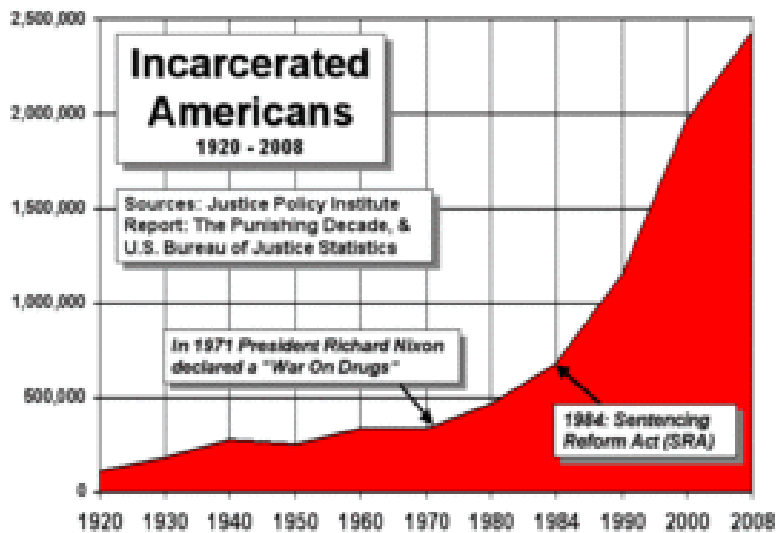
The counterculture movements of the 1960s pushed back against social norms and government actions and policies that were perceived as unjust (Hudak 2016: pp. 41-42). Cannabis took on a visible role within some of these countercultures, as well as within the music industry and media. Cannabis use increased among American youth, and the United States government, perceiving itself as under siege, responded again with increased criminalization (Hudak 2016: pp. 42). In 1961, [The United Nations](#) created an international treaty to ban marijuana and other narcotic drugs.

Presidential administrations from the 1950s onward frequently pushed the criminalization of cannabis alongside urgent social narratives. President Eisenhower’s Interdepartmental Committee on Narcotics published a report in 1956 that detailed the harms of cannabis on youth and communities, without scientifically evaluating the impacts of cannabis usage (Hudak 2016: pp. 43-44). One exception was President Kennedy’s Advisory Committee on Narcotic and Drug Abuse, established with Executive Order 11076 in 1963, which found that drugs were not grouped together legally based on the risk of addiction or level of health effects, and even stated that mandatory minimums should be reconsidered (Hudak 2016: pp. 46). However, Kennedy was assassinated shortly thereafter, and his successor, President Johnson, did not take action

on many of the Committee’s findings. Despite this, Lyndon B. Johnson had a relatively nuanced stance on drug usage, distinguishing between dealers and users and recognizing the public health and safety need for treatment. However, Richard Nixon’s election in 1968 redirected the government’s focus back to criminalization and punishment (Hudak 2016: pp. 48).

In 1968, President Lyndon B. Johnson decided that the government needed to make an effort to curtail the social unrest that blanketed the country at the time. He decided to focus his efforts on illegal drug use, an approach that was in line with expert opinion on the subject at the time. In the 1960s, it was believed that at least half of the crime in the U.S. was drug-related, and this number grew as high as 90 percent in the next decade (Inciardi 2008). He created the Reorganization Plan of 1968 which merged the Bureau of Narcotics and the Bureau of Drug Abuse to form the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs within the Department of Justice (Whitford and Yates 2009: pp. 40). The belief during this time about drug use was summarized by journalist Max Lerner in his work *America as a Civilization* (1957).

Exhibit 23: Total Incarceration in the United States by Year



The 1937 act prohibited marijuana but did not outright ban the drug. In 1970, the federal government passed the Controlled Substances Act that set up the Drug Enforcement Administration and classified drugs according to different schedules. Marijuana was, and still is, classified as a Schedule I controlled substance, meaning it has no recognized medicinal uses and is considered to be a substance with a very high potential for abuse and the development of physical dependence. Despite numerous research studies suggesting that marijuana has some medicinal uses and that its potential for the development of physical dependence is actually rather mild in most cases, this classification has not changed. This act influenced many legal and state proposals regarding marijuana and other drugs. In April 1970, the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana

Laws (NORML) was formed. The position was funded by a grant of \$5,000 from the Playboy Foundation.

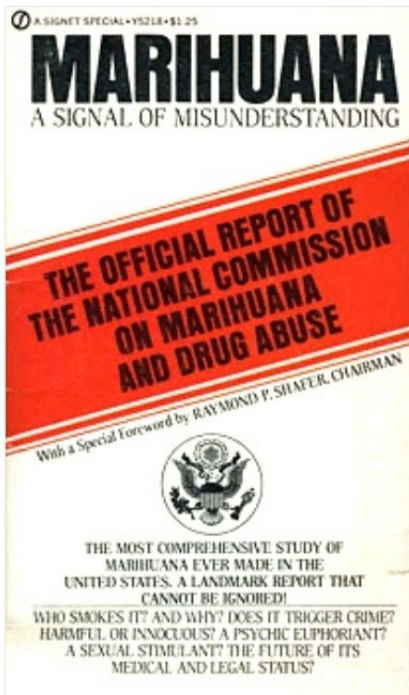
Richard Nixon became president in 1969 and did not back away from the anti-drug precedent set by Johnson. Nixon began orchestrating drug raids nationwide to improve his "watchdog" reputation. Lois B. Defleur, a social historian who studied drug arrests during this period in Chicago, stated that, "police administrators indicated they were making the kind of arrests the public wanted". Additionally, some of Nixon's newly created drug enforcement agencies would resort to illegal practices to make arrests as they tried to meet public demand for arrest numbers. From 1972 to 1973, the Office of Drug Abuse and Law Enforcement performed 6,000 drug arrests in 18 months, the majority of the arrested black (Whitford and Yates 2009: pp. 47).

After Congress passed the Controlled Substances Act in 1970, President Nixon formally declared a "War on Drugs" (Nixon 1971). Nixon, however, had been focused on this war for years, as a part of his "Southern Strategy," which sought to marginalize vulnerable populations, especially minorities (Hudak 2016: pp. 50). In fact, Nixon's adviser, John Ehrlichman, was recorded in a 1981 interview with Lee Atwater, saying: We knew we couldn't make it illegal to be either against the war or black, but by getting the public to associate the hippies with marijuana and blacks with heroin, and then criminalizing both heavily, we could disrupt those communities. We could arrest their leaders, raid their homes, break up their meetings, and vilify them night after night on the evening news. Did we know we were lying about the drugs? Of course we did (Barish and Averick).

The events and actions that led to Nixon's formal War on Drugs proclamation include a 1969 speech to Congress, in which Nixon declared cannabis a national threat; the Supreme Court case *Leary v. United States*; Operation Intercept, a military operation that seized contraband at the U.S.-Mexico border; and the 1969 Bipartisanship Leadership Meeting on Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs (Hudak 2016: pp. 51-52; Nixon 1969).

According to Human Rights Watch, the War on Drugs caused soaring arrest rates that disproportionately targeted African Americans due to various factors (Human Rights Watch 2000). John Ehrlichman, an aide to Nixon, said that Nixon used the war on drugs to criminalize and disrupt black and hippie communities and their leaders (Lopez 2016).

The 1970 Controlled Substances Act is crucial because it formalized drug schedules, which categorized drugs into legal groups for sentencing and other purposes (U.S. Department of Justice 2017). However, Congress, not the scientific or medical community, sorted drugs into schedules, placing cannabis in Schedule I alongside drugs with much higher levels of addiction and health effects (Hudak 2016: pp. 54). The law expanded the government's powers for regulating drugs and gave Nixon the foundation for his upcoming War on Drugs (Hudak 2016: pp. 55). Nixon's final substantial action in the War on Drugs was his proposal to Congress to reorganize the government agencies that regulate drugs and narcotics, the "Reorganization Plan 2 of 1973" (Nixon 1973).



Congress approved and the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) was created within the Department of Justice. The DEA consolidated functions and jurisdictions and has consistently received significant increases in funding and employees since its creation (U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency 2017).

In March 1972, the Shafer commission appointed by President Nixon refuted the gateway theory of marijuana as being a drug that leads to significant use of other drugs or to crime. In June 1972, California attempted to decriminalize personal marijuana use through Proposition 19. The proposition failed.

In 1976, the Moscone Act in California changed possession for small amounts of marijuana from a felony to a misdemeanor. The passage of the law was prompted by an extremely high number of cannabis related arrests in the criminal justice system.

The Investigative New Drug Program (IND) was a federal program that was instituted around 1976 because of a lawsuit against the federal government by a cannabis patient that reached the Supreme Court- (US v. Randall (D.C. Super. Ct. 1976)). The federal government eventually had to acquiesce under the IND program and they allowed 13 patients to access medical cannabis from the DEA research facility in Mississippi. Today the program is closed (since 1992) and there is only one patient left who receives cannabis from the FDA (every month in a tin can comes 100 joints rolled by the FDA).

President Ford continued Nixon's tough rhetoric, expanding the United States' involvement in drug operations internationally. At the same time, Ford supported treatment and prevention, later revealing that drug addiction was a personal issue to his family. Like President Ford before him, Carter worked to stem international drug trafficking while attempting to reform aspects of drug policy at home. In his 1977 "Drug Abuse Message to the Congress," Carter laid out his vision to increase funding for research, create federal prevention and treatment programs, and shift the government's regulatory focus to drugs with more severe health consequences. Carter's proposals were never realized (Hudak 2016: pp. 67-70; Carter 1977).

Like Nixon, Reagan incorporated drug policy into his broader political strategy. He continued to expand the United States' drug involvement efforts internationally while enhancing penalties and reducing defenses for the accused domestically (Hudak 2016: pp.73). Finally, Reagan expanded education and treatment programs, enlisting the help of First Lady Nancy Reagan. With Executive Order No. 12368, Reagan created the Drug Abuse Policy Office (Reagan 1982). The Office quickly won a series of legislative successes, including the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984, the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, and the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (Hudak 2016: pp. 76).

In the 1980s, while the number of arrests for all crimes had risen by 28%, the number of arrests for drug offenses rose 126% (Austin 1989). The result of increased demand was the development of privatization and the for-profit prison industry. The US Department of Justice, reporting on the effects of state initiatives, has stated that,

from 1990 through 2000, "the increasing number of drug offenses accounted for 27% of the total growth among black inmates, 7% of the total growth among Hispanic inmates, and 15% of the growth among white inmates." In addition to prison or jail, the United States provides for the deportation of many non-citizens convicted of drug offenses (Yates et al. 1995).

All of these laws enhanced criminal punishments for drug-related offenses. The 1986 law expanded the crimes to which mandatory minimums applied, and the 1988 law enhanced these minimums (Hudak 2016: pp. 76). In 1989, President H.W. Bush created the Office of National Drug Control Policy, replacing Reagan's Drug Abuse Policy Office. The director of this office is referred to as the "Drug Czar", whose influence in U.S. drug policy continues to this day (Hudak 2016: pp. 76). The 1988 law also increased funding for education programs, and redirected funds in other programs towards drug-related programs. Researchers have evaluated the effectiveness of drug education programs, and found limited, if any, effects on curbing drug use among American youth (Engs and Fors 1988).

In August 1992, the Board of Supervisors in San Francisco, CA, became the first city government to recognize that marijuana had medicinal uses. The enforcement of marijuana laws is made the city's lowest priority.

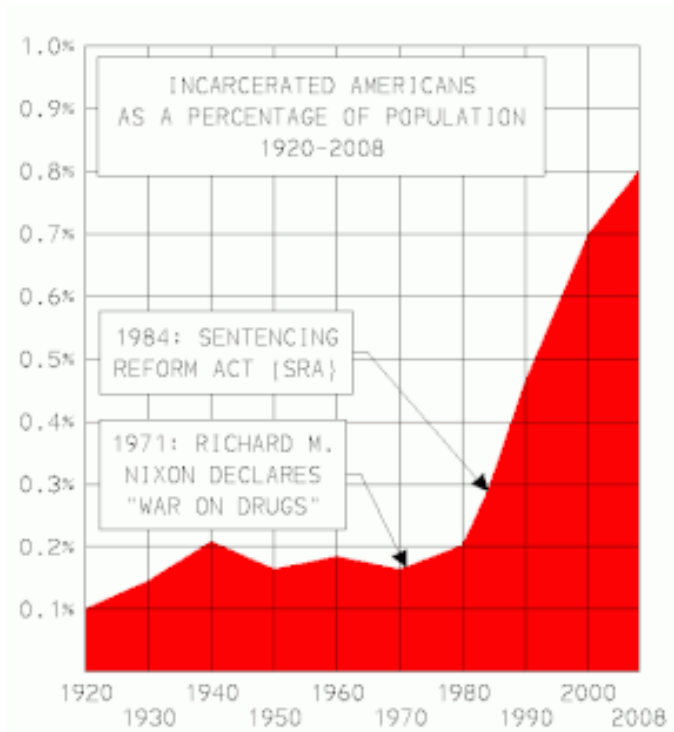
President Bill Clinton incorporated kinder rhetoric when speaking about drug use, although his policies continued to intensify criminal punishments for cannabis (Hudak 2016: pp. 81-82). For instance, the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 intensified criminalization, introducing the "three strikes" provision for traffickers, and increased funding for prisons and local law enforcement (Hudak 2016: pp. 82-83). After the 1994 law, arrests for cannabis users increased significantly. In 1991, there were around 327,000 arrests for cannabis related offenses. By 2000, there were over 700,000 (King and Mauer 2006). Meanwhile, states began legalizing medical cannabis; some states authorized medical cannabis on the day Clinton was reelected to office (Hudak 2016: pp. 83).

In 1994, the *New England Journal of Medicine* reported that the "War on Drugs" resulted in the incarceration of one million Americans each year (Grinspoon and Bakalar 1994). In 2008, *The Washington Post* reported that of 1.5 million Americans arrested each year for drug offenses, half a million would be incarcerated (Will 2009). In addition, one in five black Americans would spend time behind bars due to drug laws (Chin 2002).

Federal and state policies also impose collateral consequences on those convicted of drug offenses, separate from fines and prison time, that are not applicable to other types of crime (New York Times 1990). For example, a number of states have enacted laws to suspend for six months the driver's license of anyone convicted of a drug offense; these laws were enacted in order to comply with a federal law known as the Solomon-Lautenberg amendment, which threatened to penalize states that did not implement the policy (Aiken 2016; Marijuana Policy Project 1995; Human Rights Watch 2000). Other examples of collateral consequences for drug offenses, or for felony offenses in general, include loss of

professional license, loss of ability to purchase a firearm, loss of eligibility for food stamps, loss of eligibility for Federal Student Aid, loss of eligibility to live in public housing, loss of ability to vote, and deportation (Chin 2002).

Exhibit 24: Operation Mallorca, U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, 2005



Voters in California passed Proposition 215 in 1996, which legalized the use and sale of marijuana for medical purposes in California. In 1999, California legislation was introduced that promoted a three-year program to investigate medical research, focusing on marijuana as a pharmacological treatment. This legislation resulted in the funding of the University of California’s Center for Medicinal Cannabis Research at UC San Diego.

According to Human Rights Watch, crime statistics show that—in the United States in 1999—compared to non-minorities, African Americans were far more likely to be arrested for drug crimes, and received much stiffer penalties and sentences (Human Rights Watch. 2000).

Statistics from 1998 show that there were wide racial disparities in arrests, prosecutions, sentencing and deaths. African-American drug users made up for 35% of drug arrests, 55% of convictions, and 74% of people sent to prison for drug possession crimes (Burton-Rose 1998). Nationwide African-Americans were sent to state prisons for drug offenses 13 times more often than other races (Human Rights Watch 2010), even though they supposedly constituted only 13% of regular drug users (Burton-Rose 1998).

Anti-drug legislation over time has also displayed an apparent racial bias. University of Minnesota Professor and social justice author Michael Tonry writes, "The War on Drugs foreseeably and unnecessarily blighted the lives of hundreds and thousands of young disadvantaged black Americans and undermined decades of effort to improve the life chances of members of the urban black underclass." (Tonry 1995)

Public opinion about cannabis reversed became increasingly positive in the 1990s and 2000s (Pew Research Center 2017), a trend that has continued to the present. In 2000, 31% of Americans supported the legalization of cannabis. By 2013, nearly 58% of those polled supported legalization (Swift 2017). Much of this shift in public opinion is attributed to generational acceptance and an increase in the number of individuals who have tried or used cannabis (Hudak 2016: pp. 91-92).

While campaigning for President, George W. Bush conveyed his support for allowing states to determine their own cannabis policies. During a campaign event in Seattle, Bush stated, "I believe each state can choose that decision as they so choose" (Hsu 1999). Despite this initial stance, President Bush's drug policies closely resembled those of his predecessors, focusing on international trafficking, law enforcement and treatment (Marquis 2002). What's more, the Bush Administration frequently conducted raids on medical cannabis dispensaries, including dispensaries that functioned legally under state law (Johnston and Lewis 2009; Taylor 2013).

During this time of passivity by the federal government, it was the states that initiated controversial legislation in the War on Drugs. Racial bias manifested itself in the states through such controversial policies as the "stop and frisk" police practices in New York city and the "three strikes" felony laws began in California in 1994 (Alexander n.d.).

In Oakland, California, a 2005 measure passed that allowed the taxation and regulation of cannabis for adult use. This measure also made prosecution of adults who use or possess marijuana the lowest law enforcement priority. The supporters of the bill promised to lobby the state to regulate marijuana sales.

In January 2010, Governor Schwarzenegger signed SB 1449, which made the possession of less than an ounce of marijuana a misdemeanor and a civil infraction in the state of California. In July of that year, the Oakland city council voted to approve a citywide plan for the cultivation of medical marijuana in four factories. The plans for the factories were derailed when the Obama administration warned the city council that they were in violation of federal law. In November, Proposition 19 in California, which would effectively legalize the recreational use of marijuana for adults 21 years of age and over, and allow the state to tax marijuana sales, was defeated by a small margin (53.5 percent against; 46 percent in favor).

President Obama voiced support for the concept of medical cannabis, and promised a Justice Department Policy that would allow dispensaries to operate unimpeded. In a formal memo to United States Attorneys in 2009, Attorney General Holder wrote that the

Obama Administration would end raids on cannabis distributors. It states that “...the prosecution of significant traffickers of illegal drugs, including marijuana...continues to be a core priority...pursuit of these priorities should not focus federal resources in your states on individuals whose actions are in clear and unambiguous compliance with existing state laws providing for the medical use of marijuana.” (Taylor n.d.: pp. 20) Holder did, however, oppose adult-use cannabis. His position became public in response to a 2010 California ballot initiative, which would have legalized adult-use cannabis in California, but failed to win a majority vote (Taylor n.d.: pp. 21).

Then, in 2011, the Justice Department announced a crackdown on medical cannabis dispensaries across the United States. In a memo released on June 29, 2011, Deputy Attorney General James Cole communicated that the Justice Department would prosecute persons involved in producing, distributing, and selling cannabis, “regardless of state law” (Taylor n.d.: pp. 22). Shortly afterwards, California’s four U.S. Attorneys proceeded to announce criminal charges against cannabis dispensaries and threaten landlords with property seizure.

In February 2011, the Department of Justice directed federal prosecutors not to prosecute individuals who were in compliance with state laws allowing for the use and sale of medicinal marijuana. In June of that year, the Hemp Farming Act (SB 676) was introduced. It allowed several counties to build a successful hemp industry for medicinal use. A bill to take marijuana off the list of controlled substances was introduced. In July, the DEA refused to remove marijuana from their list of controlled substances and the Justice Department formally warned that marijuana was illegal. In October, four US attorneys for the state of California began to prosecute property owners and landlords who rented buildings or land that was used to sell or grow marijuana.

By January 2012, Mendocino County, California, ended its permit program to medical marijuana growers (this was the first program in the nation), giving into pressure from the federal government. The city also made it illegal to cultivate more than 25 marijuana plants. In July, Harborside Health Center in Oakland, often reputed to be the largest marijuana dispensary in the world, was targeted by the federal government. Workers could not enter the building as the US government had filed a suit to seize the building. In October, city officials in Oakland filed a lawsuit against the federal government regarding the Harborside incident. The federal government eventually dropped the case in 2016. Additionally in 2012, voters in Washington and Colorado approved measures to legalize recreational marijuana use.

In 2013, the Justice Department sent a memo to the governors of Washington and Colorado stating that they most likely will not challenge the state laws regarding recreational marijuana use. In a state poll, 55 percent of California voters reported that they would support the legalization of marijuana.

California lawmakers in 2015 begin to draft a new set of regulations for statewide medicinal marijuana programs. The Bureau of Medical

Marijuana Regulation is created to establish rules for growing cannabis and to set fees and licensing standards. Marijuana growers must adhere to the laws and regulations that are used to control other farming practices.

In 2016, Governor Brown appointed the Bureau of Medical Marijuana Regulation's "pot czar." The bureau also drafts groundwork for regulations if voters approved the legalization of marijuana for recreational use in California. In November, Proposition 64, the Adult Use of Marijuana Act is approved by voters. It legalized the recreational use of marijuana in the state of California.

Like George W. Bush before him, Donald Trump vowed to leave medical cannabis policy to individual states while campaigning. As President, however, Trump nominated then-Senator Jeff Sessions for Attorney General of the United States (Ingraham 2016), an opponent of medical cannabis and any effort to decriminalize cannabis or to reduce criminal punishments.

At a Senate drug hearing in April 2016, Sessions stated: ...we need grown-ups in charge in Washington to say marijuana is not the kind of thing that ought to be legalized, it ought not to be minimized, that it's in fact a very real danger...this drug is dangerous, you cannot play with it, it is not funny, it's not something to laugh about...and to send that message with clarity that good people don't smoke marijuana (Ingraham 2016). Attorney General Sessions' stance on cannabis is reminiscent of Anslinger's statements, which rejected cannabis on moral grounds without acknowledging its similarities to legal substances such as tobacco and alcohol.

Section III. California Cannabis Policy

In 1996, California passed Proposition 215, the Compassionate Use Act, with 56% of the votes statewide, and 52% in San Diego. In doing so, California became the first state in America to legalize cannabis for medical use. The Compassionate Care Act allowed patients and qualified caregivers to cultivate and possess cannabis for personal use, however it did not provide a regulatory structure (New York Times 1990). To clarify the Compassionate Use Act, the State Legislature passed Senate Bill 420 in 2003. This bill also provided for the creation of an identification program for qualified patients (California Legislative Information 2017a).

In addition to legalizing medical cannabis, California voters propelled the state's drug policy away from criminalization and harsh punishments. In 2000, voters approved the Substance Abuse and Crime Prevention Act, directing the state to offer eligible offenders treatment rather than jail-time for drug possession and drug use (County of Santa Clara's Public Defender Office 2013). Between 2003 and 2015, the commercial cannabis industry grew with few rules and regulations. It wasn't until 2015 and the passage of the Medical Marijuana Regulation and Safety Act that California established a legal framework to regulate and monitor cannabis dispensaries (California Legislative Information 2017b). Originally set to take effect on January 1, 2016, the Medical Marijuana Regulation and Safety Act was amended via the Medical Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act in June 2016. This updated piece of

legislation aimed to incorporate stronger environmental protection policies within a comprehensive licensing system (California Legislative Information 2017c).

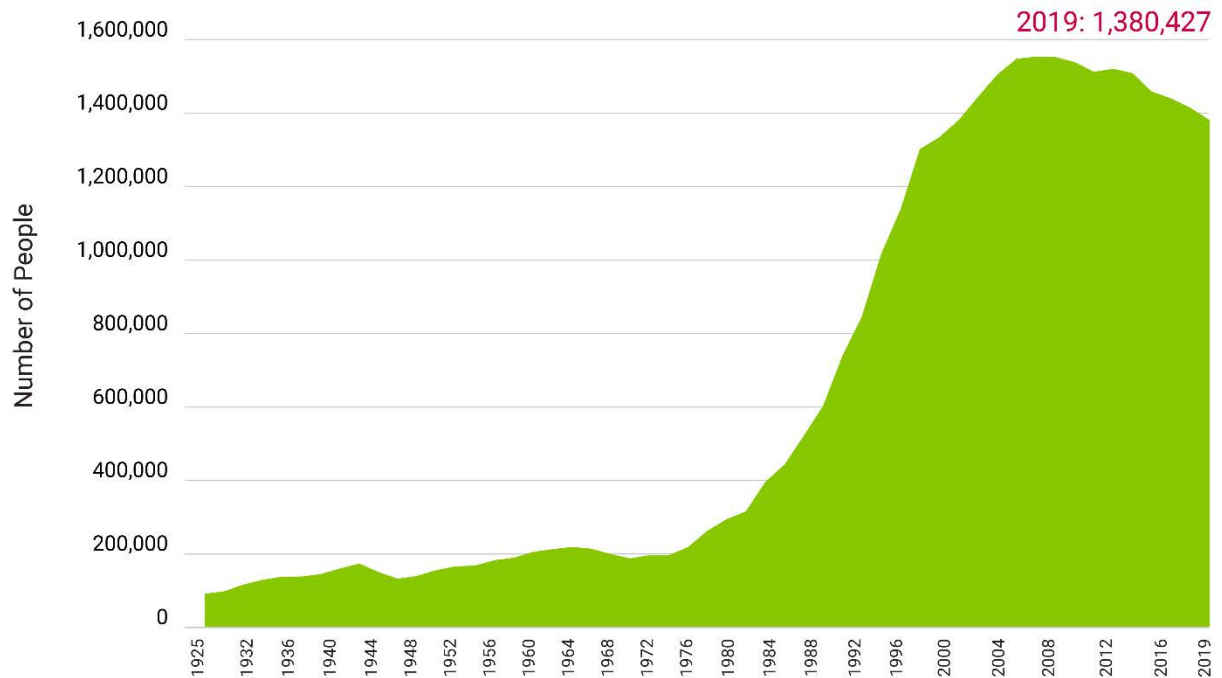
On November 8, 2016, California voters passed Proposition 64, the Adult Use of Marijuana Act, legalizing the distribution, sale, and possession of cannabis (California Legislative Information 2017d). The Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA) of 2016 was modeled on the Medical Marijuana Regulation and Safety Act (MMRSA) of 2015. In 2017 California sought to create one regulatory system for both medical and adult-use use. Therefore, Governor Jerry Brown signed the Medicinal and Adult Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act into law, reconciling the differences between AUMA and MMRSA, and taking a crucial step towards developing a regulatory framework to facilitate a legal, for-profit cannabis sector for both medicinal and adult-use.

In October 2021, Governor Gavin Newsom signed Senate Bill 73 which ended mandatory minimum sentences for nonviolent drug crimes in California, giving judges more discretion to impose alternative sentences. This new law grew out of what Senator Scott Wiener of San Francisco called the failed war on drugs that disproportionately incarcerated people who are Black and Latino.

Section IV. Prison Incarceration Rates

According to the Leadership Conference Education Fund, “despite the fact that Whites, African Americans, and Latinos all use illicit drugs at similar rates, 45 percent of all convicted drug offenders in state prison are black compared to 28 percent that are white and 20 percent that are Hispanic, according to the [Sentencing Project](#). State prisons account for about 85 percent of all prisoners in the U.S. Since 1980, the number of people incarcerated in prison or jail in the U.S. for drug crimes has gone from 40,000 to 500,000, representing an increase of 1100 percent. Much of that explosion in the incarceration of drug offenders is due to aggressive law enforcement interventions and stiff mandatory sentencing provisions mainly targeting low-level dealers and users adopted at both state and federal level.”

Exhibit 25: U.S. State and Federal Prison Population, 1925-2019



Source: The Sentencing Project 2022.

The following is an excerpt from “Young Black Men and the Criminal Justice System: A Growing National Problem published in February 1990 and by Marc Mauer, Assistance Director of the Sentencing Project. The Sentencing Project is a national, non-profit organization which promotes sentencing reform and the development of alternative sentencing programs.

Overview

For close to two decades, the criminal justice system in the United States has been undergoing a tremendous expansion. Beginning in 1973, the number of prisoners, criminal justice personnel, and taxpayer dollars spent has increased dramatically, with new record highs now being reached each year. Between 1973 and 1988, the number of felons in state and federal prisons almost tripled from 204,000 to 603,000. By 1989, the total inmate population in our nation's prisons and jails had passed the one million mark.

Record numbers of persons are also being placed under probation or parole supervision. These aspects of the criminal justice system are sometimes overlooked when the problems of prison and jail populations and overcrowding are explored.

The extended reach of the criminal justice system has been far from uniform in its effects upon different segments of the population. Although the number of women prisoners has increased in recent years at a more rapid pace than men, the criminal justice system as a whole still remains overwhelmingly male approximately 87 percent. And, as has been true historically, but even more so now, the criminal justice system disproportionately engages minorities and the poor.

Impact of the Criminal Justice System

This report looks at the impact of the criminal justice system as a whole on the new generation of adults those people in the 2029 age group. In particular, it examines the devastating impact that the criminal justice system has had on the lives of young Black men and Black communities.

This report does not attempt to explain whether or why Blacks are disproportionately involved in the criminal justice system. Other studies have attempted to document whether Black males commit more crimes or different types of crimes than other groups, or whether they are merely treated more harshly for their crimes by the criminal justice system. Instead, this report looks at the end result of that large-scale involvement in the criminal justice system, and highlights the implications this raises for crime control policies.

Using data from the Bureau of Justice Statistics and the Bureau of the Census, we have calculated the rates at which different segments of the 2029 age group come under the control of the criminal justice system. The analysis looks at the total number of persons in state and federal prisons, jails, probation, and parole, and compares rates of criminal justice control by race, sex, and ethnicity. Because of the unavailability of complete data in some categories of the analysis, the total rates of control should not be considered exact calculations, but rather, close approximations of the numbers of persons in the system. As described in "Methodology," in all cases where data were lacking, conservative assumptions were used in making calculations. (Sufficient data were not available to analyze criminal justice control rates for Native Americans or Asian Americans.)

Our findings, as displayed in Exhibits 15 and 16, are as follows:

- Almost one in four (23 percent) Black men in the age group 2029 is either in prison, jail, on probation, or parole on any given day.
- For white men in the age group 2029, one in 16 (6.2 percent) is under the control of the criminal justice system.
- Hispanic male rates fall between these two groups, with one in 10 (10.4 percent within the criminal justice system on any given day).
- Although the number of women in the criminal justice system is much lower than for men, the racial disproportions are parallel. For women in their twenties, relative rates of criminal justice control are:
 - Black women one in 37 (2.7 percent)
 - White women one in 100 (1 percent)
 - Hispanic women one in 56 (1.8 percent)
- The number of young Black men under the control of the criminal justice system 609,690 is greater than the total number of Black men of all ages enrolled in college 436,000 as of 1986. For white males, the comparable figures are 4,600,000 total in higher education and 1,054,508 ages 2029 in the criminal justice system.

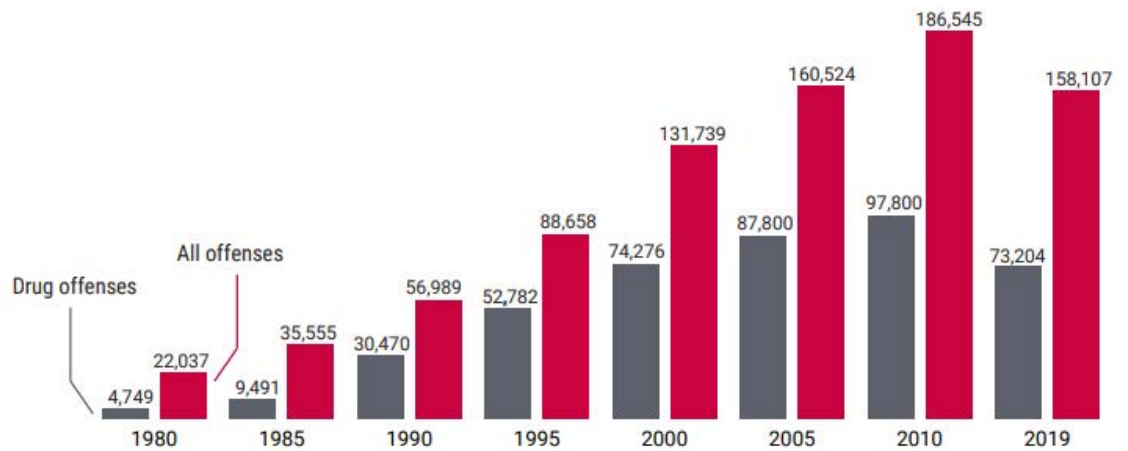
- Direct criminal justice control costs for these 609,690 Black men are \$2.5 billion a year.
- Although crime rates increased by only 2 percent in the period 1979-88, the number of prison inmates doubled during that time.

These findings actually understate the impact of present policies upon Black males ages 20-29. This is because the analysis presented here covers criminal justice control rates for a single day in mid-1989. Since all components of the criminal justice system admit and release persons each day, though, the total number of persons processed through the system in a given year is substantially higher than the single day counts. For this reason, the proportion of young Black men processed by the criminal justice system over the course of a year would be even higher than one in four.

Additional Data from the Sentencing Project

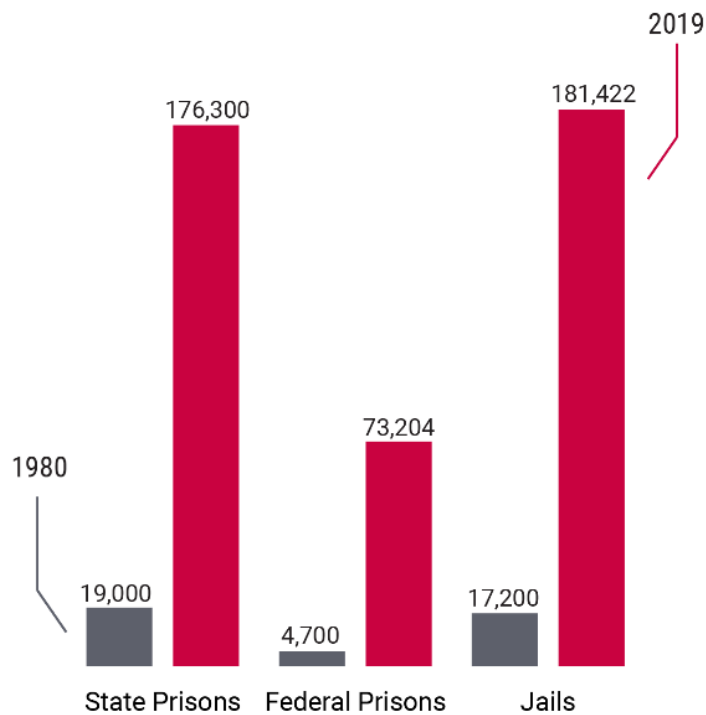
According to the Sentencing Project, sentencing policies of the War on Drugs era resulted in dramatic growth in incarceration for drug offenses. Since its official beginning in the 1980s, the number of Americans incarcerated for drug offenses has skyrocketed from 40,900 in 1980 to 430,926 in 2019 based on data from the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Furthermore, harsh sentencing laws such as mandatory minimums keep many people convicted of drug offenses in prison for longer periods of time: in 1986, people released after serving time for a federal drug offense had spent an average of 22 months in prison. By 2004, people convicted on federal drug offenses were expected to serve almost three times that length: 62 months in prison. At the federal level, people incarcerated on a drug conviction make up nearly half the prison population. At the state level, the number of people in prison for drug offenses has increased ninefold since 1980, although it has begun declining in recent years. Most are not high-level actors in the drug trade, and most have no prior criminal record for a violent offense. Black men are six times as likely to be incarcerated as white men and Latinx men are 2.5 times as likely. For Black men in their thirties, about 1 in every 12 is in prison or jail on any given day.

Exhibit 26: Number of Sentenced People in Federal Prisons for Drug Offenses, 1980-2019



Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics Prisoners Series 2020.

Exhibit 27: Number of People in Prisons and Jails for Drug Offenses, 1980 and 2019



Source: The Sentencing Project 2022.

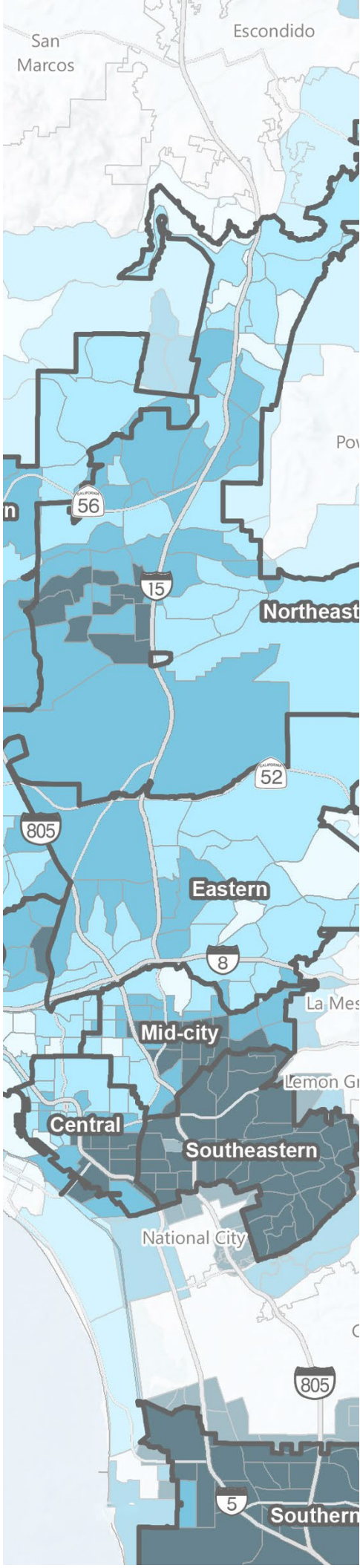
Section V. Conclusion

Taking the County’s arrest data and comparing it to San Diego’s population by zip code data and redistricting mapping, it is clear which communities have been most affected by the War on Drugs. These communities are the areas that have been included in Chapter 7 of the City’s Cannabis Equity Assessment Equity Applicant criteria.

Because communities of color were disproportionately affected by cannabis arrests due to the War on Drugs, it is important to review communities by zip code (Exhibit 19), percentage of population to (Exhibit 20 and 21) and redistricting mapping (Exhibit 22) determine the correlation between where persons of color lived and cannabis arrests.

The data analysis and information included in this memorandum is supported by language contained in Senate Bill (SB) 1294 Cannabis: state and local equity programs (2017-2018) which states: “During the era of cannabis prohibition in California, the burdens of arrests, convictions, and long-term collateral consequences arising from a conviction fell disproportionately on Black and Latinx people, even though people of all races used and sold cannabis at nearly identical rates. The California Department of Justice data shows that from 2006 to 2015, inclusive, Black Californians were two times more likely to be arrested for cannabis misdemeanors and five times more likely to be arrested for cannabis felonies than White Californians. During the same period, Latinx Californians were 35 percent more likely to be arrested for cannabis crimes than White Californians. The collateral consequences associated with cannabis law violations, coupled with generational poverty and a lack of access to resources, make it extraordinarily difficult for persons with convictions to enter the newly regulated industry.”

From the documented cannabis arrest data, population data by zip codes, redistricting mapping and State law, it is clear that predominately Black/African American and Hispanic communities were harmed by the War on Drugs as included in SB-1294. Therefore, in support of State law and the City’s ongoing equity initiatives, the adoption of a cannabis equity assessment by the City of San Diego is an important step forward in providing the financial tools and support to communities and residents who have been harmed by the War on Drugs.



CHAPTER 3 | Community Feedback

Listening Sessions

The goal of the listening sessions was to gather feedback from community groups and residents whose communities have been disproportionately affected by the war on drugs in order to understand what the goal of equity should be and how it should be applied.

The listening sessions were developed with the intention of attracting residents, community organizations, and other impacted individuals from neighborhoods across the City of San Diego with a focus on identified communities of concern and those identified as being at high risk in the CalEnviroScreen. The listening sessions were scheduled in-person in communities on weekday evenings and on a Saturday morning to accommodate the constraints of working individuals and families.



North Park Recreation Center Cannabis Equity Listening Session

City staff worked closely with other City departments, as well as Council Districts 3, 4, 7, 8, and 9, to identify multiple listening sessions at various locations in each council district to attract the largest number of individuals impacted by the war on drugs. Several Council members attended listening sessions in their council districts. Locations selected include public libraries, community centers, and other publicly available meeting spaces. Nine sessions in total were held with over 125 participants.

As part of the media outreach, City press releases were sent to news outlets, which resulted in multiple news stories both in print and on television.

A variety of public outreach methods were used in advance of each listening session:

- Print/media,
- Social outreach posts, including Facebook and Nextdoor,
- Website updates, and
- Direct calling to stakeholders and community organizations.

As part of the media outreach, several City press releases were sent to news outlets, which resulted in multiple news stories both in print and on television. This helped drive participation.



The City of San Diego's Cannabis Business Division is partnering with the Department of Race and Equity to host eight in-person listening sessions citywide to hear from residents and communities disproportionately affected by the War on Drugs on how to reduce barriers to entry into the regulated cannabis market equitably.

Focusing on residents, communities, organizations and other impacted individuals in communities of concern, community surveys and listening session information will be used to help develop recommendations and policies for a Cannabis Equity Applicant Program to address disparities in the cannabis industry.

Date	Time	Location	Council District
May 23, 2022	5:30 p.m. - 7 p.m.	Sherman Heights Community Center 2258 Island Ave., San Diego, CA 92102	8
May 25, 2022	5:30 p.m. - 7 p.m.	North Park Recreation Center 4044 Idaho Street, San Diego CA 92104	3
May 26, 2022	4:30 p.m. - 6 p.m.	Malcolm X Library 5148 Market Street, San Diego CA 92114	4
June 2, 2022	5:30 p.m. - 7 p.m.	Mountain View Community Center 641 South Boundary St., San Diego, CA 92113	9
June 4, 2022	10 a.m. - Noon	Martin Luther King Jr. Recreation Center 6401 Skyline Dr., San Diego, CA 92114	4
June 6, 2022	6:30 p.m. - 7:45 p.m.	San Ysidro Branch Library 4235 Beyer Blvd., San Diego, CA 92173	8
June 8, 2022	5:30 p.m. - 7 p.m.	Bayside Community Center 2202 Comstock Street, San Diego CA 92111	7
June 15, 2022	6 p.m. - 8 p.m.	Zoom Virtual Meeting	All
June 16, 2022	5:30 p.m. - 7 p.m.	City Heights/Weingart Library and Performance Annex 3795 Fairmount Ave., San Diego, CA 92105	9

The City of SAN DIEGO

If you need interpretation and translation services in a language other than English and Spanish, please contact Lara Gates, Deputy Director of the Cannabis Business Division, at **619-446-5107** or at dscannabis@sandiego.gov.



For more information and to RSVP for a listening session, please visit sandiego.gov/listening-sessions.

Cannabis Equity Listening Session Flyer

To prepare for the listening sessions, the Cannabis Business Division (CBD) and the Department of Race and Equity staff developed, organized, and held a training session for facilitators and notetakers to ensure guided discussions at listening sessions and appropriately documented comments. Those invited to attend the training sessions

were selected from City and council district staff. Interns from the Mayor’s office also helped with note taking at the listening sessions. Each listening session lasted approximately 1½ hours and provided attendees with a brief background on Proposition 64, the Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA) and other pertinent cannabis laws and regulations, the City’s need to gather stakeholder input as part of its equity assessment policy-setting process, and guidelines around fostering conversations while also capturing participants’ comments. To ensure equity and parity across all events, facilitators were provided with the same guidelines, background information, and questions (Table 13) on each discussion topic.

Table 13: Listening Session Discussion Questions

Question 1	How does the current cannabis industry impact you, your family and community?
Question 2	Who has been impacted? (I.e., individuals with criminal records, their families, their communities)
Question 3	What do you feel are the largest barriers to operating a cannabis business?
Question 4	Who should be able to obtain licenses through a future cannabis equity program?
Question 5	What else would you like to share?

Notetakers were provided templates to ensure consistency in the kinds of information gathered across all nine listening sessions. A Spanish interpreter attended all the listening sessions. Light refreshments were also provided.

Each of the listening sessions was structured as a 1½-hour roundtable discussion that addressed the topic of equity. Each session began with the entire group hearing a short presentation and breaking into groups by table to discuss the equity questions. The topics that addressed at each listening session focused on asking participants a series of questions on equity in communities disproportionately affected by the war on drugs.

Community Feedback Analysis

To effectively understand the significant amount of input and comments and recommendations that were gathered by the notetakers at the nine listening sessions, the City partnered with data researchers at The People Lab (TPL) to have them identify and analyze the major themes that emerged in the public comments. Because the listening session attendees are not a representative sample of the broader community, the comments analyzed cannot necessarily be taken as a representative of community views. Nor do the themes that emerged in the comments offer clear prescriptions for the design of a cannabis equity program. Nevertheless this work provides valuable context for the prioritized recommendations found in Chapter 6.

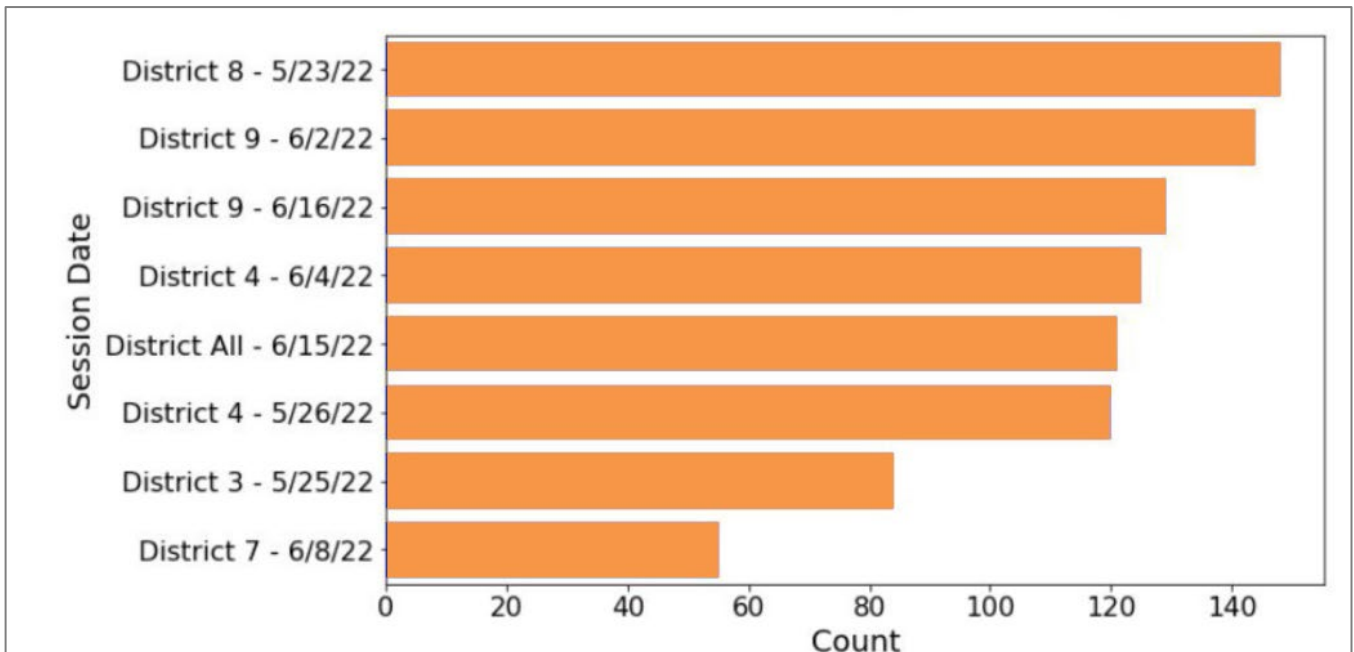


Listening Session Locations

TPL aims to empower the public sector by producing cutting-edge research on the people of government and the communities they are called to serve. Using evidence from public management and insights from behavioral science, TPL works with public sector agencies, nonprofits, and other partners to study, design, and test strategies that can solve urgent public sector challenges in three core areas: (1) strengthening the government workforce, (2) improving resident-government interactions, and (3) reimagining evidence-based policymaking.

To that end, TPL was provided the anonymized listening session notes from both the in-person meetings and the Zoom meetings. TPL staff took the raw data and converted the text into a structured format suitable for analysis, including word-count analysis and sentiment analysis. For the word-count analysis, TPL identified key terms and themes by using individual words and bi-grams (i.e., word pairs) and then quantified and visualized the relative frequency of the terms. For the sentiment analysis, the TPL team analyzed the text to quantitatively predict its sentiment—how positive or negative the comments were. This quantification was completed using a model that evaluates how similar the language in a comment was to language found in a pre-built database of positive and negative sentences. To interpret results, each comment received a score between -1 and 1 with the sign denoting the sentiment valence (positive, negative, neutral). The TPL data scientists then reviewed the information against the number and share of valences. Higher variance indicated more polarized responses, while lower variance indicated less polarized responses.

Exhibit 28: Number of Comments Recorded by Listening Session



Based on the information that was provided to TPL, there was a total of 70.4 pages of written notes with over 17,000 words recorded. A total of 926 discrete comments were recorded by the notetakers, and an estimated 125 unique community members had comments

recorded with some commenters representing community groups. The following summary identifies the overall themes of feedback received from each of the questions that were asked.

Questions 1 and 2

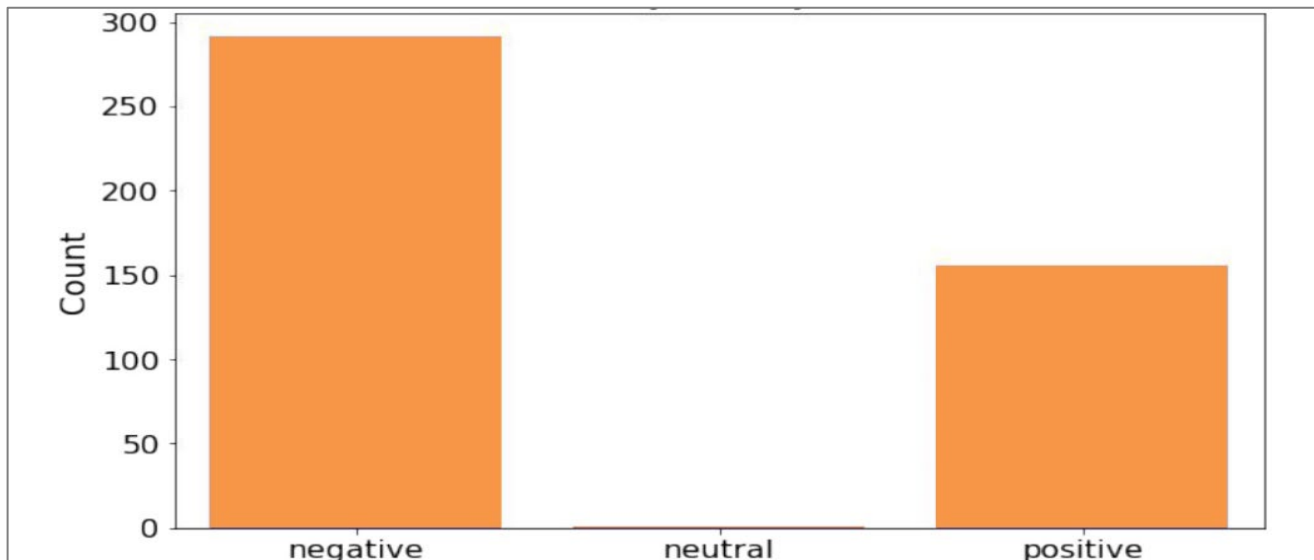
How does the current cannabis industry impact you, your family and community?

Who has been impacted? I.e., individuals with criminal records, their families, their communities?

To analyze questions about the impact of the cannabis industry, TPL combined the comments recorded in response to question 2 (who is impacted) and question 1 (how). The following findings from the TPL analysis identify who is impacted by the cannabis industry and how:

- Groups of people commonly cited as impacted by the cannabis industry are families, community, and people of color.
- Frequently occurring terms in the comments that relate to these groups include “family,” “family member,” “community,” “southeast San Diego,” “black people,” and “black and brown.”
- Commonly cited ways the industry impacts these groups are incarceration, lack of safety, and wealth accumulation.
- Frequently occurring terms included “war on drugs,” “record,” “jail,” “foster care,” “safe,” “safe access,” and “generational wealth.”
- In terms of what the primary words touch on, five of the 20 top bigram terms touch on incarceration impacts, and collective nouns like “community” represent one in 20 words in responses to these questions.

Exhibit 29: Comment Sentiment for Questions 1 and 2



As shown in Exhibit 29, TPL’s sentiment analysis indicates that the comments on the impacts of the industry were overwhelmingly negative: nearly 2/3 of the comments were classified as negative, and

just 1/3 were classified as positive. Consistent with this result, comments about the impacts of the cannabis industry also had the lowest variance in sentiment scores of the three question groups, suggesting a higher degree of uniformity regarding how negative comments were.

Question 3

What do you feel are the largest barriers to operating a cannabis business?

The TPL analysis concluded that the most cited barrier to operating is financial. Frequently occurring words in this category include “financing,” “start-up capital,” and “fees.” In seven of the nine sessions, access to capital was the first barrier cited in comments, pointing to the salience of the issue. In addition, terms related to legal barriers, such as “application,” “permitting,” “process,” and “criminal record,” were among the most frequently mentioned. Legal barriers are closely related to financial barriers, since the comments suggest that obtaining the necessary licenses is costly and difficult. The third most common theme was human barriers, which include references to education and access, though this theme was cited much less frequently. Exhibits 30 and 31 provide an overview of the most used words and terms in responses to question 3.

Exhibit 30: Word Frequency for Question 3

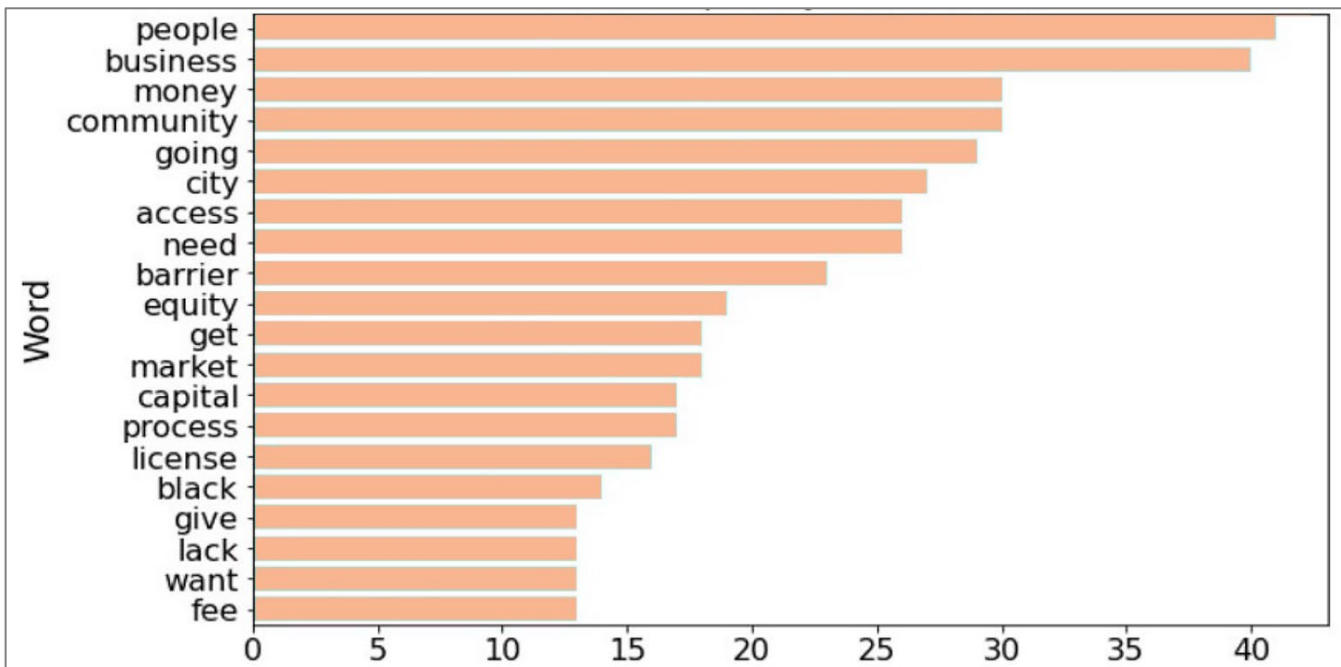
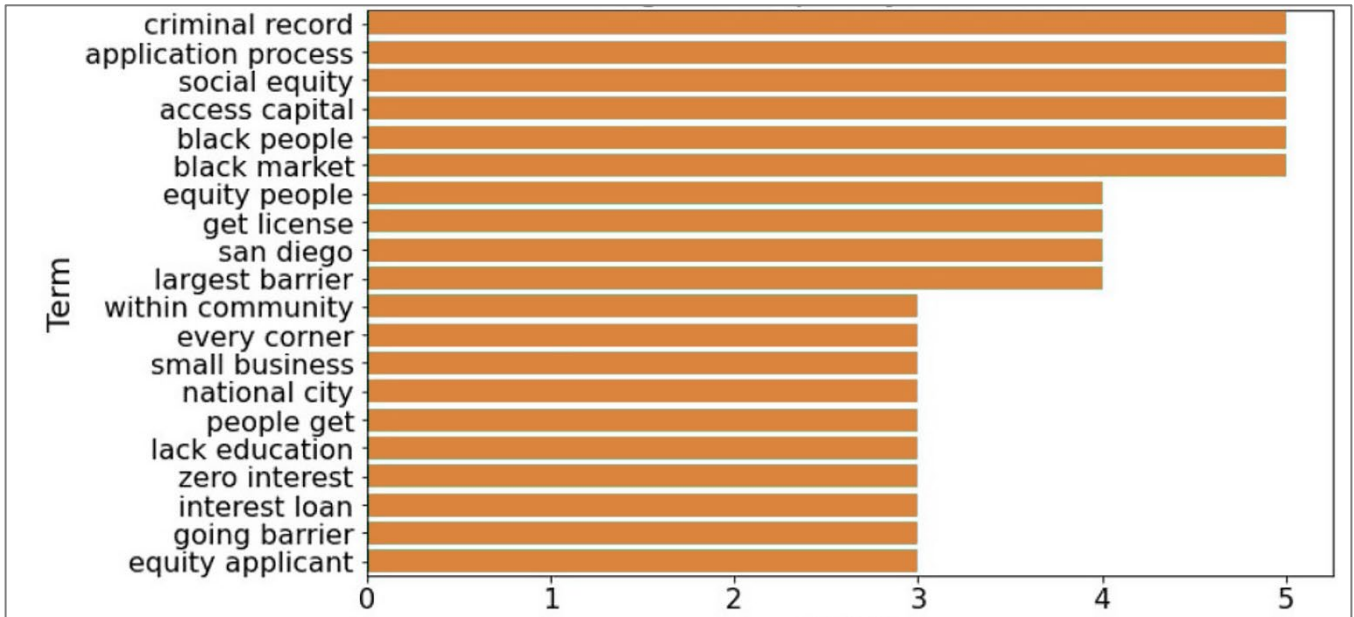


Exhibit 31: Bi-gram Frequency for Question 3



In summary, the main barriers to operating cannabis businesses are:

- Financial: access to financing and start-up capital
- Legal: navigating the application and permitting process, which is costly
- Human: education or access to business networks

Financial and legal barriers were cited with comparable frequency suggesting similarly high levels of importance. Human barriers are much less commonly cited, suggesting lower importance.

Sentiment analysis reveals a slightly higher share of negative comments compared to positive comments on the barriers to operating a cannabis business, with 54% of comments classified as negative and 46% classified as positive. This question had the highest sentiment variance, indicating that the spread of positive and negative comments was greatest in discussing barriers to operating a cannabis business.

Questions 4 and 5

Who should be able to obtain licenses through a future cannabis equity program?

What else would you like to share?

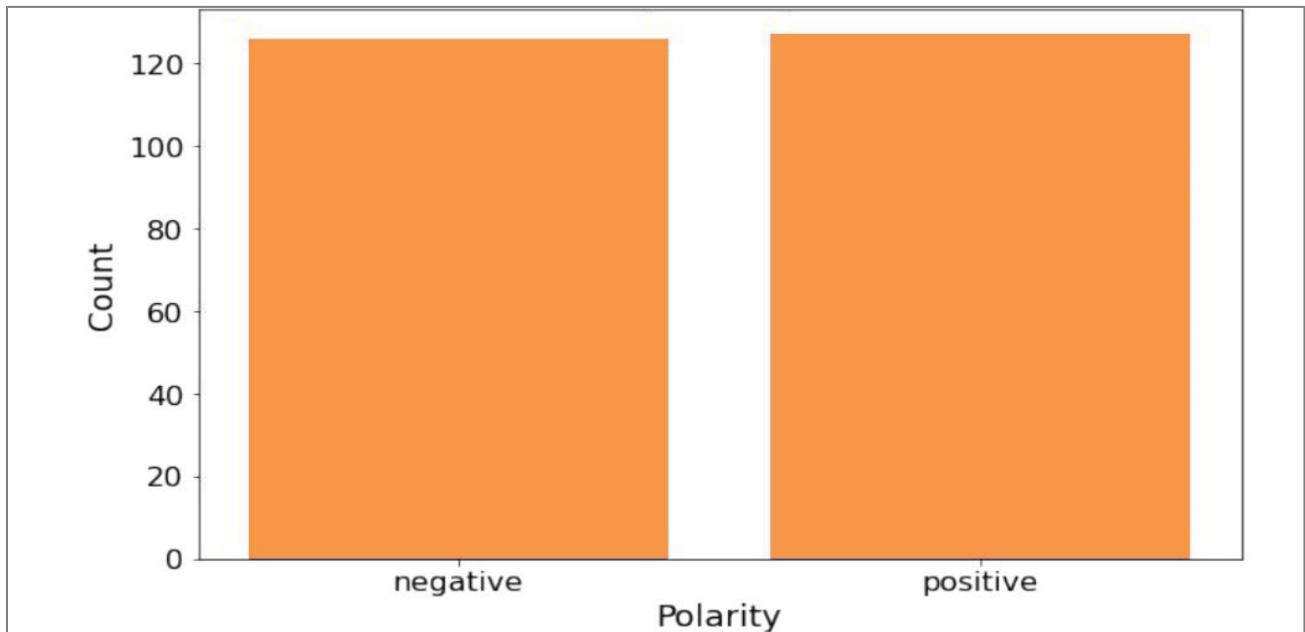
Based on a review of the documents by TPL researchers, discussions of who should be able to obtain licenses through the equity program sometimes appeared in the section dedicated to question 4: “What else would you like to share?” Therefore, TPL’s analysis combines comments recorded under questions 4 and 5. The key themes are more challenging to interpret because discussion appeared to be dominated by mentions of the cannabis equity program and therefore do not point to specific groups or rules.

Key themes that emerged in the comments responding to questions 4 and 5, based on key term frequencies, include:

- Focusing on those affected by the war on drugs (communities of color, high-need areas);
- Affected family members of commenters, which were frequently mentioned;
- Equity-minded solutions: comments that contained the term “equity” indicated consistent support for consideration of past harms/exclusion in guiding the equity program; and
- Using council districts as an organizing construct for allocating licenses.

One out of every 35 words in the comments is “equity,” which likely reflects focus on the cannabis equity program or possibly the importance of centering equity in the operation of the program.

Exhibit 32: Comment Sentiment for Questions 4 and 5



As shown in Exhibit 32, sentiment analysis reveals an even split of negative comments and positive comments on who should obtain licenses in a future cannabis equity program, with 50% of comments classified as negative and 50% classified as positive.

Analysis Conclusion

While this analysis does not offer clear prescriptions for the design of a future cannabis equity program, it provides a useful summary of the common points of discussion in the listening sessions. Understanding what listening session attendees discussed provides important context and complements the other types of analysis in this report. The development of this equity assessment report must reflect the needs of communities of color that have been disproportionately affected by cannabis criminalization and lack of access to business opportunities in the cannabis industry. As such,

based on these findings, the future actions of San Diego's SEED program will support the development of a robust and equitable cannabis equity program.

Desired Cannabis Equity Criteria

Equity listening session participants indicated interest in many of the following proposed criteria in a program developed by the City:

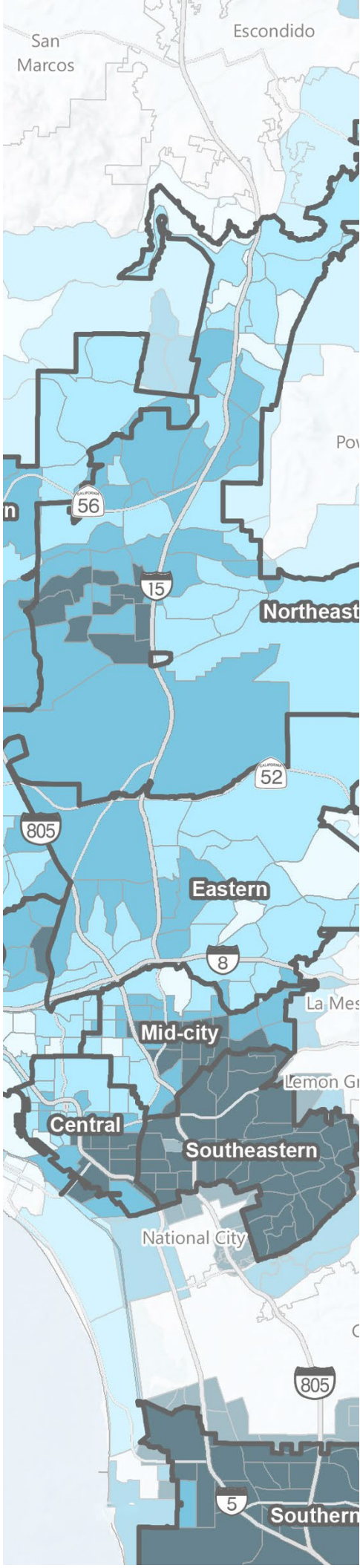
- Prioritize those who have been incarcerated for cannabis and people with illicit drug convictions.
- Prioritize those directly impacted by the war on drugs.
- Prioritize those whose immediate family member(s) were incarcerated for drug-related charges.
- Prioritize those who were placed in foster care system due to families being impacted by the war on drugs.
- Prioritize children born with drugs in their system.
- Prioritize black and brown people.
- Prioritize women/put aside a percent for women (respondents suggested 40%).
- Prioritize impoverished communities, defined as an area with less than 80% of the median income for at least 5 years between 1980 and 2016.
- Prioritize those who live in a "low-income" area (already defined by the City).
- Prioritize those areas that are already overpoliced. Criteria should be used to determine where to send extra police.
- Prioritize those attending school in that area and those who lost their home/whose income was affected/who lost government benefits due to a cannabis-related charge.
- Prioritize applications where there are five or more liquor stores within 1 mile.
- Prioritize those who can prove they are a direct descendent of a slave.
- Prioritize people who have lost housing through eviction, foreclosure, or subsidy cancellation.
- Prioritize those located in the Promise Zone or CAEnviroScreen with a score of 80% or higher.

City of San Diego Cannabis Equity Survey

The City of San Diego developed a stakeholder survey that was published on May 20, 2022 and closed on June 20, 2022. The survey received a total of 173 responses (see Appendix E). The anonymous and voluntary community survey was intended to provide an additional means of community and stakeholder feedback to assist with the development of recommendations and policies to drive the overall goal of addressing disparities in the cannabis industry. Results from the survey indicate that 76% of respondents want a cannabis equity program in San Diego. The top three barriers identified in the survey were:

- Access to capital (80% percent of respondents);
- License access and the application process (53%); and
- Business knowledge, experience, and education (38%).

The summary pages from the 173 responses that illustrate top issues for stakeholders are provided in Appendix E.



CHAPTER 4 | Best Practices

As of June 2022, pursuant to the California Cannabis Equity Act of 2018, \$65 million in grant funding has been awarded by the State Department of Cannabis Control (DCC) to jurisdictions throughout the State of California for the planning and establishment of local equity programs in support of local equity applicants. DCC grant funding is divided into two types: Type I, which funds the outreach and development of an equity assessment to develop an equity program, and Type II, which provides funds for the direct support of equity applicants. The City of San Diego has reviewed the equity assessments and programs of the following jurisdictions to compare assessment results and establish best management practices for equity programs:

- Oakland, California
- Los Angeles, California
- San Francisco, California
- Long Beach, California
- Sacramento, California

For each of these jurisdictions, the following sections list the barriers to participation in the cannabis industry that were identified, the requirements for eligibility in the cannabis equity program, the financial programs that are available to participants in the program, licensing- and permitting-related advantages for participants, and additional relevant detail about the program.

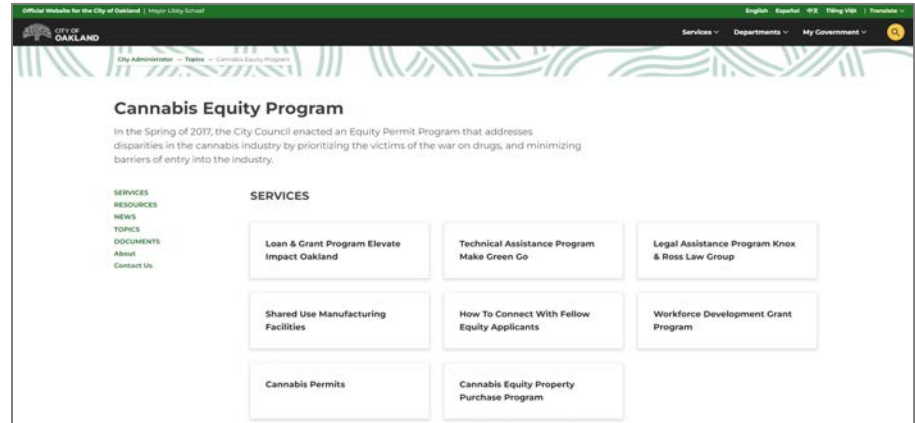
Oakland



Equity program adopted in March 2017

Type I DCC funding received: \$1,657,201

Type II DCC funding received: \$9,011,418 (\$6,576,705 in April 2020 and \$2,434,713 in March 2021)



City of Oakland Cannabis Equity Program website

Barriers Identified

1. Access to affordable sites for business operations
2. Head start for established cannabis operations locking out business opportunity for members of marginalized communities
3. Access to capital for business startup
4. Cannabis criminal record
5. Equity ownership definition too minimal, which allows for token or paper-only facade of participation
6. Lack of familiarity with government “red tape,” processes, and relationships
7. Access to technical “industry resources” for starting and maintaining a legal business; legal, regulatory, grow technology

Eligibility

1. Be an Oakland resident; and
2. In the last year, had an annual income at or less than 80% of Oakland average median income (AMI) adjusted for household size; and
3. Either (i) has lived in any combination of Oakland Police Department Beats 2X, 2Y, 6X, 7X, 19X, 21X, 21Y, 23X, 26Y, 27X, 27Y, 29X, 30X, 30Y, 31Y, 32X, 33X, 34X, 5X, 8X, and 35X for at least 10 of the last 20 years or (ii) was arrested after November 5, 1996 for a cannabis offence in the City.

Financial Programs

1. Cannabis Equity Loan Program - Interest-free loans, tiers for loan amounts, \$100,000 maximum, \$3 million total from Council
2. Cannabis Equity Grant Program - Grant amounts disbursed in tiers that are designed to help equity applicants build successful sustainable businesses; equity applicants who meet the requirements of all five grant tiers will be eligible to receive a maximum grant amount of \$90,000
3. Workforce Development Grant - Will provide up to \$50,000 for each equity applicant who recruits, trains, and retains a qualified and diverse workforce

Licensing/Permitting

1. One-to-One Ratio - Equity program permits will constitute half of all cannabis permits issued.
2. Fee Exemptions - Equity applicants are eligible for fee exemptions during permitting.
3. Tax Rebates - Four different tax rebate programs totaling nine separate and distinct conditions exist under which a cannabis business would be entitled to a rebate of a portion of taxes paid in 2022 if the business meets the required conditions.

Additional Program Information

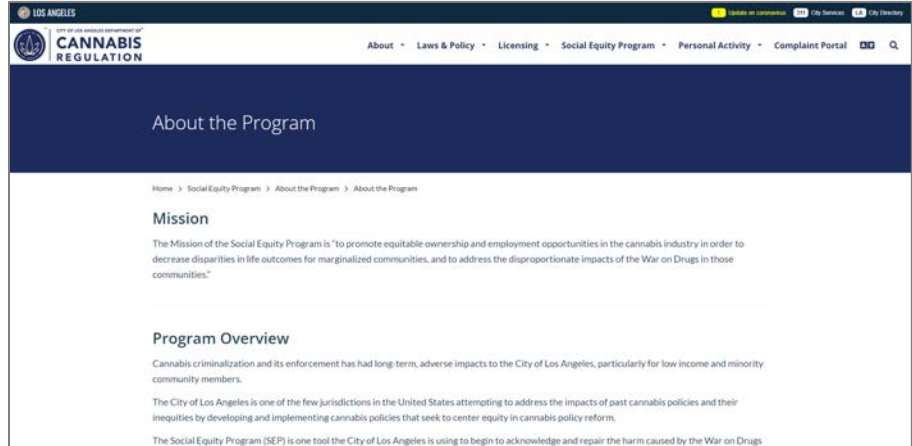
1. Gaining Resources to Achieve Sustainable Success (GRASS) - GRASS is a business coaching program modeled after programs implemented by other capital providers, such as micro-lenders and equity investors who seek to ensure that growth and success are achieved by the entrepreneurs they fund. Overall, GRASS helps with budgets based on past financial statements, helps entrepreneurs understand customers and markets, helps conduct ongoing review of business operations, helps with forecasting revenue growth and developing budgets, and helps with establishing an annual action plan.
2. Make Green Go - This Oakland consultant provides technical assistance with establishing a compliant cannabis business through workshops, consultations, and online training.
3. Legal Services - No-cost legal services are available to advise equity businesses on matters including but not limited to licensing, regular compliance, business formation, raising capital, contracts, commercial leasing, and dispute resolution.
4. EquityWorks! Incubator - This is a shared-use manufacturing facility.
5. Oakland Cannabis Kitchen - This is a shared-use manufacturing facility.
6. Purchasing of Property Grants - These grants are available for property that supports multiple equity applicants.

Los Angeles

Equity Program Adopted in December 2017

Type I DCC Funding Received: \$1,834,156

Type II DCC Funding Received: \$8,073,011 (\$6,042,014 in April 2020, \$2,030,997 in March 2021)



Los Angeles Cannabis Equity Program website

Barriers Identified

1. Location
2. Financial
3. Technical Skills
4. Criminal Record
5. Awareness of Cannabis Social Equity Program

Eligibility

Updated Eligibility Requirements 2020

A Social Equity Individual Applicant must satisfy two of the three following criteria:

1. Cannabis arrest or conviction in California for any crime relating to the sale, possession, use, manufacture, or cultivation of cannabis that occurred prior to November 8, 2016
2. Minimum of 10 years' cumulative residency in a Disproportionately Impacted Area
3. Qualify as low income in the 2020 or 2021 calendar year

Legacy Eligibility Requirements for Rounds One and Two:

1. Tier 1 Social Equity Individual Applicant - is an individual who meets the following criteria at the time of applying for a license: (1) low-income and prior California cannabis arrest or conviction; or (2) low-income and a minimum of 5 years' cumulative residency in a Disproportionately Impacted Area.

2. Tier 2 Social Equity Individual Applicant – is an individual who meets the following criteria at time of applying for a license: (1) low-income and a minimum of 5 years' cumulative residency in a Disproportionately Impacted Area; or (2) a minimum of 10 years' cumulative residency in a Disproportionately Impacted Area.
3. Tier 3 Applicant – is a person who applied for a Commercial Cannabis Activity License under Section 104.08 and does not meet the criteria of a Tier 1 Social Equity Individual Applicant or Tier 2 Social Equity Individual Applicant.
4. Entities – Tier 1 individuals must own no less than a 51% share. Tier 2 individuals must own no less than 33.3% share.

Financial Programs

1. Financial Grant Program (FGP) – In development
2. Fee Deferral Program

Licensing/Permitting

1. Priority Application Processing – Priority License Application Processing and Priority License Renewal Processing; Exclusive access to Retail and Delivery License Application Processing until January 1, 2025.
2. Business Licensing and Compliance Assistance – Training in the areas of State and local licensing requirements, commercial cannabis regulations, general business development, cannabis-specific business development, and workforce development.

Additional Program Information

1. Workforce Development and Job Placement Services – In development.
2. Pro Bono Legal Services – The goals of this referral resource are to promote fair and equitable participation in the licensed commercial cannabis industry and to foster a level playing field as it relates to access to legal counsel and help deter predatory practices targeting the social equity community.

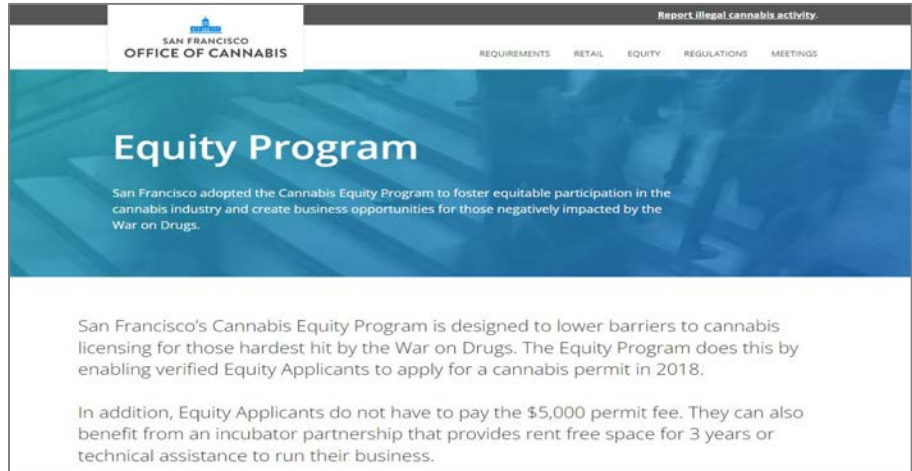


San Francisco

Equity Program Adopted in December 2017

Type I DCC Funding Received: \$1,338,683

Type II DCC Funding Received: \$7,050,841 (\$4,995,000 in April 2020, \$2,055,841 in March 2021)



San Francisco Cannabis Equity Program website

Barriers Identified

1. Access to capital or financing
2. Access to real estate
3. Licensing and regulatory fees
4. Business ownership
5. Legal and regulatory
6. Tax/compliance
7. Awareness of equity programs
8. Criminal background checks
9. Geography/zoning restrictions
10. Distrust in government

Eligibility

To qualify for the local equity program, a local equity applicant must meet at least three of the following six equity conditions in addition to passing an asset test:

1. Arrest or conviction for a cannabis offense between 1971 and 2016.
2. Parent, sibling, or child arrest or conviction for a cannabis offense between 1971 and 2016.
3. Lost housing in San Francisco through eviction, foreclosure, or subsidy cancellation after 1995.

4. Attended school in the San Francisco Unified School District for at least 5 years between 1971 and 2016.
5. Lived in an eligible census tract in San Francisco for 5 years where at least 17% of households were at or below the federal poverty level.
6. Have a household income below 80% of the Area Median Income in either the preceding year or current year of submitting an equity verification application.

Financial Programs

1. Community Reinvestment Fund to support equity applicants with workforce development, access to affordable real estate, access to investment financing, and access to legal services and business administration.

Licensing/Permitting

1. Priority Processing
2. Initial fee waiver as well as free pre-application meetings with City partners such as Planning and Public Health
3. Technical Assistance with permitting

Additional Program Information

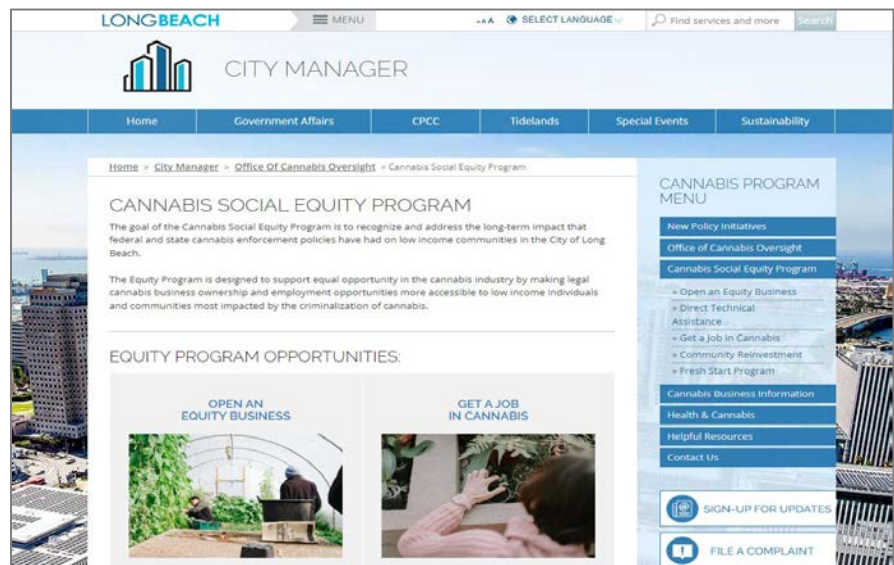
1. Technical business assistance with grant support, workforce development, and business development
2. Pro Bono Legal Assistance

Long Beach

Equity Program Adopted in July 2018

Type I DCC Funding Received: \$913,991

Type II DCC Funding Received: \$3,967,044 (\$1,267,044 in April 2020, \$2,700,000 in March 2021)



Long Beach Cannabis Equity Program website

Barriers Identified

1. Limited access to capital and/or real estate
2. Lack of technical expertise in business plan creation, accounting, regulatory compliance, or another specialized field
3. Inexperience in navigating the City's permitting process
4. Lack of business connections to sell or purchase cannabis products
5. Limited exposure to new technologies in the cannabis industry

Eligibility

1. Family income and net worth limits
2. Prior cannabis arrest or conviction
3. Lived in a low- and moderate-income area of Long Beach for a minimum of 3 years or be currently receiving unemployment benefits
4. Entities – To qualify as an equity-owned business, equity applicants must have 51% or more ownership of the business entity

Financial Programs

1. Fee Waivers to cover all City-related costs
2. Direct Grants – Rent/lease payments, fixtures/equipment/capital improvements, legal assistance, and other costs such as local and State regulatory fees, purchasing furniture, hiring consultants, paying utility and internet costs, etc.
3. Cultivation Tax Deferrals

Licensing/Permitting

1. Application Workshops
2. Expedited Review

Additional Program Information

1. Direct Technical Assistance – Cannabis business development
2. Community Reinvestment Program – All businesses that do not qualify as equity-owned businesses must submit a plan describing how they intend to support adjacent neighborhoods and communities located within low- and moderate-income areas of Long Beach. “Incubation Support.”
3. Equity Hire – All businesses that do not qualify as equity-owned businesses must make a good faith effort to hire equity applicants for a minimum of 40% of total annual hours performed at the business.
4. Additional Equity Dispensaries – Program in development.
5. Shared-Use Manufacturing – Program in development.
6. Delivery Businesses – Program in development.



Sacramento

Equity Program Adopted in August 2018

Type I DCC Funding Received: \$1,197,119

Type II DCC Funding Received: \$5,645,597 (\$3,831,955 in April 2020, \$1,813,612 in March 2021)



Sacramento Cannabis Equity Program website

Barriers Identified

1. Location
2. Financial
3. Start-Up Costs
4. Business Skills and Knowledge
5. Lack of Regulatory and Government Knowledge

Eligibility

1. Classification 1- Individuals, or their immediate family members, who previously or currently reside in a low-income household and were arrested or convicted for a cannabis-related crime in Sacramento between the years 1980 and 2011.
2. Classification 2 - A current or former resident of the City of Sacramento who has lived in a low-income household for at least 5 years, between the years of 1980 and 2011 in the following zip codes: 95811, 95815, 95817, 95820, 95823, 95824, 95826, 95828, and 95818.
3. Classification 3 - A business that is at least 51% composed of classification 1 or 2 individuals.
4. Classification 4 - A cannabis business that is a CORE Incubator (as defined by the CORE Guidelines).
5. Classification 5 - A Cannabis Social Enterprise (as defined by the CORE Guidelines).

Financial Programs

1. Fee Waiver/Deferral

Licensing/Permitting

1. Priority Processing

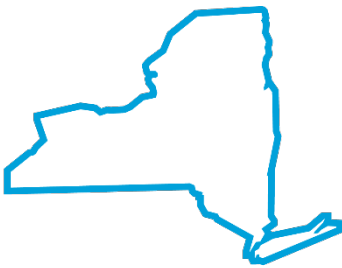
Additional Program Information

1. Cannabis-Related Business Plan Development
2. Mentoring
3. Technical Assistance
4. Regulatory Compliance Assistance
5. Assistance with the Expungement of Criminal Records

Initiatives in Other States

Highlights of recent state legalization efforts that have prioritized social equity at the front end of their legalization regulation efforts regarding ownership, taxation, and spending are summarized below for New York, Illinois, and Connecticut.

New York



Translate

Services News Government COVID-19

Office of Cannabis Management Cannabis Conversations Adult Use Medical Cannabis Cannabinoid Hemp Licensing Local Government Board Meetings

Cannabis Conversations

Cannabis Conversations

SECTIONS

- General Cannabis Information
- What's Legal and What's Illegal
- Youth Use & Safe Storage
- Impaired Driving
- Public Use
- Health Impacts
- Pregnant and Breast/Chest Feeding
- Social Equity**
- Medical Use
- Additional Resources

Social Equity

Cannabis and Social Equity

CANNABIS CONVERSATIONS

Join the Cannabis Conversation! cannabis.ny.gov

Watch on

Social equity is central to the Cannabis Law, which seeks to begin the work of repairing decades of disproportionate enforcement and over criminalization of cannabis prohibition, especially in Black and Brown communities. Ensuring those harmed are given an equitable chance to participate and thrive in the legal New York cannabis industry is a key mandate of the Cannabis Law and a priority of the Office of Cannabis Management. Under the law:

- Records for people with previous cannabis convictions are automatically expunged or otherwise suppressed;
- Provisions routinely used to over criminalize people of color were removed;
- There is a goal to issue 50% of licenses to equity applicants; and
- 40% of tax revenues will be directed - after covering the cost of the program - into programs supporting the communities most impacted by disproportionate enforcement.

Misdemeanor and felony marijuana arrest data by race/ethnicity and county from 1990 to 2020, and notes about the data, are available [here](#).

[View more information about the Cannabis Law and social equity.](#)

What is the Seeding Opportunity Initiative?

Governor Hochul announced the [Seeding Opportunity Initiative](#) in March 2022. The Initiative is positioning business owners with a goal of 50% of licenses for equity applicants.

New York State Office of Cannabis Management website

- The website identifies a goal of 50% of licenses for equity applicants. Existing medical cannabis businesses can convert a maximum of three of their existing storefronts if they pay a one-time fee to fund social and economic equity and incubator assistance.
- Retailers, microbusinesses, and delivery licensees can deliver to consumers, but cultivators cannot. Only one delivery license is given per entity, and the entity can have no more than 25 full-time employees.

- Social consumption sites and delivery services are permitted.
- The New York State Office of Cannabis Management proposes a hybrid tax with both a potency-based tax on distributors of 0.5 cents per milligram of THC flower, 0.8 cents per milligram of THC for concentrates, and 3 cents per milligram of THC for edibles and a 9% state tax and a 4% local point-of-sale tax.
- Governor Kathy Hochul has pledged to create a \$200 million public-private fund for social equity applicants looking to enter the adult-use cannabis marketplace in New York.
- Cities, towns, and villages may opt out of retail dispensaries or on-site consumption licenses by passing local laws up to 9 months after the legislation.

Illinois



The screenshot shows the Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity website. The main heading is "Social Equity Cannabis Loan Program Application". Under "Application criteria", it lists requirements for downloading and completing documents like the Employee Chart, Ownership Chart, and Zero-Income Affidavit. A sidebar on the right lists "ADULT-USE CANNABIS SOCIAL EQUITY PROGRAM" resources. The footer contains "Information" and "Quick Links" sections.

Illinois Cannabis Equity website

- License types will include retail dispensaries, infusers, transporters, and craft growers with between 5,000 and 14,000 square feet of canopy and cultivation centers with up to 210,000 square feet of canopy space. Craft growers can also hold infuser and dispensary licenses in the same facility.
- Taxes include a 7% wholesale tax on cultivation centers and craft growers. Retail taxes are directly related to potency and will include a 10% tax on flower cannabis or products with less than 35% THC, 20% tax on infused and edible products, and 25% tax on any product with a THC concentration higher than 35%. The state sales tax of 6.25% and local sales taxes of up to 3.5% also apply. The retail point-of-sale taxes will range from 19.55% to 34.75% not including the wholesale tax.

- Tax revenues will be distributed with 2% going to public education and safety campaigns; 8% to local government funds for prevention and training of law enforcement; and 25% to the Recover, Reinvest. and Renew (R3) program. R3 grants will fund programs in Illinois communities that have been harmed by violence, excessive incarceration, and economic disinvestment and fund programs including civil legal aid, economic development, reentry, violence prevention, and youth development. Twenty percent of the taxes will go to mental health services and substance abuse programs, 10% to pay unpaid bills, and 35% to the general fund.
- The social equity program provides for expungement of convictions, extra points in license applications for social equity applicants, and development of a \$30 million cannabis business development fund to provide financial start-up assistance. Local colleges will also be able to obtain licenses for training programs to help prepare residents for cannabis industry-related jobs. The Department of Agriculture and Community College board will create up to eight pilot programs to train students to work in the legal industry with at least five of the eight programs for schools in which at least 50% of the students are low income.



Connecticut



Connecticut Social Equity Council website

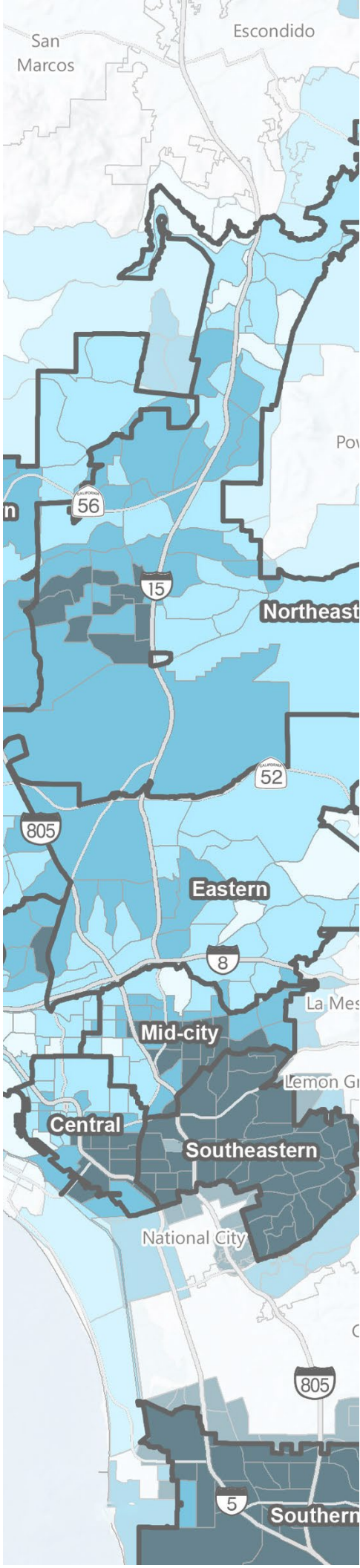
- The Department of Consumer Protection (DCP) will issue nine types of cannabis licenses: retailer, hybrid retailer (sells both adult-use and medical cannabis), cultivator (cultivates 15,000 square feet or more), micro-cultivator (cultivates between 2,000 and 10,000 square feet), product manufacturer, food and beverage manufacturer, product packager, delivery service, and transporter.

- Fifty percent of the maximum number of applications must be reserved by DCP for consideration for eligible license types for social equity applicants. The vast majority of new licenses will be issued by lottery to provide an equal opportunity to all who qualify and allow applicants to pay reduced fees.
- The state will create \$50 million in bonding for initial funding for start-up capital for social equity applicants, the cannabis business accelerator program, and workforce training developed by the Social Equity Council.
- Beginning on July 1, 2023, 60% to 75% of the cannabis excise tax revenue will be directed to the Social Equity and Innovation Fund. Social Equity and Innovation Fund money can be used to promote social equity in relation to access to capital for businesses, fund workforce education, and fund community investments.
- In addition to standard sales tax, the state imposes an excise tax based on potency at the point of retail sale. It exempts medical cannabis. The rate is \$0.00625 per milligram of THC in flower cannabis, \$0.0275 per milligram of THC in edibles, and \$0.009 per milligram of THC for other cannabis products.
- Until June 30, 2023, 100% of the excise tax would be directed to the General Fund. Starting on July 1, 2023 and thereafter, 25% of the excise tax would go to the Prevention and Recovery Services Fund. From July 1, 2023 until June 30, 2026, 60% of the excise tax would go to the Social Equity and Innovation Fund. On July 1, 2026, that would increase to 65%. Beginning on July 1, 2028, it would increase again and would remain at 75%. The remainder of the tax (starting at 15%, ending at 0%) would go to the General Fund.
- The state imposes a 3% point-of-sale tax that goes to the host municipality for specific purposes, such as re-entry services, mental health or addiction services, youth services bureaus, and streetscape improvements near cannabis retailers.

Summary

The jurisdictions included in this assessment for comparative purposes have created a variety of different programs, eligibility criteria, and factors to consider. The factors have helped formulate the equity criteria contained in Chapter 7 of this assessment report.

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CHAPTER 5 | Primary Barriers

Through a review of the market analysis, community and stakeholder engagement feedback, and analysis of other jurisdiction's policies, the City found that the following eight barriers were determined to be primary constraints to equity:

- 1. Legacy Market:** San Diego's legacy (or illicit) cannabis market currently makes up approximately 80% of cannabis sales within the City. The City must address the legacy market through proactive enforcement and programs to encourage legacy businesses to enter a legal market that includes low barriers to entry. Current penalties and possible incentives are not enough to move the needle on reducing the illicit market, making it a significant barrier for persons affected by the war on drugs to enter the legal cannabis market.
- 2. Convictions:** According to the Los Angeles Equity Study, expungement of cannabis-related convictions would lift employment barriers and the stigma of a criminal record. Expungement would mean that previous cannabis-related charges would change from "guilty" to "dismissed." While having "dismissed" on a criminal record is preferable to having "guilty," individuals would continue to have a criminal record and may retain some stigma. In support of addressing criminal histories, the City should partner with the County's Fresh Start: Comprehensive Criminal Record Relief Program to provide services for residents to expunge their records and ultimately have their records sealed.
- 3. Access to Capital:** Most stakeholders indicated that access to capital is the primary barrier. Many potential equity applicants do not have easy access to the capital it takes to open a cannabis business. Coupled with the fact that banks are regulated by the federal government and that cannabis is currently classified as an illegal substance by the federal government, it is virtually impossible to seek a loan to open a cannabis business. The few banks that may offer financing charge exorbitantly high fees to cannabis customers. Therefore, most cannabis businesses operate on a cash-only basis.

In relation to a potential loan program, CBD staff received feedback that a loan program could have serious negative consequences to cannabis equity applicants. As such, CBD staff reached out to a number of other California jurisdictions including Oakland, Long Beach, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Sacramento for feedback and lessons learned. It is clear from the conversations that just a loan program will not suffice and that there must be additional safeguards in place to ensure that a loan program will assist rather than hinder social equity applicants.

The following is feedback from Oakland and Long Beach:

Oakland - According to Cannabis staff at the City of Oakland, Oakland has implemented both a revolving (no interest) loan program since 2018 and a grant program since 2020. In short, loans are not taxable and the same dollar can benefit more than one operator (via repayments) but they have to be paid back, which can be a challenge for operators in a highly competitive cannabis industry. Grants are taxable, but they don't have to be paid back. So there are pros and cons to each approach, which is why Oakland has left it up to operators to decide how they prefer to receive capital at this point. Later this year, Oakland will be developing a loan forgiveness policy that most likely will authorize loan forgiveness but limit anyone who's received loan forgiveness from receiving future loans/grants.

Oakland staff indicated that a grant program alone is probably simplest as an equity applicant would not have anyone getting into debt or having to process repayments, but it also can be a less efficient use of funds as the funds can only be used once. Staff would leave it up to applicants to express their preference, keeping in mind the tax implications of grants vs loans.

Long Beach - Staff from Long Beach indicated that most cities will agree that just issuing social equity applicants grant funding with no support is not the solution; it would be a disservice to them because they will not know how to use their grant funding effectively (in most cases). They also agreed with the feedback CBD staff received about negative impacts on social equity applicants with a proposed loan program. Long Beach has never done loans primarily because of the issues Oakland experienced and nonetheless, the potential administrative burden of attempting to locate applicants to repay funds. Even as Long Beach's grant program stands now, they have run into issues with applicants being awarded funds and refusing to return the funding when they fail to fulfill the requirements of the grant. Long Beach has established some new procedures and application requirements to prevent this from happening again but there's always a huge risk.

Long Beach staff have been told by their non-equity licensees that a lot of people are going out of business because of the high debt ceiling incurred through over taxation, regulatory requirements, and competition/market share. Staff indicated that is only going to be that more much difficult for equity applicants especially if they take out loans right out the gate before even becoming licensed/operational.

4. **Zoning/Location:** The availability of real estate appropriate for a cannabis business is a barrier to entry. This is due to the limited supply of land zoned to allow cannabis uses, the required separation requirements, as well as the cost of purchasing or leasing in appropriately zoned locations. Disadvantaged groups may not have access to capital to lease spaces while licenses are being obtained. In addition, the cost of purchasing or leasing space for a cannabis business may include significant deposits and insurance costs which eligible individual equity applicants

may not have. This can affect consumers as well, as the development characteristics of their communities and/or the cap on the number of permits allowed may prevent cannabis businesses from locating nearby, requiring residents to travel to another community or turn to the legacy market for cannabis.

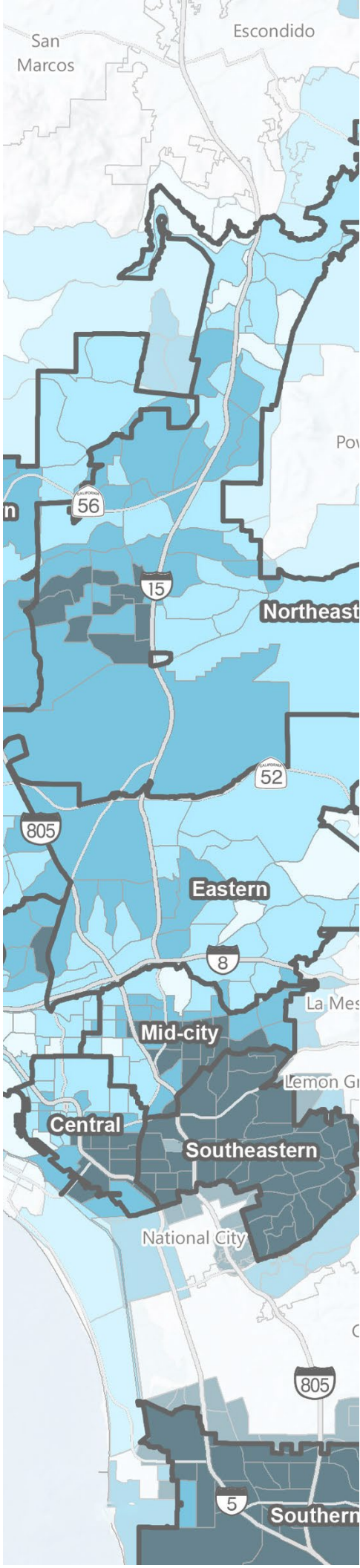
5. **Start-Up Costs:** To many residents, the time and cost to obtain a City issued conditional use permit (CUP) are an unobtainable cost of business and close any opportunity due to the need for significant capital costs as well as funds to lease land/buildings.

As an example, according to the City of Los Angeles Equity Study, the start-up costs for cultivating cannabis outdoors in California range from \$5,000 to \$10,000. Startup costs for mixed light cultivators are between \$18,000 and \$200,000 for greenhouses. Electricity costs can hover around \$5,000 annually. According to the California Department of Food and Agriculture, indoor cultivation start-up costs may exceed \$400,000 for creating indoor grow rooms. Without traditional methods of raising capital, entrepreneurs may need to rely on personal wealth, which eligible individual equity applicants are less likely to have.

6. **Business Skills and Knowledge:** Although they may have cannabis-specific expertise, eligible equity applicants are less likely to have general business expertise as they are often not employed or working in industries that expose them to the necessities of running a business. They may reside in neighborhoods with similar disadvantaged individuals and have limited access to capital to fund such educational pursuits. Beginning a business requires knowledge of creating a business plan, relationships with legal vendors, and knowledge of regulatory and legal requirements. Beginning a cannabis business (especially a production facility) requires specialized knowledge for growing the product and then knowing how to process, manufacture, and distribute it, all the while ensuring compliance with the state's Track and Trace and testing protocols.
7. **Lack of Regulatory and Government Knowledge:** Groups with little (or negative) experience with government processes may be more likely to struggle to navigate through the complex regulatory and permitting process of developing a legal cannabis business. Eligible individual equity applicants may also have less awareness of local government policies or be unable to afford professional consultant and legal services to help them navigate, such as attorneys or professional consultants.
8. **Technical Barriers:** New businesses need to have access to technical resources, such as legal and business accounting, as new operations get started. Easy access to City expertise for those who are not familiar with how the City works will be needed to assure that information is available. Culturally appropriate approaches and community-based outreach will be needed to meaningfully engage marginalized communities in the equity program processes.

Although they may have cannabis-specific expertise, eligible equity applicants are less likely to have general business expertise

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CHAPTER 6 | Preliminary Recommendations

Table 14 on the following pages provides an overview of the preliminary recommendations developed from the quantitative and qualitative analysis along with actions and identified responsible departments and/agencies.

Table 14: Preliminary Recommendations					
Priority	#	Recommendation	Source	Action	Responsible Department/Agency
Short	1	Establish a Cannabis SEED Task Force	CBD Staff Recommendation based from Listening Session and Survey Responses	Approve SEED Task Force	City Council convenes 15-member SEED Task Force and Mayor appoints members to serve
Short	2	Fund legal services for cannabis expungement efforts	CBD Staff Recommendation based from Listening Session and Survey Responses	Coordinate with County of San Diego's Fresh Start Program and San Diego County Public Defenders Office to further identify and process cannabis expungement cases	City of San Diego, County of San Diego and Public Defenders Office
Short	3	Create a Comprehensive Financial Assistance Program	Listening Session and Survey Responses	Allocate \$5M in general fund revenues (collected from cannabis taxes) to create a SEED comprehensive financial assistance program. Apply for the State of California's Cannabis Equity Applicant Grant funding (Due 12/14/22)	City Council and Mayor to allocate funds; SEED Task Force to create guidelines; City of San Diego Economic Development Department to create financial program
Short	4	Collect cannabis operator and industry demographic data	CBD Staff Recommendation	Collect quarterly data to determine monitor equity applicant program. Provide annual report to City Council	CBD Staff
Short	5	Restrict Background Checks	Listening Session and Survey Responses	The SEED Task Force in coordination with the San Diego Police Department should evaluate SDMC amendments to revise background checks to exclude cannabis related drug offenses from background checks (except where fraud, firearms, weapons, or violence were used in conjunction with the cannabis related offense)	SEED Task Force to work with City staff from the CBD and Police Department as part of cannabis code amendment package
Medium	6	Adopt Phased Licensing	CBD Staff Recommendation based from Listening Session and Survey Responses	Create 36 new phased cannabis outlet licenses for equity applicants Allow SEED applicants to utilize the state's sensitive use separation requirements	City Council to create new permits, City staff to amend the SDMC to provide relief from current 1,000-foot separation requirements (either by using the state default 600-foot separation between uses per Business and Professions Code section 26054(b) or identifying appropriate alternative measurements)

Table 14: Preliminary Recommendations

Priority	#	Recommendation	Source	Action	Responsible Department/Agency
Medium	7	Allow Conditional Approval with No Real Estate Requirements	Listening Session and Survey Responses	Amend SDMC to remove locational requirement for SEED applicants as well as evaluate zoning and separation requirements	CBD staff to include as part of cannabis code amendment package
Medium	8	Identify Real Estate Opportunities	Listening Session and Survey Responses	Identify land suitable for cannabis production, manufacturing, and retail sales, and provide low-cost leases to SEED applicants.	Department of Real Estate and Airport Management (DREAM) to identify appropriate locations and provide recommendations to SEED Task Force
Medium	9	Create Business Support Services	Listening Session and Survey Responses	<p>City to provide business mentorship, and technical assistance including consulting services on financial management, legal services for operations and expungement, business accounting, hydroponics, manufacturing, and obtaining licenses, annual job and education fairs; offer no-cost manufacturing and testing facilities for local residents engaged in creating cannabis-infused products</p> <p>Require all cannabis operators provide a living wage, employment benefits including hiring formerly incarcerated individuals, and hiring in targeted neighborhoods</p>	CBD and Economic Development staff in coordination with County of San Diego and Department of Cannabis Control
Medium	10	Create Legal Business Identification	CBD Staff Recommendation based from Listening Session and Survey Responses	Implementation of an emblem program that issues placards to licensed cannabis businesses	CBD staff
Medium	11	Reduce/Waive Permit and Business Operation Fees	Listening Session and Survey Responses	Waive or reduce licensing, permitting, and inspection fees to reduce the financial barriers for eligible SEED applicants. The cost of this could be absorbed through obtaining State grant funding as well as apportioning a certain percentage of annual cannabis funding to a cannabis equity program	CBD staff with City Council approval as part of cannabis code amendment package
Medium	12	Create a Mentorship Program	Listening Session and Survey Responses	<p>Host quarterly networking forums to create connections between existing operators and SEED applicants</p> <p>Develop a program to pair experienced cannabis business operators with equity applicants to teach them how to effectively run a cannabis business</p>	SEED Task Force

1. Establish a Cannabis SEED Task Force

It is recommended that the City Council create a Cannabis SEED task force with fifteen members appointed by the Mayor to implement the cannabis equity SEED program eligibility factors. The task force should convene their first meeting in January 2023 and be open to the public.

This assessment recommends that the criteria for a cannabis equity program be focused on specific populations, namely, those that have been disproportionately impacted by cannabis prohibition during the war on drugs, and criteria should be supported by data. Equity applicant and ownership criteria are included in Chapter 7 for both applicants and ownership.

Ultimately, this SEED Task Force could be transitioned to a Cannabis SEED Commission that regulates permitting, City/County criminal expungement initiatives, outreach, and education, as well as financial assistance. As part of the long-term cannabis equity program development strategy, it is recommended that the City of San Diego create a Cannabis SEED Commission that is overseen by an executive director and a board of five commissioners appointed by the Mayor. Similar to Los Angeles' Cannabis Commission, the City of San Diego's Commission could monitor and review the State's effort to promulgate cannabis-related laws and regulations and make recommendations to the Mayor and City Council for the adoption of City laws and regulations pertaining to cannabis-related activity in the City.

2. Fund Legal Services for Cannabis Expungement Efforts

It is recommended that the City coordinate with County of San Diego's Fresh Start Program and the San Diego Public Defender's Office to further identify and process cannabis expungement cases. In particular, attention should be given to individuals who experienced current or subsequent gang enhancements for possession of cannabis; individuals who were sentenced more harshly on another offense due to possession of cannabis or a prior cannabis conviction; and support and assistance to individuals who lost trade licenses due to a felony conviction of cannabis. In addition, the City should update San Diego Municipal Code to remove the disqualification for convictions for crimes of moral turpitude at SDMC section 42.1507, subdivision (b), and instead replace it with specific, targeted language focusing on fraud and certain violent offenses. Furthermore, Section 42.1507, subdivision (b), should be amended to clearly state that an expunged or dismissed conviction is no longer disqualifying.

3. Create Comprehensive Financial Assistance Program

The City of San Diego should allocate an initial \$5 million in seed funding to create a comprehensive financial assistance program that is a dedicated source of funding for cannabis equity businesses as well as community programs. For each year thereafter, the City should allocate 10% of the City's cannabis tax funds that currently are deposited into the General Fund for purposes of providing start-up capital, legal aide, educational training programs, community programs, and other cannabis-related services.

By providing seed funding to create a comprehensive financial assistance program, the City can potentially provide grants, multi-tiered stipends, tax incentives, and subsidies for eliminating permitting costs. Such a fund can seek to leverage private investment and act as a source of dedicated funding for cannabis equity as well as community programs to benefit communities harmed by historic cannabis criminalization. In addition to competitive State-grant funding, the City should have the City's Economic Development Department implement the programs. Other financial support that the City could offer includes consulting services for credit repair, financial planning needs, fee waivers, and assistance securing alternative financing. Furthermore, continued State grant funding support will be critical for providing funding support to cannabis equity businesses.

4. Collect Cannabis Operator and Industry Demographic Data

The City should require data collection from all cannabis permit holders to understand the impact of the industry. This tracking data will be requested from general and equity applicants on a regular basis to measure the success of its equity program and be reported to both the SEED Task force on a regular basis as well as be included in an annual report to the City Council. The process for the proposed reporting should be made as intuitive as possible and not create additional workload for operators or regulators. The requested data should be reasonable, non-proprietary, and without conflicts to discrimination and labor laws.

5. Restrict Background Checks

City-imposed criminal background requirements must be mindful of the criminal justice system's disproportionate enforcement against historically marginalized populations. Accordingly, the recommendation includes excluding cannabis-related drug offenses from background checks (except where fraud, firearms, weapons, or violence were used in conjunction with the cannabis related offense). Further, the City consider conditioning background checks to apply only to cannabis applicants as opposed to employees of cannabis operations, and applicants with recent convictions should still have the option to petition for reconsideration if they can demonstrate evidence of rehabilitation, which the SEED Task Force should specifically define.

6. Adopt Phased Licensing

As was evidenced during the initial rollout of cannabis permits in 2018, it was clear that "when and how" the City begins receiving applications for cannabis permits plays an important role in either reducing or exacerbating disparities between well-resourced cannabis operators and operators of historically marginalized populations. An examination of the City's existing CUPs demonstrates that well-funded and well-positioned operators sought and obtained permits ahead of historically marginalized operators who fell further behind due to lack of capital and real estate

The City should provide 36 new cannabis outlet permits for SEED equity applicants.

or never even made it to the permitting process due to the lack of knowledge and experience with the permit process.

To address the lack of an equity program when AUMA laws were adopted by the City of San Diego in 2017, the City should consider providing 36 new phased cannabis outlet permits for SEED equity applicants. These 36 permits would be divided equally between the nine council districts, thus allowing a maximum of eight per council district (with the exception of District 1 which will have five cannabis outlets after council redistricting takes effect). Consideration should also be given to providing existing unused licenses (currently 10 cannabis outlet CUP's) as part of the overall cannabis equity permit process.

In addition to this, the City should provide SEED equity applicants the ability to utilize the State separation requirements instead of the City's more stringent separation regulations and also rescind the regulation that requires a future cannabis operator to have a location secured prior to applying for a cannabis CUP. This will significantly reduce the amount of upfront capital required to open a cannabis business, enabling applicants to more effectively utilize their resources to find a location and begin operation. This will also ensure that historically marginalized operators are successful when competing against well-resourced operators for one of the limited cannabis outlet permits.

It is recommended that the SEED Task Force be responsible for establishing the number of new licenses along with the specific parameters by which licenses will be issued.

7. Allow Conditional Approval with No Real Estate Requirements

Since access to capital is one of the identified equity barriers that prevents historically marginalized populations from owning or leasing real estate appropriate for cannabis business operations, requiring a cannabis operator to own or lease such a property before applying for a City permit promises only further disparity. Accordingly, the SEED Program recommends allowing operators to apply for a permit and even be conditionally approved before they need to invest any resources on leasing or purchasing a space. This conditional approval may also provide operators with the legitimacy needed to attract capital needed for real estate leasing or purchasing.

8. Identify Real Estate Opportunities

The SEED Program could provide real estate support to entrepreneurs through an existing industry partner or an incubator program. An incubator could provide eligible businesses real estate and other business support services. Similarly, an existing cannabis business could provide real estate to disadvantaged entrepreneurs in return for certain incentives.

The city should allocate a portion of cannabis taxes to support a testing and manufacturing facility.

9. Create Business Support Services

In addition to direct financial assistance and real estate support, the City would provide business mentorship and technical assistance. This could include consulting services on financial management, business accounting, hydroponics, manufacturing, and obtaining licenses. Connections to legal services would also assist such applicants with beginning a cannabis business by providing the legal support to create the business entity and apply for the business tax certificates as well as local and state permits. The City of San Diego should also consider annual job and education fairs like Los Angeles's GROW cannabis career fair.

Furthermore, the City should cover the costs through allocating a portion of cannabis taxes to support a testing and manufacturing facility. One of the largest legacy market products are home-cooked edible products. A straightforward mechanism to provide a low barrier of entry into the cannabis market would be to offer no-cost manufacturing and testing facilities for residents engaged in creating edibles and other cannabis-infused products. This would take coordination with the County of San Diego and Department of Cannabis Control to create such a facility(ies). However, this vital coordination could create a significant pathway to legalization into the cannabis marketplace for small and minority-owned businesses.

In addition, all cannabis operators should provide a living wage, provide employment benefits, and promote equitable employment opportunities for those communities harmed by cannabis criminalization. These opportunities should include allowing employees to organize, hiring formerly incarcerated individuals, and hiring in targeted neighborhoods.

10. Create Legal Business Identification

The Cannabis SEED Program should consider creating a program like the City of Los Angeles's recently created cannabis emblem program. To protect cannabis consumers from untested and unregulated product from unlicensed businesses, the City should consider implementing an "Equity Brand" program that certifies social equity brand products and businesses. Identifying equity brands has been a challenge for operators throughout California due to the inconsistent definitions and the lack of centralized verification system. A city-certified equity emblem will significantly help market SEED businesses and encourage existing operators to initiate equity partnership.

11. Reduce/Waive Permit and Business Operation Fees

As part of this program development, it will be important to consider waiving or reducing licensing, permitting, and inspection fees to reduce the financial barriers for eligible equity applicants. The cost of this could be absorbed through obtaining State grant funding as well as apportioning a certain percentage of annual cannabis funding to a cannabis equity program.

12. Create A Mentorship Program

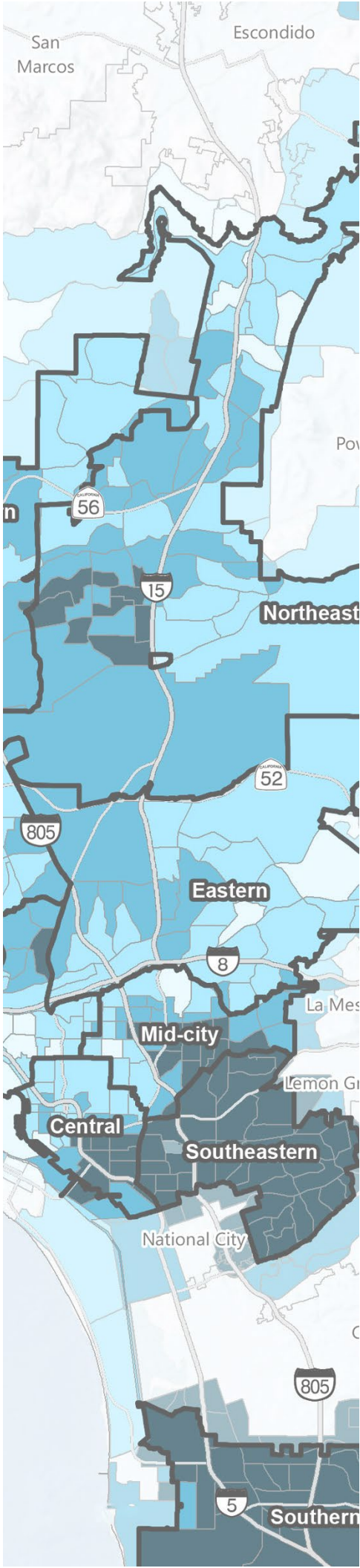
Multiple operating cannabis businesses have expressed interest in creating mentorship programs for residents interested in learning the “Seed to Sale” pathway to operating a successful cannabis business. The equity program should host quarterly networking forums to create connections between existing operators and people interested in the cannabis businesses. Furthermore, a program should be developed to pair experienced cannabis business operators with equity applicants to teach them how to effectively run a cannabis business.

Conclusion

This Cannabis Equity Assessment summarizes key findings of the City’s Equity Analysis, as well as feedback provided at the City’s nine cannabis equity listening sessions, survey results, and best practices from other California jurisdictions. This Equity Assessment also implements and supports the State of California’s effort to advance economic justice for populations and communities harmed by cannabis prohibition.

In support of the State’s Go-Biz grant guidelines, the City of San Diego’s Equity Report will help further the purpose and intent of the AUMA by fostering equitable access to licensure and business ownership in the regulated cannabis industry, ensuring that the persons most harmed and economically disadvantaged by cannabis criminalization are offered assistance, and priority licensing, to enter the multibillion-dollar cannabis industry as entrepreneurs.

The key preliminary recommendations provided herein are intended to serve as a framework with a menu of options by which to move forward with the development and implementation of a cannabis equity program, to focus on inclusion and support of individuals and communities negatively impacted by cannabis criminalization. The recommendations of this report should be further refined and prioritized through the actions identified in this chapter and by an appointed SEED Task Force. Further work will require robust public engagement, reporting, and monitoring, to ensure successful implementation for intended equity applicants.



CHAPTER 7 | Equity Applicant and Ownership Criteria

Defining Cannabis Equity Applicant Criteria

This assessment focuses primarily on the information obtained through the City’s nine listening sessions and survey. However, staff evaluated what other cities’ equity programs include to determine which best practices the City of San Diego may want to focus on. Each jurisdiction’s equity assessment serves to evaluate the effects that the war on drugs has had on its citizens, to create an equity program that will best serve its citizens, and to assist a jurisdiction with the establishment of criteria by which individual and business entity equity applicants are evaluated. Table 9, on the following page, compares each jurisdiction’s eligibility criteria in effect as of June 2022.

The City of San Diego created the Cannabis Equity Assessment Report (Report) which was published on July 8, 2022 for a 30-day public review period. The Report was heard as an information item by the Economic Development and Intergovernmental Relations (EDIR) Committee on July 13, 2022. At the July 13 meeting, Committee member Council President Pro Tem Montgomery Steppe provided direction to City staff and requested that cannabis equity applicant criteria be brought forward for consideration as part of the Report.

As a result of the request, the proposed cannabis equity applicant and ownership criteria as well as a residency map are included in this chapter. After researching the equity programs of other California cities and the State of California (Table 15), as well as listening session stakeholder feedback, staff is proposing these criteria in order to provide San Diegans who have been adversely affected by cannabis criminalization a path to economic and community recovery.

The criteria take into account the historic patterns of redlining by banking institutions, migration that occurred because of the social and economic impacts to communities of color and impacts that may have occurred from families being separated and having children placed into foster care. The impacts of educational opportunities that are demonstrated thru lower educational attainment as evidenced in Exhibit 13 of the Report (Page 2-24) rates that have affected disadvantaged communities (Exhibit 14, Page 2-25) also informed the residency requirements.

Table 15: Cannabis Equity Applicant Criteria in Other California Cities					
	City of Oakland	City of Long Beach	City of Los Angeles (Two of three criteria must be met)	City of Sacramento	City/County of San Francisco (Three of six criteria must be met, in addition to asset)
Criminal History	Either lived within a police beat with high rates of arrests and convictions for at least 10 of the last 20 years or was arrested after November 5, 1996 for a cannabis offense in the City	Prior cannabis arrest or conviction	California cannabis arrest or conviction that occurred prior to November 8, 2016	Individuals, or their immediate family members, who previously or currently reside in a low-income household and who were arrested or convicted for a cannabis-related crime in Sacramento between 1980 and 2011	Arrest or conviction for a cannabis offense between 1971 and 2016 or parent, sibling, or child arrest or conviction for a cannabis offense between 1971 and 2016
Residency Requirements	Be an Oakland resident	Lived in a low- or moderate-income area of Long Beach for a minimum of 3 years or is currently receiving unemployment benefits	Ten years' cumulative residency in a Disproportionately Impacted Area of Los Angeles	A current or former resident of the City of Sacramento who has lived in a low-income household for at least 5 years, between 1980 and 2011 in specific zip codes	Lived in an eligible census tract in San Francisco for 5 years where at least 17% of households were at or below the federal poverty level
Low-Income Status	In the last year, had an annual income at or less than 80% of the Oakland average median income adjusted for household size	Family income and net worth limits	Low-income per average median income	Individuals, or their immediate family members, who previously or currently reside in a low-income household	Have a household income below 80% of the Area Median Income in either the preceding year or current year of submitting an equity verification application
Housing Status	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Lost housing in San Francisco through eviction, foreclosure, or subsidy cancellation after 1995
Attendance of Local Schools	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Attended school in the San Francisco Unified School District for at least 5 years between 1971 and 2016

Cannabis Social Equity and Economic Development (SEED) Permit Program

1. Equity Criteria. Applicant ownership/owner must satisfy the following criteria:
 - A. Have been an individual, immediate family member or a legal guardian convicted or arrested for one of these cannabis crimes after January 1, 1980: Sale; Possession; Use; Manufacture; Cultivation.
 - B. An eligible applicant must also meet two of the five of the following criteria:
 1. Be a current or former resident of the City of San Diego who has lived in the following community plan areas for at last 5 years cumulative residency between 1980 and 2016: Barrio Logan, Linda Vista, Southeastern San Diego, Encanto Neighborhoods, Greater Golden Hill, Greater North Park, City Heights, College Area, Eastern Area, San Ysidro.
 2. Have a household income below 80% of the Area Median Income in either the preceding year or current year of submitting an equity verification application or eligible to get financial aid through a program like: CalFresh; MediCal; CalWORKS; Supplemental security income; Social Security disability.
 3. Lost housing in San Diego through eviction, foreclosure, or subsidy cancellation after 1994.
 4. Attended school in San Diego County for at least five (3) years between 1971 and 2016.
 5. Placed in the foster care system between 1971 and 2016.
2. Review of Criteria.
 - A. Proof of Conviction should be demonstrated through federal or state court records indicating the disposition of the criminal matter.
 - B. Proof of income shall be supported with federal tax returns and at least one (1) of the following documents: two (2) months of pay stubs, current Profit and Loss Statement, Balance Sheet, or proof of current eligibility for General Assistance, Food Stamps, Medical/CALWORKS, or Supplemental Security Income or Social Security Disability (SSI/SSDI);
 - C. To establish residency, a minimum of two (2) of the documents listed below, evidencing five (5) years of residency, shall be considered acceptable proof of residency. All residency documents must list the applicant's first and last name, and the City of San Diego residence address:
 - California driver's record; or
 - California identification card record; or
 - Property tax billing and payments; or

- Verified copies of state or federal income tax returns where a City of San Diego address within the corresponding community planning areas is listed as a primary address; or
 - School records; or
 - Banking records; or
 - San Diego Housing Commission records; or
 - Utility, cable or internet company billing and payment covering any month in each of the five (5) years.
3. Equity Ownership Structure.
- A. Equity Ownership.
1. SEED Equity Tier 1 Applicant: one or more equity applicants shall own no less than 100% ownership of cannabis business to whom the License is issued.
 2. SEED Equity Tier 2 Applicant: one or more SEED equity applicants shall own no less than 51% equity share in the person to whom the License is issued. SEED Cultivators shall own no more than 49% equity share in the person to whom the license is issued.
- B. Conditional Use Permit Renewal.
1. SEED Equity Tier 1 Applicant: Renewal allows reducing to 51% SEED Applicant Equity and increasing to 49% cultivator equity ownership to allow for market participation or utilize SEED Cultivator knowledge and market strength. If Equity is reduced to 51/49, SEED Equity Applicant is set to Tier 2.
 2. SEED Equity Tier 2 Applicant: Must provide proof that it continues to satisfy Equity Criteria established by the SEED Commission. If Tier 2 Applicant is no longer compliant with criteria, but meets all Cannabis Operating regulations, shall be entitled to convert to a standard Cannabis Outlet.
- C. Transfer of Permits.
- Permits may be transferable to other equity applicants via amendment process. This will allow Equity Applicant Tier 1 to transition to Tier 2 or Standard Outlet. This will also allow additional Tier 1 Applicants to merger into stronger market positions. This needs erudition, but the intent is to allow more permits to be utilized by Equity Applicants that are pending getting one.
- D. Profits, Dividends and Distribution.
- “Equity Share” means an ordinary share, including fraction or part ownership, in which a shareholder, as a fractional owner, undertakes the maximum entrepreneurial risk associated with the business venture, with full membership in the company and full voting rights.

E. Successors.

The Equity Share shall not be subject to arrangements causing or potentially causing ownership benefits in the SEED Equity Applicant or Licensee to go to another in any circumstance other than after death or incapacity. In the case of death or incapacity, a SEED Equity Applicant shall identify his or her own successor in interest or assignee of their Equity Share. If a SEED Equity Applicant dies, the SEED Equity Applicant or Licensee will continue to qualify under this section with the requisite Equity Shares so long as the surviving spouse or successor in interest of the deceased SEED Equity Applicant inherits or otherwise acquires all of such Individual's ownership interest in the SEED Equity Applicant or Licensee.

F. Additional Requirements.

(1) All Owners shall:

(A) comply in all respects with the Equity Share criteria and requirements in this section ("Equity Share Requirements") in dealings with one another;

(B) keep records evidencing their compliance; and

(C) on the other party's reasonable request, provide these records of compliance to the other party.

(2) Any action or inaction taken by a party in violation of the Equity Share Requirements shall entitle the other party to initiate a legal action in the Superior Court of San Diego, including, but not limited to, an action for specific performance, declaratory relief, and/or injunctive relief, to enforce the Equity Share Requirements against the other party.

(3) Any annual License(s) issued to a SEED Equity Applicant may be suspended or revoked, or a License renewal denied, if it can be shown, by a preponderance of the evidence, that any provision in an operating agreement, contract, business formation document, or any other agreement between Owners of the SEED Equity Applicant violates any of the Equity Share Requirements and is not cured within the time allotted by the City of San Diego.

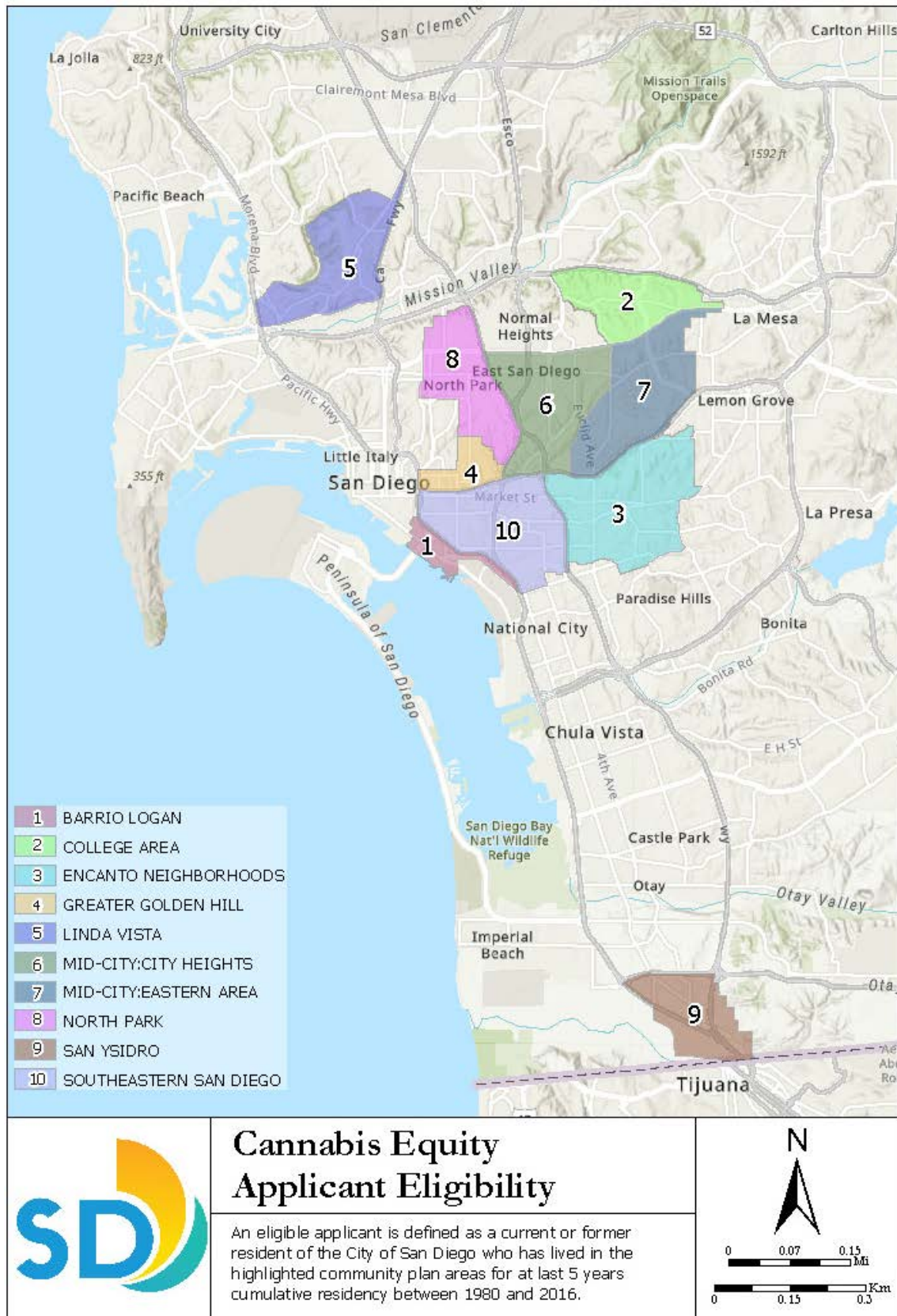
(4) All Owners are required to incorporate the following addendum into operating agreement documents to evidence compliance with Equity Share Requirements: "To the extent that any provision of this agreement, or part thereof, is or may be construed to be inconsistent with or in violation of the "Equity Share" requirements set forth in Chapter 4 of the San Diego Municipal Code provision(s) shall be ineffective, unenforceable, and null and void."

G. Definitions.

1. Cannabis SEED Commission: A mayor-appointed up to 15-member team tasked with implementing the SEED Equity Program.

2. SEED Cultivator: an existing Regulated Cannabis business in the City of San Diego that incubates, employs, or provides financial, real estate, cannabis knowledge, or legacy market transitioning support to a SEED Equity Applicant.
3. SEED Equity Applicant: a person meeting the requirements set for in Section 1 (Equity Criteria).

Exhibit 33: Residency



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CHAPTER 8 | Sources

Chapter 2, Equity Analysis

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- *Eaze* – www.eaze.com
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Limiting Conditions:

1. The analysis contained in this document is based, in part, on data from secondary sources such as state and local government, planning agencies, real estate brokers, and other third parties. While KMA believes that these sources are reliable, we cannot guarantee their accuracy.
2. The analysis assumes that neither the local nor national economy will experience a major recession. If an unforeseen change occurs in the economy, the conclusions contained herein may no longer be valid.
3. The findings are based on economic rather than political considerations. Therefore, they should be construed neither as a representation nor opinion that government approvals for development can be secured.
4. Market feasibility is not equivalent to financial feasibility; other factors apart from the level of demand for a land use are of crucial importance in determining feasibility. These factors include the cost of acquiring sites, relocation burdens, traffic impacts, remediation of toxics (if any), and mitigation measures required through the approval process.
5. Development opportunities are assumed to be achievable during the specified time frame. A change in development schedule requires that the conclusions contained herein be reviewed for validity.
6. The analysis, opinions, recommendations, and conclusions of this document are KMA's informed judgment based on market and economic conditions as of the date of this report. Due to the volatility of market conditions and complex dynamics influencing the economic conditions of the building and development industry, conclusions and recommended actions contained herein should not be relied upon as sole input for final business decisions regarding current and future development and planning.
7. KMA is not advising or recommending any action be taken by the City with respect to any prospective, new, or existing municipal financial products or issuance of municipal securities (including with respect to the structure, timing, terms, and other similar matters concerning such financial products or issues).
8. KMA is not acting as a Municipal Advisor to the City and does not assume any fiduciary duty hereunder, including, without limitation, a fiduciary duty to the City pursuant to Section 15B of the Exchange Act with respect to the services provided hereunder and any information and material contained in KMA's work product.
9. The City shall discuss any such information and material contained in KMA's work product with any and all internal and/or external advisors and experts, including its own Municipal Advisors, that it deems appropriate before acting on the information and material.

Chapter 4, Best Practices

Sources:

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Appendix A

The City of San Diego Cannabis Website



LEISURE

Explore, Play + Events

RESIDENT RESOURCES

Pay Now, Parking + Help

DOING BUSINESS

Fix, Plan + Build

LIBRARY

Learn, Connect + Discover

PUBLIC SAFETY

Police, Fire + Lifeguards

CITY HALL

City Officials + Departments

Development Services

- DSD Home
- Permits, Approvals & Inspections
- News & Programs
- Zoning
- Codes & Regulations
- Forms & Publications
- Public Hearings, Meetings & Notices
- Fees
- Records
- Code Enforcement

Cannabis Information

Cannabis Updates | June 2022

California Department of Cannabis Control (DCC) Updates

- The DCC has created a new [Cannabis information portal](#).
- Learn about the [DCC Equity Fee Waiver Proposal](#).
- View the latest DCC [provisional license requirement timeline](#) and [fact sheet](#).

News & Programs

- [News & Programs Home](#)
- [News](#)
- [Programs](#)
- [Video Trainings](#)

Questions?

[Email DSD](#)

News Inquiries

If you are a member of the news media, [get assistance developing and researching a story](#).

Sign up for Cannabis updates!

Get news about our evolving equity program and cannabis regulations in your inbox.

*Email

By submitting this form, you are consenting to receive marketing emails from: City of San Diego, 1222 First Ave., San Diego, CA, 92101, US; <http://www.sandiego.gov/>. You can revoke your consent to receive emails at any time by using the [SafeUnsubscribe](#) link, found at the bottom of every email. [Emails are serviced by Constant Contact.](#)

[Sign Up!](#)

As mandated by the passage of [The Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Cannabis Act \(Prop 64\)](#) on Nov. 8, 2016, [San Diego Municipal Code](#) (SDMC) regulations and ordinances now outline the City's definition and requirements for cannabis businesses, including Cannabis Outlets, Cannabis Production Facilities and testing facilities. The City of San Diego has adopted local laws authorizing cannabis businesses within the City limits.

On this page:

- [Cannabis Equity Program](#)
- [Cannabis Production Facilities](#)
- [Cannabis Outlets](#)
- [Cannabis Testing Facilities](#)
- [General Restrictions](#)
- [Legislative Timeline](#)
- [Ordinances](#)
- [Cannabis Code Updates](#)
- [Background Checks and Operating Permit](#)
- [State Resources](#)

Appendix B

Listening Session Flyers



City of San Diego Cannabis Equity Listening Sessions

Make Your Voice Heard!

The City of San Diego's Cannabis Business Division is partnering with the Department of Race and Equity to host eight in-person listening sessions citywide to hear from residents and communities disproportionately affected by the War on Drugs on how to reduce barriers to entry into the regulated cannabis market equitably.

Focusing on residents, communities, organizations and other impacted individuals in communities of concern, community surveys and listening session information will be used to help develop recommendations and policies for a Cannabis Equity Applicant Program to address disparities in the cannabis industry.

Date	Time	Location	Council District
May 23, 2022	5:30 p.m. - 7 p.m.	Sherman Heights Community Center 2258 Island Ave., San Diego, CA 92102	8
May 25, 2022	5:30 p.m. - 7 p.m.	North Park Recreation Center 4044 Idaho Street, San Diego CA 92104	3
May 26, 2022	4:30 p.m. - 6 p.m.	Malcolm X Library 5148 Market Street, San Diego CA 92114	4
June 2, 2022	5:30 p.m. - 7 p.m.	Mountain View Community Center 641 South Boundary St., San Diego, CA 92113	9
June 4, 2022	10 a.m. - Noon	Martin Luther King Jr. Recreation Center 6401 Skyline Dr., San Diego, CA 92114	4
June 6, 2022	6:30 p.m. - 7:45 p.m.	San Ysidro Branch Library 4235 Beyer Blvd., San Diego, CA 92173	8
June 8, 2022	5:30 p.m. - 7 p.m.	Bayside Community Center 2202 Comstock Street, San Diego CA 92111	7
June 15, 2022	6 p.m. - 8 p.m.	Zoom Virtual Meeting	All
June 16, 2022	5:30 p.m. - 7 p.m.	City Heights/Weingart Library and Performance Annex 3795 Fairmount Ave., San Diego, CA 92105	9



If you need interpretation and translation services in a language other than English and Spanish, please contact Lara Gates, Deputy Director of the Cannabis Business Division, at **619-446-5107** or at dscannabis@sandiego.gov.



For more information and to RSVP for a listening session, please visit sandiego.gov/listening-sessions.



Sesiones de Escucha Sobre la Equidad del Cannabis en la Ciudad de San Diego

¡Haz que oír tu voz!

La División de Negocios de Cannabis de la Ciudad de San Diego se está asociando con el Departamento de Raza y Equidad para organizar ocho sesiones de escucha en vivo en toda la ciudad para escuchar a los residentes y las comunidades desproporcionadamente afectadas por la Guerra contra las Drogas sobre cómo reducir las barreras de entrada en el mercado de cannabis regulado de manera equitativa.

Centrándose en los residentes, las comunidades, las organizaciones y otras personas afectadas en las comunidades de interés, las encuestas de la comunidad y la información de las sesiones de escucha se utilizarán para ayudar a desarrollar recomendaciones y políticas para un Programa de Equidad del Cannabis para abordar las disparidades en la industria del cannabis.

Fecha	Hora	Lugar	Distrito del Cabildo
Mayo 23, 2022	5:30 p.m. - 7 p.m.	Sherman Heights Community Center 2258 Island Ave., San Diego, CA 92102	8
Mayo 25, 2022	5:30 p.m. - 7 p.m.	North Park Recreation Center 4044 Idaho Street, San Diego CA 92104	3
Mayo 26, 2022	4:30 p.m. - 6 p.m.	Malcolm X Library 5148 Market Street, San Diego CA 92114	4
Junio 2, 2022	5:30 p.m. - 7 p.m.	Mountain View Community Center 641 South Boundary St., San Diego, CA 92113	9
Junio 4, 2022	10 a.m. - Noon	Martin Luther King Jr. Recreation Center 6401 Skyline Dr., San Diego, CA 92114	4
Junio 6, 2022	6:30 p.m. - 7:45 p.m.	San Ysidro Branch Library 4235 Beyer Blvd., San Diego, CA 92173	8
Junio 8, 2022	5:30 p.m. - 7 p.m.	Bayside Community Center 2202 Comstock Street, San Diego CA 92111	7
Junio 15, 2022	6 p.m. - 8 p.m.	Reunión virtual Zoom	Todos
Junio 16, 2022	5:30 p.m. - 7 p.m.	City Heights/Weingart Library and Performance Annex 3795 Fairmount Ave., San Diego, CA 92105	9



Si necesita servicios de interpretación y traducción en otro idioma que no sea el inglés o el español, póngase en contacto con Lara Gates, Subdirectora de la División de Negocios de Cannabis, en el **619-446-5107** o en dscannabis@sandiego.gov.



Para más información y para confirmar su asistencia a una sesión de escucha, visite sandiego.gov/listening-sessions.

Appendix C

Listening Session Presentation

City of San Diego
Cannabis Equity Assessment

Listening Session PowerPoint



Agenda

Introductions & Welcoming Remarks

- Lara Gates, Cannabis Business Division
- Kim Desmond, Department of Race and Equity

Ice Breaker

Cannabis Equity Assessment

- What is Equity?
- Background on Proposition 64
- Purpose of Equity Assessment
- Proposed Cannabis Equity Program
- Cannabis Equity Survey
- Cannabis Listening Sessions
 - Guidance

Schedule and Next Steps

Table 1

Table 2

Table 3

Table 4

Table 5

Ice Breaker: Table Activity

What do you enjoy most about living,
working or going to school in **City of San Diego**?



Equity

Equity occurs when we eliminate institutional racism and systemic disparities, providing everyone with equitable access to opportunity and resources to thrive, no matter where they live or how they identify.

Racial/Ethnic Disparities

Communities disproportionately impacted by criminalization, combined with the war on drugs and historic economic exploitation is based on a system of institutional and systemic racism

Equality

Equality means treating everyone or community neighborhood equal through providing the same opportunity, resource, or services without differentiating how unequal systems position people differently based on structural exclusion and institutional racism.

Proposition 64

2016 Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA)

- Intent is to reduce barriers to entry into the legal, regulated market.
- Historic criminalization fell disproportionately on African American/Black and Latinx/Hispanic people, even though people of all races used and sold cannabis at nearly identical rates.
- Individuals convicted of cannabis offense and their families suffer long-term consequences of prohibition and criminalization.
- Difficulties entering newly created adult-use cannabis industry:
 - a) Lack of access to capital
 - b) Business space
 - c) Technical support
 - d) Regulatory compliance assistance

Purpose of Equity Assessment

Focus on inclusion and support of individuals and communities negatively impacted by cannabis criminalization.

Inform creation of San Diego's first equity program:

- Quantitative analysis of local historical rates of arrests or convictions for cannabis law violations.
- Identification of impacts that cannabis-related policies have had on communities.
- Qualitative information on residents negatively impacted by War on Drugs:
 - Equity Assessment Survey
 - Community Listening Sessions
 - 1:1 Conversations

Proposed Cannabis Equity Program

- Assistance may include, but is not limited to:
 - Small Business Support Services:
 - Business development and technical assistance
 - Professional and mentorship services
 - Paying state regulatory and licensing fees
 - Securing business locations prior to or during application process.
 - Securing capital investments or direct access to capital
 - Tiered fees or fee waivers for cannabis-related permits and licenses
 - Regulatory compliance.
 - Recruitment, education and training
 - Legal Assistance
 - Educating cannabis consumers and communities
 - Tax incentives for existing operators to hire equity applicants

Cannabis Equity Survey

Anonymous survey to gather feedback on:

- Eligibility
- Existing Barriers to entry
- Definition, goals and impacts of equity
- Community Impacts
- Demographics

Cannabis Listening Sessions

- ✓ Robust community participation:
 - 8 listening sessions in 5 Council Districts hosted with community partners and council offices
 - Qualitative data collected will be used to inform the equity assessment
- ✓ Gather feedback from community groups and residents whose communities have been disproportionately affected by the War on Drugs
- ✓ Understand what goal of equity should be, and how it should be applied.



City of San Diego Cannabis Equity Listening Sessions

Make Your Voice Heard!

The City of San Diego's Cannabis Business Division is partnering with the Department of Race and Equity to host eight in-person listening sessions citywide to hear from residents and communities disproportionately affected by the War on Drugs on how to reduce barriers to entry into the regulated cannabis market equitably.

Focusing on residents, communities, organizations and other impacted individuals in communities of concern, community surveys and listening session information will be used to help develop recommendations and policies for a Cannabis Equity Applicant Program to address disparities in the cannabis industry.

Date	Time	Location	Council District
May 23, 2022	5:30 p.m. - 7 p.m.	Sherman Heights Community Center 2258 Island Ave., San Diego, CA 92102	8
May 25, 2022	5:30 p.m. - 7 p.m.	North Park Recreation Center 4044 Idaho Street, San Diego CA 92104	3
May 26, 2022	4:30 p.m. - 6 p.m.	Malcolm X Library 5148 Market Street, San Diego CA 92114	4
June 2, 2022	5:30 p.m. - 7 p.m.	Mountain View Community Center 641 South Boundary St., San Diego, CA 92113	9
June 4, 2022	10 a.m. - Noon	Martin Luther King Jr. Recreation Center 6401 Skyline Dr., San Diego, CA 92114	4
June 6, 2022	6:30 p.m. - 7:45 p.m.	San Ysidro Branch Library 4235 Beyer Blvd., San Diego, CA 92173	8
June 8, 2022	5:30 p.m. - 7 p.m.	Bayside Community Center 2202 Comstock Street, San Diego CA 92111	7
June 15, 2022	6 p.m. - 8 p.m.	Zoom Virtual Meeting	All
June 16, 2022	5:30 p.m. - 7 p.m.	City Heights/Weingart Library and Performance Annex 3795 Fairmount Ave., San Diego, CA 92105	9



If you need interpretation and translation services in a language other than English and Spanish, please contact Lara Gates, Deputy Director of the Cannabis Business Division, at **619-446-5107** or at dsdcannabis@sandiego.gov.



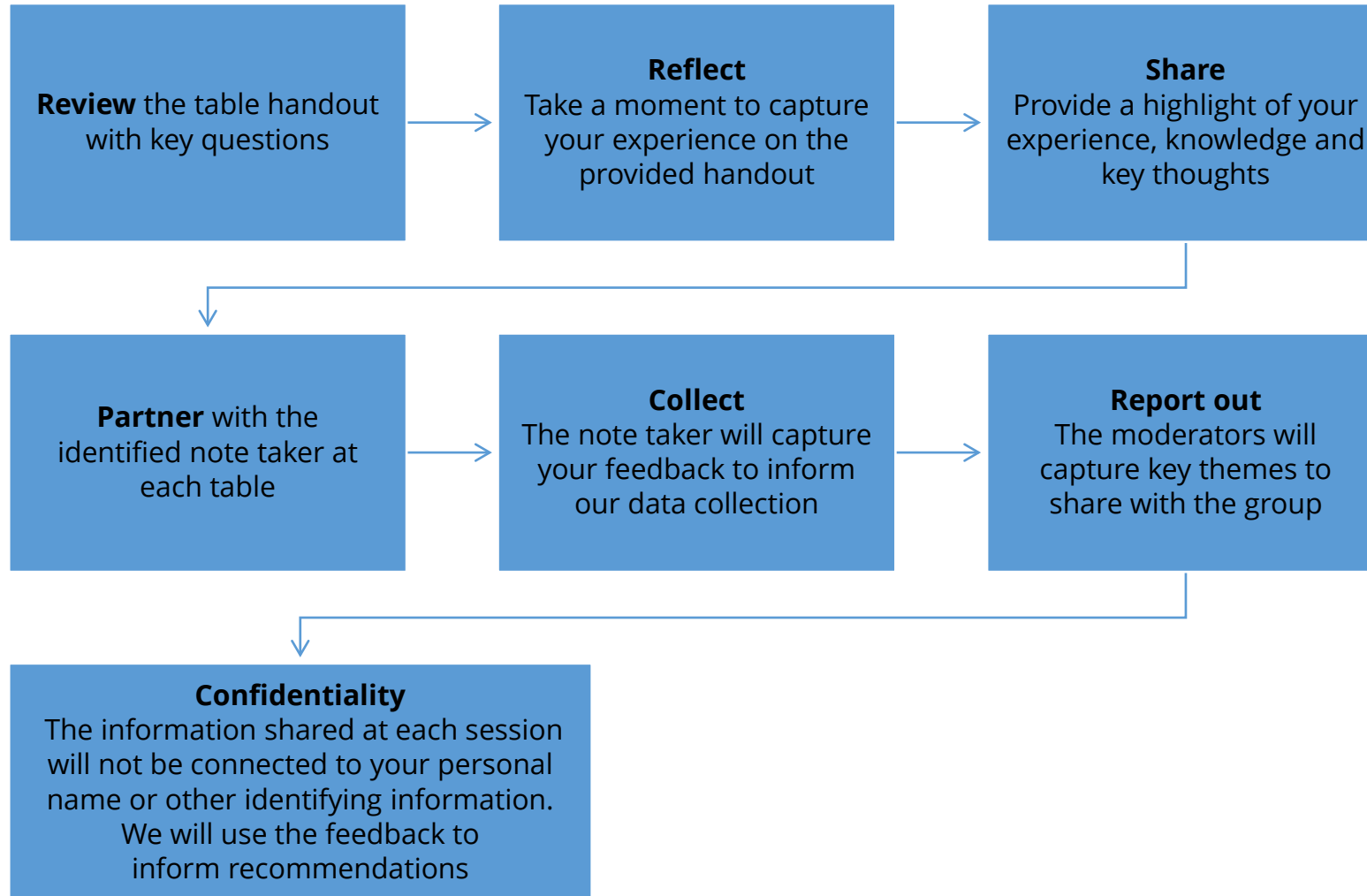
For more information and to RSVP for a listening session, please visit sandiego.gov/listening-sessions.



Listening Session Guidance: Explain Station Rotation Directions

Our community members already have within them the experience, knowledge, and wisdom to inform the most difficult disparities and challenges impacting their personal lives. Our goal is to use this wisdom to inform the development of recommendations to a Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Table 1
Table 2
Table 3
Table 4
Table 5



Listening Session: Table Dialogue

*Table Note Taker

Table 1
Table 2
Table 3
Table 4
Table 5



Moderator Directions: Questions

*Note taker


Table 1

Table 2

Table 3

Table 4

Table 5

 When poll is active, respond at **Pollev.com/flashyprize190**

 Text **FLASHYPRIZE190** to **22333** once to join

Moderator Directions: Questions

***Note taker**

- Table 1
- Table 2
- Table 3
- Table 4
- Table 5

#	Question	Response	Key Themes
1.	How does the current cannabis industry impact you, your family and community?		
2.	What ideas do you want to share?		



Next Question!

Moderator Directions: Questions

*Note taker

#	Question	Response	Key Themes
1.	Who has been impacted? I.e., individuals with criminal records, their families, their communities.		
2.	What ideas do you want to share?		



Table 1

Table 2

Table 3

Table 4

Table 5

Next Question!

Moderator Directions: Questions

*Notetaker

#	Question	Response	Key Themes
1.	What do you feel are the largest barriers to operating a cannabis business?		
2.	What ideas do you want to share?		



Table 1

Table 2

Table 3

Table 4

Table 5

Next Question!



Moderator Directions: Questions

*Note taker

Table 1

Table 2

Table 3

Table 4

Table 5

#	Polling Question
1.	<p>Who should be able to obtain licenses through the future Cannabis Equity Program? (rank the list)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.<input type="checkbox"/> Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.<input type="checkbox"/> Lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.<input type="checkbox"/> Target applicants who earned less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (Currently, the median income for a family of four in San Diego is \$104,100).<input type="checkbox"/> Attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Schedule & Next Steps

7/11/2022

Draft Equity Assessment
Report Released for Public
Review



8/25/2022

Planning Commission Item



9/7/2022

Economic Development and
Intergovernmental Relations
City Council Committee



9/22/2022

City Council Review and
Request for Approval



10/25/2022

Report Submission to State
to Meet Grant Deadline



2023: Implementation of
Recommendations:
Education and Training
Consultant Request for
Proposals, New Grant
Submissions to Fund Equity
Programs

**Thank You and
Closing Comments**

Appendix D

Listening Session Poll Results

San Diego Cannabis Equity - Listening Sessions Poll Results

Current run (last updated Jun 28, 2022 2:38pm)

32

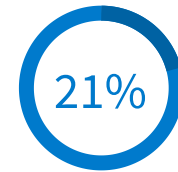
Activities

66

Participants

16

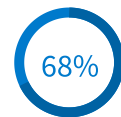
Average responses



Average engagement

What is your age?

Response options	Count	Percentage
25 or younger	4	7%
26-34	6	11%
35-44	24	43%
45-54	15	27%
55-64	4	7%
65+	3	5%
Prefer not to answer	0	0%



Engagement

56

Responses

Which race category best describes you? Please select the best option.

Response options	Count	Percentage
American Indian or Alaska Native	2	3%
Asian	5	7%
Black or African American	34	47%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1	1%
White	14	19%
Two or more races	14	19%
Prefer not to answer	2	3%



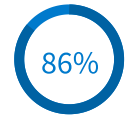
Engagement

72

Responses

Are you of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity?

Response options	Count	Percentage
Yes, of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity	21	29%
No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity	46	63%
Prefer not to answer	6	8%



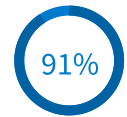
Engagement

73

Responses

With which gender identity do you most identify?

Response options	Count	Percentage
Female	30	39%
Male	41	54%
Transgender female	1	1%
Transgender male	0	0%
Gender non-conforming	0	0%
Do not identify as female, male, or transgender	1	1%
Prefer not to answer	3	4%
Other	0	0%



Engagement

76

Responses

Appendix E

Online Survey Results



Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

June 21, 2022, 11:43 AM

Contents

i.	Summary of responses	2
ii.	Survey questions	8
iii.	Individual responses	10

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Summary Of Responses

As of June 21, 2022, 11:43 AM, this forum had:

Attendees: 238
Responses: 173
Hours of Public Comment: 8.7

Topic Start

May 20, 2022, 10:16 AM

Topic End

June 21, 2022, 11:40 AM

QUESTION 1

Would you like to see a Cannabis Equity Program in San Diego?

		%	Count
Yes		75.7%	131
No		24.3%	42

QUESTION 2

How does the current cannabis industry impact you, your family, and/or your community?

Answered 138
Skipped 35

access advertising affect all been before cannabis communities community dispensaries does doesn't don't due family
from get illegal impact industry legalization marijuana medical more out people products see shops so they through time
USE want was well who

QUESTION 3

Who in your family and/or community has been impacted by the current cannabis industry?

Answered 130
Skipped 43

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

access **all been** being business **cannabis** children **community** everyone family friends from had he his impacted
incarcerated **industry kids** know legal lost marijuana members most myself none **One** people s see **so t** they those **us** use was
were **who**

QUESTION 4

How can the City's Cannabis Equity Program help address disparities in the cannabis industry? (Please rank the top response as your highest priority and the bottom response as your lowest priority.)

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
3. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
4. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
5. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses

QUESTION 5

Please list other ways the City's Cannabis Equity Program can help address disparities in the cannabis industry.

Answered	92
Skipped	81

all allow **applicants** business businesses **cannabis** community do education **equity** from impacted individuals
industry license licenses like local **more** other out owners **people** programs **provide** reduce san **social start** support tax taxes
them those up use want **war** were **who**




QUESTION 6

Who should be able to obtain licenses through the future Cannabis Equity Program? (Please pick as many as apply.)

	%	Count
Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.	77.8%	112
Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.	71.5%	103









Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

		%	Count
Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.		57.6%	83
Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).		74.3%	107
Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.		45.8%	66

QUESTION 7

What do you feel are the most significant barriers to operating a cannabis business? (Please pick up to three.)

		%	Count
Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost		80.3%	126
License access and application process		52.9%	83
Business knowledge, experience, and education		37.6%	59
Prior convictions		29.9%	47
Zoning		32.5%	51
Legal assistance		9.6%	15
Lack of information, outreach, and/or language barriers		11.5%	18
Other		12.7%	20

QUESTION 8

If offered the opportunity, would you apply for a cannabis license?

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

		%	Count
Yes		30.2%	51
No		69.8%	118

QUESTION 9

If no, please explain.

Answered	102
Skipped	71

access all any business businesses **cannabis** community desire do don equitable **industry interest interested** job just license like m more need only others own people retired running s see sell start t they think use **want** who why work working

QUESTION 10

If you have any additional thoughts, please share them here.

Answered	54
Skipped	119

1 all any **business** businesses **cannabis** county diego dispensaries do drugs **equity** federal from government had illegal **industry license** like local medical must negative only **other people please program** requirement s **san** state t than they war was were who

QUESTION 11

What is your zip code? (Your zip code helps City employees better understand and assess specific community needs.)

Answered	155
Skipped	18

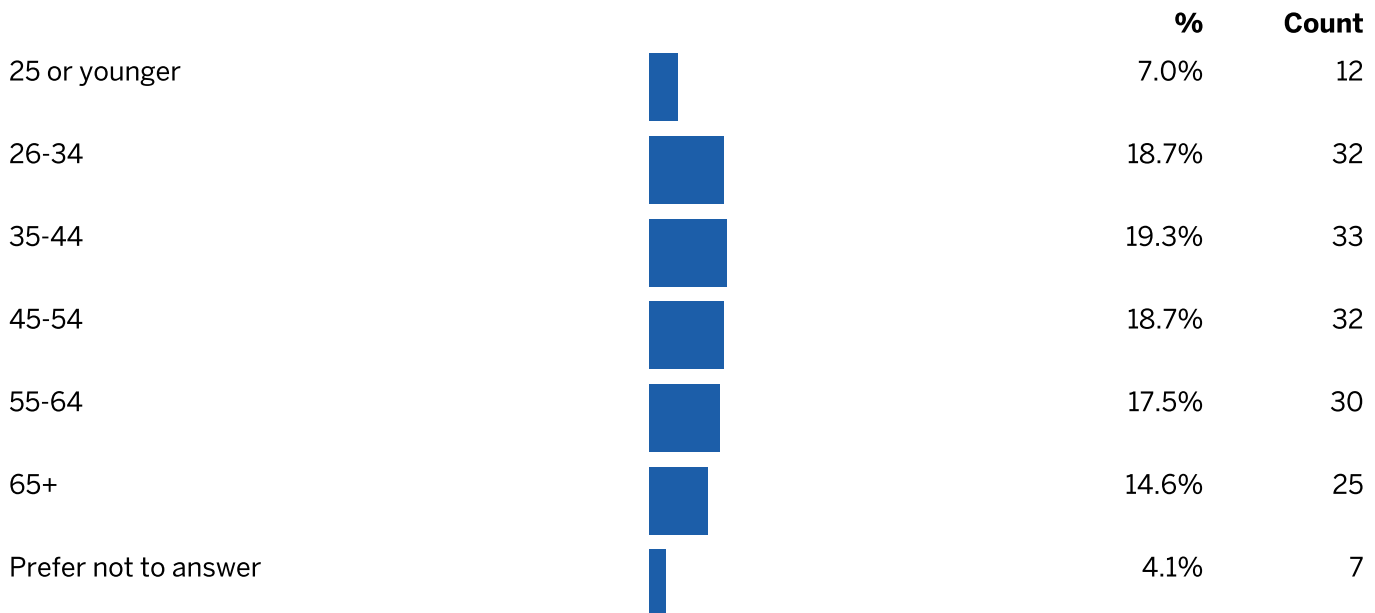
Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

91913 91945 92021 92037 92040 92101 92102 92103 92104 92105 92106 92107 92110 92111 92113 92114 92115 92116 92117 92120 92122
92123 92126 92127 92128 92130

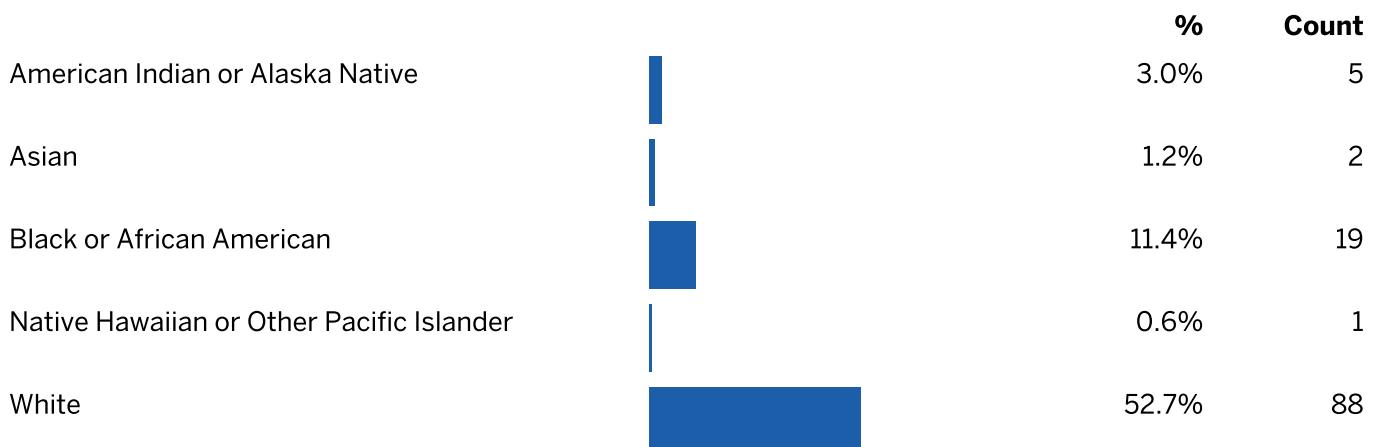
QUESTION 12

What is your age?





QUESTION 13

Which race category best describes you? Please select one.



Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

		%	Count
Two or more races		11.4%	19
Prefer not to answer		19.8%	33








QUESTION 14

Are you of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity?

		%	Count
Yes, of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity		19.8%	32
No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity		59.9%	97
Prefer not to answer		20.4%	33

QUESTION 15

With which gender identity do you most identify?

		%	Count
Female		50.0%	84
Male		32.1%	54
Transgender male		0.6%	1
Gender non-conforming		3.6%	6
Do not identify as female, male, or transgender		1.2%	2
Prefer not to answer		10.7%	18
Other		1.8%	3

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Survey Questions

QUESTION 1

Would you like to see a Cannabis Equity Program in San Diego?

- Yes
- No

QUESTION 2

How does the current cannabis industry impact you, your family, and/or your community?

QUESTION 3

Who in your family and/or community has been impacted by the current cannabis industry?

QUESTION 4

How can the City's Cannabis Equity Program help address disparities in the cannabis industry? (Please rank the top response as your highest priority and the bottom response as your lowest priority.)

- Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
- Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
- Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
- Expunge all cannabis convictions
- Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs

QUESTION 5

Please list other ways the City's Cannabis Equity Program can help address disparities in the cannabis industry.

QUESTION 6

Who should be able to obtain licenses through the future Cannabis Equity Program? (Please pick as many as apply.)

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.

• Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

• Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

QUESTION 7

What do you feel are the most significant barriers to operating a cannabis business? (Please pick up to three.)

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Business knowledge, experience, and education
- Prior convictions
- Zoning
- Legal assistance
- Lack of information, outreach, and/or language barriers
- Other

QUESTION 8

If offered the opportunity, would you apply for a cannabis license?

- Yes
- No

QUESTION 9

If no, please explain.

QUESTION 10

If you have any additional thoughts, please share them here.

QUESTION 11

What is your zip code? (Your zip code helps City employees better understand and assess specific community needs.)

QUESTION 12

What is your age?

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

- 25 or younger
- 26-34
- 35-44
- 45-54
- 55-64
- 65+
- Prefer not to answer

QUESTION 13

Which race category best describes you? Please select one.

- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian
- Black or African American
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- White
- Two or more races
- Prefer not to answer

QUESTION 14

Are you of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity?

- Yes, of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity
- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity
- Prefer not to answer

QUESTION 15

With which gender identity do you most identify?

- Female
- Male
- Transgender female
- Transgender male
- Gender non-conforming
- Do not identify as female, male, or transgender
- Prefer not to answer
- Other

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Individual Responses

Name not available

May 23, 2022, 6:35 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

I use cannabis often.

Question 3

Just 1 person.

Question 4

1. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
2. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
3. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
4. Expunge all cannabis convictions
5. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses

Question 5

San Diego

Question 6

- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Business knowledge, experience, and education

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92114

Question 12

- 26-34

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- Yes, of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Male

Name not available

May 23, 2022, 6:49 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

Excluded

Question 3

Myself

Question 4

No response

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 5

Issue out license's

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Business knowledge, experience, and education

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92130

Question 12

- 35-44

Question 13

- Black or African American

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Male

Name not available

May 23, 2022, 6:50 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

Everyone

Question 3

Everyone in National City

Question 4

No response

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Lack of information, outreach, and/or language barriers

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 11

91950

Question 12

- 26-34

Question 13

- Two or more races

Question 14

- Yes, of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

May 23, 2022, 6:50 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

No response

Question 3

No response

Question 4

1. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
2. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
3. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
4. Expunge all cannabis convictions
5. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Business knowledge, experience, and education
- Zoning

Question 8

- No

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92113

Question 12

- 45-54

Question 13

- Prefer not to answer

Question 14

- Yes, of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

May 23, 2022, 6:51 PM

Question 1

- No

Question 2

Cannabis can lead to other drugs

Question 3

My foster child's mom

Question 4

1. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
2. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost

Question 8

- No

Question 9

Not interested

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92103

Question 12

- 35-44

Question 13

- Prefer not to answer

Question 14

- Prefer not to answer

Question 15

- Prefer not to answer

Name not available

May 23, 2022, 6:52 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

Lost of generational wealth

Question 3

Myself, Cousin, people with criminal backgrounds, and under deserved communities

Question 4

1. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
2. Expunge all cannabis convictions
3. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
4. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
5. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs

Question 5

Property tax can be used for community based programs

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Zoning

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

91945

Question 12

- 35-44

Question 13

- Black or African American

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

May 23, 2022, 6:52 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

Inequality of access to business

Question 3

Those incarcerated with the stigma of the past regulations

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
3. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
4. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
5. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs

Question 5

Education for all about the California/ local municipality regulations

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Business knowledge, experience, and education

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

No response

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92120

Question 12

- 45-54

Question 13

No response

Question 14

- Yes, of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Male

Name not available

May 23, 2022, 6:53 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

No response

Question 3

Myself and many family members

Question 4

1. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
2. Expunge all cannabis convictions
3. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
4. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
5. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Zoning

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

No response

Question 12

- 45-54

Question 13

- Black or African American

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 15

- Male

Name not available

May 23, 2022, 6:53 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

Moved from shame to a more positive experience. A possibility for opportunity

Question 3

Brothers with records, can't get housing or job

Question 4

No response

Question 5

Educational programs that help start up cannabis business

Question 6

- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Business knowledge, experience, and education

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

No response

Question 12

- 26-34

Question 13

- Prefer not to answer

Question 14

- Yes, of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

May 23, 2022, 6:54 PM

Question 1

- No

Question 2

I'm raising my cousins baby do to her drug addiction that started with marijuana.

Question 3

It's being normalized and commercialized to children through billboards and advertising.

Question 4

No response

Question 5

No response

Question 6

No response

Question 7

No response

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 8

- No

Question 9

My family has been devastated by drug addiction

Question 10

Please keep current protections in place protecting minor oriented facilities.

Question 11

92103

Question 12

- 35-44

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Michael Smith

May 23, 2022, 6:54 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

Lack of resources, job opportunities for economic growth within the industry, a lot of money from our communities go towards cannabis and none comes back

Question 3

Everyone!! , kids, aunts, cousin, mothers and fathers , last but not least our future generations of kids that haven't been born yet who will have lack of resources and opportunities

Question 4

1. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
2. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
3. Expunge all cannabis convictions
4. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
5. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry

Question 5

Start up funding, licenses assistance, business grants and education

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Business knowledge, experience, and education

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92105

Question 12

- 35-44

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 13

- Black or African American

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Male

Name not available

May 23, 2022, 6:55 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

No access to capital, no access to safe medicine I can afford. I am on permanent social security disability and prefer not to use pharmaceuticals.

Question 3

Yes

Question 4

1. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
2. Expunge all cannabis convictions
3. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
4. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
5. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs

Question 5

Improve education to children without real scientific information about cannabis medicine both positive and negative

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.

- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Prior convictions
- Lack of information, outreach, and/or language barriers

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92170

Question 12

- 55-64

Question 13

- American Indian or Alaska Native

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Other - 2 spirit

Name not available

May 23, 2022, 6:55 PM

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

Cannabis charges prevent access to housing and employment. Funding and education is needed. Access to training to be setup for success.

Question 3

Siblings, parents, extended family. Children in the families being placed in foster care.

Question 4

No response

Question 5

Provide business incubation for ownership. Lease city property to social equity businesses, lease cost of \$1 per month. Improved zoning, reducing the distance from business and locations such as schools and churches.

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Prior convictions

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

91977

Question 12

- 35-44

Question 13

- Black or African American

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

May 23, 2022, 6:55 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

No response

Question 3

My wife and I ran a legal medical cannabis dispensary in San Diego, but we were raided by the Federal Government. They took everything from us, shut us down, and kept us from joining in the newly formed legal cannabis industry. They harassed us for three years, but never charged us with anything. It was a complete waste of money and time and it kept us from joining in the legal market.

Question 4

1. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
2. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
3. Expunge all cannabis convictions

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

4. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry

5. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses

Question 5

Provide funding for social equity applicants. The biggest barrier to entry for us in access the capital. If the city could assist with funding, then we would be able to level the playing field.

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Prior convictions
- Zoning

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

No response

Question 10

Many of the biggest cannabis companies in San Diego, like Urbn Leaf and March And Ash, are run by white owners who operated underground dispensaries in Hillcrest and Chula Vista, but somehow they are allowed to operate and own a cannabis business, while others have been kept out of this industry. It makes no sense. The rich get richer

Question 11

92113

Question 12

- 35-44

Question 13

- Two or more races

Question 14

- Yes, of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Male

Name not available

May 23, 2022, 6:57 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

It's discouraging to see people who have not been impacted benefit off the industry. While we scrap just to be able to find a job or rent a Apt/house in San Diego

Question 3

Myself

Question 4

No response

Question 5

Make sure impacted people/persons benefit from Social Equity and not monopolized by greedy financial giants.

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Prior convictions

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

• Zoning☐

No response

Question 8

Question 5

• Yes

university level courses like cookiesU

Question 9

Question 6

No response

• Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.

Question 10

Question 7

No response

• Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost☐

Question 11

Question 8

91911

• Yes

Question 12

Question 9

• 45-54

No response

Question 13

Question 10

• Black or African American

No response

Question 14

Question 11

• Prefer not to answer

92102

Question 15

Question 12

• Male

• 45-54

Name not available

May 23, 2022, 7:04 PM

Question 13

• White

Question 1

Question 14

• Yes

• Yes, of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 2

The ability to legally purchase is phenomenally positive.

Question 15

• Female

Question 3

Parent

Name not available

May 23, 2022, 7:09 PM

Question 4

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

It seems to be that a lot of people not from my community are able to benefit from the legal sale of cannabis because of the extremely high barriers of entry for your average person

Question 3

Myself, father and uncles

Question 4

1. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
2. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
3. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
4. Expunge all cannabis convictions
5. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs

Question 5

Allow

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Zoning

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

No response

Question 12

- 35-44

Question 13

- Black or African American

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Male

Name not available

May 24, 2022, 10:12 AM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

many of my family members nuclear and extended, partake in marijuana. However those who have been convicted previously of selling even at small quantities cannot get food stamps or affordable housing

Question 3

Dad, brother

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
3. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
4. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
5. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses

Question 5

Provide education First to those impacted by the criminal justice system for selling marijuana, and the Cannabis tax needs to be used to help low-

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

income business owners and business owners also impacted by the criminal justice system

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Business knowledge, experience, and education

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92113

Question 12

- 35-44

Question 13

- American Indian or Alaska Native

Question 14

- Yes, of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

May 24, 2022, 1:23 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

We're effectively locked out and unable to take advantage of current cannabis laws.

Question 3

We have legal access to needed medication.

Question 4

1. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
2. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
3. Expunge all cannabis convictions
4. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
5. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Lack of information, outreach, and/or language barriers

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92114

Question 12

- 35-44

Question 13

- Black or African American

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Male

Name not shown

May 24, 2022, 4:57 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

Local business partners and individuals are often left out of this industry in taking advantage of its development. It would be great if the City would provide additional points to local operators.

Question 3

Some community members not having the resources to process the application to get approved yet they have experienced the wrath of law enforcement prior to the current laws and paid the price in not having the opportunity to be a part of this industry.

Question 4

1. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
2. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
3. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
4. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
5. Expunge all cannabis convictions

Question 5

To not allow outside corporations who do not have ties to the community in obtaining a license.

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Business knowledge, experience, and education
- Zoning

Question 8

- No

Question 9

I don't have an interest in operating a business.

Question 10

There should be more than the 4 cannabis dispensaries in each Council District. Additionally, there is the potential for greater resources for the City to fund unfundend commnity needs by increasing the number of licenses.

Question 11

92113

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 12

- 65+

Question 13

- Black or African American

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Male

Name not available

May 24, 2022, 7:12 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

It allows us to save money.

Question 3

The whole family

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
3. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.

- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Prior convictions

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92116

Question 12

- 45-54

Question 13

- Black or African American

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

May 24, 2022, 7:51 PM

Question 1

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

• Yes

Question 2

Na

Question 3

Na

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
3. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
4. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
5. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Business knowledge, experience, and education
- Zoning

Question 8

- No

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92113

Question 12

- 35-44

Question 13

- Two or more races

Question 14

- Yes, of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

May 24, 2022, 8:38 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

We have retail stores in our community

Question 3

Adults

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
3. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
4. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
5. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Business knowledge, experience, and education

Question 8

- No

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92117

Question 12

- 45-54

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Sonia Diaz

May 25, 2022, 3:29 PM

Question 1

- No

Question 2

The cannabis industry is owned by a few individuals and mostly white-dominated industry. There needs to be more people of color owning a share of businesses in our City. There should be an equitable distribution

of businesses throughout the city and not an over-concentration in lower-income neighborhoods. Cannabis dispensaries have become like our liquor stores. How come La Jolla has fewer dispensaries than City Heights?

Question 3

My family and I are personally impacted because I have a substance abuse issue and I often find it difficult to stay sober when the supply is greater in my community than elsewhere. What we need are more recreational opportunities such as sports and afterschool programs rather than more marijuana dispensaries. Even if I didn't have an addiction problem, it is not appropriate to have a dispensary right across from a school, for example. I don't see any change in number of drug-related arrests based on legalization of marijuana. We haven't addressed how white supremacy in our criminal justice system is really contributing to the problem of penalizing the poor for drug use! The solution to addiction and its resulting impacts on lawlessness is to instill CONNECTION back to the community. Social isolation, lack of community and family support systems, lack of economic and social activities that foster connection ultimately lead to an individual's fall into harmful self-destructive behaviors that have a ripple effect on the community. Just making easier for fat cats to do business in the cannabis sector is not going to solve these problems.

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
3. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry

Question 5

Prioritize licenses and education/training programs for LOCAL San Diegans that are underrepresented in the cannabis industry (e.g., communities of color and women). Please have some regulations on ALL cannabis industry to keep stores small and equitably dispersed throughout the city and not concentrated in low-income neighborhoods or near schools and community centers. I'm so tired of seeing a new white-owned dispensary pop up in my neighborhood and collect so much profit without sharing their profits with the community. Now they want to roll back the taxes that fund youth enrichment programs in our community. It is a very oppressive and asinine business practice!

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Business knowledge, experience, and education
- Lack of information, outreach, and/or language barriers

Question 8

- No

Question 9

No really my thing anymore

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92105

Question 12

- 35-44

Question 13

- Prefer not to answer

Question 14

- Yes, of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

May 25, 2022, 6:27 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

It's helpful for my husband's pain management from time to time.

Question 3

The people I work with in my organization who are incarcerated.

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
3. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
4. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
5. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Business knowledge, experience, and education
- Prior convictions

Question 8

- No

Question 9

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

I run a nonprofit and am not personally focused on holding a cannabis license

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92103

Question 12

- 35-44

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

May 25, 2022, 11:38 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

i see adds everywhere

Question 3

No response

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
3. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
4. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry

5. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Prior convictions
- Lack of information, outreach, and/or language barriers

Question 8

- No

Question 9

Not for me

Question 10

No response

Question 11

No response

Question 12

- 25 or younger

Question 13

- White

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 14

No response

Question 15

- Gender non-conforming

Name not available

May 26, 2022, 6:13 AM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

My prior criminal conviction would most likely keep me out of participating in this industry.

Question 3

As the primary earner in my family this would impact everyone that depends on me.

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
3. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
4. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
5. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses

Question 5

Hire people with justice impacted backgrounds especially those impacted by the war on drugs.

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.

- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Business knowledge, experience, and education
- Prior convictions

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92101

Question 12

- 45-54

Question 13

- Two or more races

Question 14

- Yes, of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Male

Name not available

May 26, 2022, 6:24 AM

Question 1

- Yes

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 2

It's racist.

Question 3

Racial minorities like Black and Latinx folks.

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
3. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
4. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
5. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Prior convictions
- Legal assistance

Question 8

- No

Question 9

Not my industry.

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92054

Question 12

- 35-44

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- Yes, of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

May 26, 2022, 8:06 AM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

No response

Question 3

No response

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
3. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
4. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
5. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry

Question 5

No response

Question 6

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- License access and application process
- Prior convictions
- Zoning

Question 8

- No

Question 9

I'm not interested

Question 10

No response

Question 11

91913

Question 12

- 26-34

Question 13

- Asian

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

May 26, 2022, 8:29 AM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

No response

Question 3

No response

Question 4

1. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
2. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
3. Expunge all cannabis convictions
4. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
5. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Business knowledge, experience, and education

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 8

- No

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

No response

Question 12

- 25 or younger

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- Yes, of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Do not identify as female, male, or transgender

Name not available

May 26, 2022, 9:21 AM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

Not enough dispensaries in SD. I'm a medical user. It's not right that I have to drive to another city (Lemon Grove) to get needed medicine since no shops are open in my area. SD is missing out on the jobs, tax revenue, and economic development. Every dispensary I have visited is clean, well run, and improves the block it is on.

Question 3

I was arrested for possession of marijuana at 17. Thankfully, I was a minor and was able to seal my record, so it hasn't impacted my education or career. However, several of my friends and family were not so lucky and

have records or have done time, which has impacted their lives and economic prospects in various ways.

Question 4

1. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
2. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
3. Expunge all cannabis convictions
4. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
5. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs

Question 5

Remove Conditional Use Permit requirement. If a given applicant meets at standards, then they should not be forced to go through a lengthy discretionary public process that costs tens of thousands of dollars.

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Business knowledge, experience, and education

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

No response

Question 10

Please remove the CUP requirement, at least for social equity candidates. It is an unnecessary barrier to entry that will ensure communities impacted by the drug war will continue to be left out.

Question 11

92115

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 12

- 26-34

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Male

Name not available

May 26, 2022, 10:04 AM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

It doesn't affect me personally, but I do support Cannabis Equity

Question 3

N/A

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
3. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
4. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
5. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses

Question 5

Pay the bail of people arrested for Cannabis charges

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.

- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Prior convictions
- Zoning
- Lack of information, outreach, and/or language barriers

Question 8

- No

Question 9

I am not interested in obtaining one

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92021

Question 12

- 25 or younger

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- Yes, of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

May 26, 2022, 10:05 AM

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

No response

Question 3

No response

Question 4

1. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
2. Expunge all cannabis convictions
3. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
4. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
5. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

No response

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

No response

Question 12

- 25 or younger

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Transgender male

Name not available

May 26, 2022, 10:15 AM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

No response

Question 3

No response

Question 4

1. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
2. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
3. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program

Question 5

No response

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 6

No response

Question 7

No response

Question 8

No response

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

No response

Question 12

- 25 or younger

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

No response

Name not available

May 26, 2022, 11:50 AM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

No response

Question 3

No response

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
3. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
4. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
5. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Business knowledge, experience, and education
- Prior convictions

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92024

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 12

- 25 or younger

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Do not identify as female, male, or transgender

Name not available

May 26, 2022, 12:24 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

No response

Question 3

No response

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
3. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
4. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.

- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Business knowledge, experience, and education
- Prior convictions

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92020

Question 12

- 26-34

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

May 26, 2022, 3:45 PM

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

Some of my family members smoke marijuana but it does not affect me. Same with my friends.

Question 3

They socially smoke marijuana.

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
3. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
4. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
5. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses

Question 5

Helping those with felony convictions.

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.

Question 7

- License access and application process
- Legal assistance
- Lack of information, outreach, and/or language barriers

Question 8

- No

Question 9

Not interested and do not smoke.

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92116

Question 12

- 25 or younger

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Evelyn Smith

May 26, 2022, 5:04 PM

Question 1

- No

Question 2

No response

Question 3

No response

Question 4

No response

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- License access and application process
- Business knowledge, experience, and education
- Zoning

Question 8

- No

Question 9

Do not want to be in that type of business

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92114

Question 12

- 26-34

Question 13

- Black or African American

Question 14

No response

Question 15

No response

Name not available

May 26, 2022, 6:13 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

No response

Question 3

No response

Question 4

1. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
2. Expunge all cannabis convictions
3. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
4. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
5. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Business knowledge, experience, and education

Question 8

No response

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 11

92115

Question 12

- 35-44

Question 13

- Two or more races

Question 14

- Yes, of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

May 26, 2022, 7:49 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

No response

Question 3

No response

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
3. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
4. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
5. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program

Question 5

Ensuring African American entrepreneurs have equal opportunity and representation

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Prior convictions
- Zoning

Question 8

- No

Question 9

I would not like to run a business myself, but I would like to see more equitable opportunities for those interested

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92116

Question 12

- 26-34

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female
-

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Name not available

May 26, 2022, 9:43 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

My household uses recreationally

Question 3

No response

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
3. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
4. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
5. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- License access and application process
- Prior convictions
- Legal assistance

Question 8

- No

Question 9

This is not my line of work, but I want to support those who would like the opportunity.

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92010

Question 12

- 26-34

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

May 26, 2022, 9:54 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

We regularly patronize dispensaries and while we like to choose to support black business it is not easy in this market despite the imbalance of Black incarceration for marijuana.

Question 3

My partner

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

2. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
3. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
4. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
5. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry

Question 5

Lock out large corporations (especially if not CA local) from setting up shop. Give more licenses to mom & pops by POC

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Prior convictions

Question 8

- No

Question 9

Not the business I want to be in, but I support equity for Black persons. And I am non-black

Question 10

No one should be impacted by the war on drugs for non-violent offenses especially in marijuana

Question 11

92115

Question 12

- 26-34

Question 13

- Two or more races

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

May 26, 2022, 10:54 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

No response

Question 3

No response

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Business knowledge, experience, and education

Question 8

- No

Question 9

I don't want tomorrow

Question 10

No response

Question 11

No response

Question 12

- 26-34

Question 13

- Prefer not to answer

Question 14

- Prefer not to answer

Question 15

- Prefer not to answer

Name not available

May 26, 2022, 11:16 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

No response

Question 3

No response

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
3. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
4. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
5. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Prior convictions
- Zoning

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92040

Question 12

- 25 or younger

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Gender non-conforming

Name not available

May 27, 2022, 1:02 AM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

I use it in place of addictive anxiety meds.

Question 3

It's too expensive in stores

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
3. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
4. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
5. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry

Question 5

Use additional taxes from cannabis industry to supplement income of those affected by the war on drugs. Ensure additional income meets livable wage.

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Prior convictions
- Other - Racism

Question 8

- No

Question 9

I don't need to work for the industry to fight for the right to access it fairly.

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92115

Question 12

- 35-44

Question 13

- Black or African American

Question 14

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Other - Other

Name not available

May 27, 2022, 2:25 AM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

There's no safe access for patients in primarily black and brown communities

Question 3

Nobody. The current industry doesn't even acknowledge us

Question 4

1. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
2. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
3. Expunge all cannabis convictions
4. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
5. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs

Question 5

Provide licensing and grant funding to create businesses in the industry. Unlimited social equity licensing.

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Prior convictions
- Zoning

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

No response

Question 10

Black people should be considered priority for licensing since they were the most victimized by the failed war on drugs

Question 11

92110

Question 12

- 35-44

Question 13

- Black or African American

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Male

Name not available

May 27, 2022, 7:31 AM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

I purchase cannabis products regularly

Question 3

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

No response

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
3. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
4. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
5. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- License access and application process

Question 8

- No

Question 9

Not interested in owning a business

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92116

Question 12

- 26-34

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

May 27, 2022, 8:45 AM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

No response

Question 3

No response

Question 4

1. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

- License access and application process

Question 8

- No

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

No response

Question 12

- 26-34

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

May 27, 2022, 9:21 AM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

My family and I are customers of the industry. It makes our lives immensely better to be able to purchase whenever and however we need. The taxes from the industry help our city infrastructure.

Question 3

I have a friend (POC) whose record is newly clean after a minor marijuana conviction. Meanwhile, we have a community and individuals who are

benefitting from literally selling marijuana. It's hard to reconcile the gap between the mainstream (White) experience with marijuana vs the experiences and wrongful convictions/ jail time / fines to often imposed on others related to marijuana.

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
3. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Legal assistance

Question 8

- No

Question 9

I don't have an interest in opening a storefront.

Question 10

I think it's great that the city has a chance to provide their feedback!

Question 11

92104

Question 12

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

- 26-34

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

May 27, 2022, 12:14 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

It rewards rich white people and criminalizes/leaves out not-as-rich, mostly POC

Question 3

Everyone who has wanted to enter the industry but didn't have the [social]/capital to access it

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
3. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
4. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
5. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.

- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Prior convictions
- Legal assistance

Question 8

- No

Question 9

I don't want one

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92116

Question 12

- 25 or younger

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Gender non-conforming

Name not available

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

May 27, 2022, 4:33 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

Several new cannabis businesses have opened in my neighborhood. They bring food trucks and foot traffic to neglected shopping malls.

Question 3

I work at a university, and there are no classes or training for people who want to start cannabis businesses. There is big gap in information and training in traditional channels. Both my partner and I have bought recreational cannabis for sleep and stress management.

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
3. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
4. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
5. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Business knowledge, experience, and education

Question 8

- No

Question 9

Cannabis is not my calling, but I as an SD taxpayer and homeowner, I see a huge financial opportunity and community revitalization potential in the industry. The city should really approach this as aggressively they would beer brewing or tourism and should be especially attendant to issues or equity.

Question 10

I'm glad the city is seriously considering this.

Question 11

91941

Question 12

- 26-34

Question 13

- Prefer not to answer

Question 14

- Prefer not to answer

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

May 27, 2022, 9:47 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

It impacts who can and cannot have privileges to cannabis in my community consequence free

Question 3

No response

Question 4

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
3. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
4. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
5. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses

Question 5

as a segue into addressing the disparities in healthcare

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Prior convictions

Question 8

- No

Question 9

I don't use cannabis

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92078

Question 12

- 26-34

Question 13

- Two or more races

Question 14

- Yes, of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

May 27, 2022, 11:23 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

my family, friends, and I are frequent cannabis consumers

Question 3

most including me

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
3. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
4. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
5. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Lack of information, outreach, and/or language barriers

Question 8

- No

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92117

Question 12

- 25 or younger

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

May 28, 2022, 8:28 AM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

Not a cannabis user but equity is very impo

Question 3

Unsure.

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
3. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
4. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
5. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses

Question 5

Unsure.

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Prior convictions

Question 8

- No

Question 9

I'm not a businessman.

Question 10

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Equity is not going away. Drugs are not either. Together, with safeguards, our residents will be better off.

Question 11

92102

Question 12

- 45-54

Question 13

- Prefer not to answer

Question 14

- Prefer not to answer

Question 15

- Prefer not to answer

Name not available

May 28, 2022, 9:27 AM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

BIPOC people are not represented in the cannabis community currently in San Diego.

Question 3

I know my community is impacted by the lack of diversity in the cannabis industry currently. If people cannot walk into businesses and see themselves represented in the owners that further stigmatizes the industry for BIPOC.

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
3. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
4. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs

5. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry

Question 5

By directly supporting all who want to become a part of the cannabis industry with easy pipelines for licenses and monetary support to get their businesses off the ground.

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- License access and application process
- Prior convictions
- Zoning

Question 8

- No

Question 9

Already have a career.

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92112

Question 12

- 26-34

Question 13

- Prefer not to answer

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 14

- Yes, of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Male

Name not available

May 28, 2022, 3:50 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

No response

Question 3

No response

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
3. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
4. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
5. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry

Question 5

Reduce the cost of gaining a license

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process

- Legal assistance

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92104

Question 12

- 26-34

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

May 29, 2022, 12:25 AM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

No response

Question 3

No response

Question 4

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
3. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
4. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
5. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses

Question 5

Funds for people of color who want to start a business

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Prior convictions

Question 8

- No

Question 9

Not interested

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92104

Question 12

- 35-44

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

May 29, 2022, 10:06 AM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

No response

Question 3

No response

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
3. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
4. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
5. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses

Question 5

Beyond "education". True training business ownership. Access to capital

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Business knowledge, experience, and education
- Prior convictions

Question 8

- No

Question 9

I'm not in this business

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92064

Question 12

- 35-44

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

May 31, 2022, 9:22 AM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

Most of my friends and family in San Diego utilize the industry for both medical and recreational purposes.

Question 3

Most have been impacted favorably.

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
3. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
4. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
5. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses

Question 5

Foster equal opportunities for POC seeking to own cannabis businesses.

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Zoning

Question 8

- No

Question 9

I can't afford to start a business.

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92113

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 12

- 55-64

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Male

Name not available

May 31, 2022, 10:20 AM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

It's expensive, and prevents healing with cannabis.

Question 3

Most of my community; many rely on cheaper resources bypassing the industry; however the products have been sprayed and are riddled with chemical

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
3. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
4. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- License access and application process

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92102

Question 12

- 65+

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Gender non-conforming

Name not available

May 31, 2022, 3:54 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

It is a money making industry in our community that has the potential to build generational wealth for the legacy business owners that helped to build the local market but have been shut out due to previous laws.

Question 3

Those in the community that have and are still dealing with the

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

consequences of previous laws.

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
3. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
4. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
5. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses

Question 5

Ensure that licenses support local community members and not just large corporations.

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Prior convictions

Question 8

- No

Question 9

I am not in the industry

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92105

Question 12

- 26-34

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

May 31, 2022, 5:52 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

No impact, curiously, El Cajon and Chula vista voted no shops for prop 64, Humm? No smokers in these areas? So since then, for 5 years illegal shops racked up millions of tax free dollars. And just where were all the illegal shops before the vote? El cajon and Chula vista, all run and owned by a east county group. situated in Rancho San Diego and El cajon group that owns lots of property and all those illegal shops. And when Chula vista went legal, what somehow wound up on the ordinance? You are qualified if you have owned or managed a liquor store? REALLY? This isn't rigged?

Question 3

All of us, we get to see dilivery people coming in from all over the state and Canada Heh!

Question 4

1. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
2. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
3. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
4. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
5. Expunge all cannabis convictions

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 5

pay the Fees, only qualified applicants based on neighborhoods infected at that time, use police reports to decide what those areas were, not zip. No building required to get licenses, give a person with 10 dollars in his hand and he will have 5 mil in backing the next day!!! Lottery, none of this first come first serve, we know only the well connected, or lawyer/ reaeste groups with lots of cash and backing are always firsts to secure or buy up all available locations. Its pretty obvious you thisnk these players have 5 6 7 locations in every city in San Diego County because they are lucky?

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Other - City promised grand fathered 215, then raided shops with feds, set up rules for lobbyist and con men, awarded shops to these people, first come first.. knew the zoning, funded vigilante group to shut down 215 shops, endorsed by city

Question 8

- No

Question 9

why? its all rigged, just look at all the people that have Mutiple licenses in all the surrounding city's, they complain they make no money doing 2 mil plus a month, and still continue to steal all the good spots. Now you want to offer what?

Question 10

The entire system for getting licenses is rigged in favor of lawyers combined with real estate combined with large backers, combined with city council that are 1 of these 4 , maybe 5. 1.Stupid 2. Dont care 3. lazy 4. Crooked, 5. Blind. The city just keeps doing the same, lets give them Medical now rec, now delivery, now first to get vertical integration , notice. even that is the usual suspects

Question 11

92021

Question 12

- 65+

Question 13

- Two or more races

Question 14

- Prefer not to answer

Question 15

- Male

Name not available

June 1, 2022, 10:34 AM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

It doesn't. We don't ruin our lives by spending our savings on drugs.

Question 3

Nobody.

Question 4

1. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
2. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Business knowledge, experience, and education

Question 8

- No

Question 9

Drugs are a drain on society

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92130

Question 12

- 55-64

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Male

Name not available

June 1, 2022, 3:23 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

No response

Question 3

No response

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
3. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
4. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
5. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Business knowledge, experience, and education

Question 8

- No

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 11

No response

Question 12

- 35-44

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

June 2, 2022, 4:27 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

Not educational enough and overpriced. Also, not easily accessible to the elder.

Question 3

My parents and myself.

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
3. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
4. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
5. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- License access and application process
- Zoning
- Lack of information, outreach, and/or language barriers

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

91902

Question 12

- 35-44

Question 13

- Two or more races

Question 14

- Yes, of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

June 3, 2022, 12:59 PM

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

It's lacking in education of best practices.

Question 3

All of my family, 2 ppl

Question 4

1. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
2. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses

Question 5

Hire MORE MINORITY WOMEN!!! Seek professional consultants with references and insightful strategies, like my services, Elite Care CA. We received the 1st license in CA and then gad it immediately taken by corrupt city officials in San Luis Obispo County.

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Business knowledge, experience, and education

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

No response

Question 10

We moved here from SLO County, suffered the worst civil nightmare, after receiving the 1st Deluvery license in California the CORRUPTION IN SLO PREVAILED AND OUR LICENSE OPERATION WAS TERMINATED, MAYOR OF AG IS A CRIMINAL ASSOCIATED WITH SLOS WORST

CANNABIS CRIMINAL, HELIO DAYSPRING. WE EXPERIENCED CORRUPTION AT ITS WORST! WE HOPE SD is not

Question 11

92126

Question 12

- 55-64

Question 13

- Two or more races

Question 14

- Yes, of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

June 3, 2022, 3:49 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

I am a professional serving the cannabis industry.

Question 3

No response

Question 4

1. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
2. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
3. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
4. Expunge all cannabis convictions
5. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses

Question 5

Employment incentives; reduce costs and zoning restrictions for all

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

applicants and licensees; provide a loan fund for social equity applicants; increase total number of licenses for all, including social equity applicants. Studies support that over regulation and over restriction disproportionately harm social equity applicants.

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Zoning
- Other - License caps

Question 8

- No

Question 9

I am not interested in applying for a license.

Question 10

While I appreciate including dismissing cannabis convictions, please note this is already required under Proposition 64 and California law. Specifically, the court system is required to do this work over the next few years.

Question 11

92091

Question 12

- 35-44

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

June 3, 2022, 4:51 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

needed medicine

Question 3

No one I know at the moment.

Question 4

1. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
2. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
3. Expunge all cannabis convictions
4. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
5. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs

Question 5

Reduce Cannabis tax - from seed to sale

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- Business knowledge, experience, and education
- Zoning
- Other - High tax

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

CHULA VISTA

Question 12

- 55-64

Question 13

- Black or African American

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Male

Paul Krueger

June 6, 2022, 4:37 PM

Question 1

- No

Question 2

I am concerned about the proliferation of cannabis dispensaries, and the reality that cannabis is a pathway to "harder," more addictive drugs, including fentanyl.

Question 3

No one directly, but experts agree that cannabis is, for some, a pathway to more dangerous, potentially deadly, drugs and narcotics.

Question 4

1. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
2. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs

Question 5

Perhaps us the program to fund drug prevention, treatment and diversion programs.

Question 6

No response

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Business knowledge, experience, and education

Question 8

- No

Question 9

I have no interest in being part of the cannabis industry.

Question 10

I am concerned about the predictable and unpredictable consequences of any program that increases access to cannabis dispensary permits, or increases the number of permits in San Diego.

Question 11

92115

Question 12

- 65+

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

- Male

Name not available

June 6, 2022, 5:40 PM

Question 1

- No

Question 2

I see a lot of people purchasing before they go to work, a bit disturbing

Question 3

No response

Question 4

1. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
2. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
3. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
4. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
5. Expunge all cannabis convictions

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- Business knowledge, experience, and education
- Other - Cartel or mafia controlled

Question 8

- No

Question 9

no interest in running a cannabis business

Question 10

This program will be a big waste of tax money

Question 11

92115

Question 12

- 45-54

Question 13

- Prefer not to answer

Question 14

- Prefer not to answer

Question 15

- Prefer not to answer

Name not available

June 6, 2022, 7:21 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

No response

Question 3

No response

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
3. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
4. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
5. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses

Question 5

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

No response

Question 8

No response

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

No response

Question 12

- 26-34

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

June 6, 2022, 7:23 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

No response

Question 3

No response

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
3. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
4. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
5. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Prior convictions
- Lack of information, outreach, and/or language barriers

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92101

Question 12

- 26-34

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

June 7, 2022, 3:21 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

Blocked out

Question 3

War on drugs redline

Question 4

No response

Question 5

Free rent grants

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Zoning
- Lack of information, outreach, and/or language barriers

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92114

Question 12

- 45-54

Question 13

- Black or African American

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female
-

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Name not available

June 7, 2022, 4:29 PM

Question 1

- No

Question 2

It's not going well

Question 3

My kids

Question 4

1. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
2. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Business knowledge, experience, and education

Question 8

- No

Question 9

Not interested

Question 10

No response

Question 11

No response

Question 12

- 55-64

Question 13

- White

Question 14

No response

Question 15

- Male

Name not available

June 7, 2022, 4:30 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

No response

Question 3

No response

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
3. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
4. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
5. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Prior convictions

Question 8

- No

Question 9

I'm not interested in operating a business of any kind, I'm employed full time elsewhere

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92103

Question 12

- 26-34

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

June 7, 2022, 4:30 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

We buy cannabis and enjoy it.

Question 3

Me and my wife.

Question 4

1. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
2. Expunge all cannabis convictions

Question 5

Tax it and make those taxes help build more housing and amenities in San Diego.

Question 6

- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Zoning

Question 8

- No

Question 9

It's not a business I am interested in running.

Question 10

These questions were terrible.

Question 11

92104

Question 12

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

• 55-64

Question 13

• White

Question 14

• No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

• Male

Name not available

June 7, 2022, 4:33 PM

Question 1

• No

Question 2

Do not want Cannabis Dispensaries near schools, Places of Worship, etc. as the law currently states.

Question 3

No one

Question 4

1. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
2. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
3. Expunge all cannabis convictions
4. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs

Question 5

No response

Question 6

No response

Question 7

No response

Question 8

• No

Question 9

No interest

Question 10

I am fine with the legalization of cannabis however we should not make it available in areas that individuals under the age of 18 spend time.

Question 11

92127

Question 12

• Prefer not to answer

Question 13

No response

Question 14

• Prefer not to answer

Question 15

• Female

June 7, 2022, 4:33 PM

Question 1

• Yes

Question 2

My partner purchases cannabis products. My aunt also uses oils derived from cannabis for health reasons.

Question 3

Partner and aunt.

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

2. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs

3. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry

4. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses

5. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Prior convictions
- Legal assistance

Question 8

- No

Question 9

I'm retired and not interested in working again.

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92116

Question 12

- 65+

Question 13

- Two or more races

Question 14

- Prefer not to answer

Question 15

- Male

Name not available

June 7, 2022, 4:34 PM

Question 1

- No

Question 2

No response

Question 3

No response

Question 4

1. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
2. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
3. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
4. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
5. Expunge all cannabis convictions

Question 5

No response

Question 6

No response

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Business knowledge, experience, and education

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 8

- No

Question 9

I already have a profession

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92103

Question 12

- 55-64

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- Yes, of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Male

Name not shown

June 7, 2022, 4:37 PM

Question 1

- No

Question 2

Minimally impacted

Question 3

My son has found the new cannabis industry beneficial to him being able to easily access cannabis. Unfortunately that has meant that he no longer strives for goals, accomplishing tasks, or bettering himself. He is happy though in his own stoned private Idaho.

Question 4

No response

Question 5

Huh? Social equity programs in the cannabis business climate. Really? This is such a waste of tax payer dollars. Maybe we should be paying for some treatment programs like we do for other vices like tobacco and alcohol.

Question 6

- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Business knowledge, experience, and education

Question 8

- No

Question 9

If you work for the Federal Government or want to work for the Federal Government - cannabis is still criminalized.

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92107

Question 12

- 45-54

Question 13

- Two or more races

Question 14

- Prefer not to answer

Question 15

- Gender non-conforming
-

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Name not available

June 7, 2022, 4:39 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

It creates revenue for the City, which helps its citizens, and it is a safe alternative to alcohol.

Question 3

Everyone, again, in regards to the tax revenue to the City. But I've also seen family with improved mental health.

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
3. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
4. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
5. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Prior convictions

- Zoning

Question 8

- No

Question 9

Just not interested.

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92116

Question 12

- 26-34

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

June 7, 2022, 4:40 PM

Question 1

- No

Question 2

My son works in the industry. He lost his full time job in April 2022. The cannabis manufacturer decided to cut their budget locally due to small profit margins. They are putting their resources in other states with lower taxes.

Question 3

Yes my husband who worked for a grower who closed and my son who

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

worked for a manufacturer both lost their jobs due to the high cost of doing business here.

Question 4

No response

Question 5

Please lower the local taxes so it is no longer a cumulative 35%. Once established a dispensary can sell for a significant return.

Question 6

- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Zoning
- Other - Federal law making it still illegal so banks that are federally insured will not allow a cannabis lease in the building if the owner has a mortgage

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

No response

Question 10

The barrier to entry is the cost to obtain all the licenses.

Question 11

92108

Question 12

- Prefer not to answer

Question 13

- Prefer not to answer

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Prefer not to answer

Name not available

June 7, 2022, 4:41 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

It does not impact my family. I don't think it's fair that only a few well funded entities control the system

Question 3

People with limited access to money and investors

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry

Question 5

Train people how to start/run a cannabis business with an option for low cost start up space

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

- License access and application process
- Business knowledge, experience, and education

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

No response

Question 10

I would like the business ownership opportunities to be equitable but feel the well funded players will be able to game the system and use a disadvantaged person as a front person if the program is only about license ownership. An incubator that lets less funded people start and learn the business seems important

Question 11

92103

Question 12

- 55-64

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Male

Name not available

June 7, 2022, 4:43 PM

Question 1

- No

Question 2

Cannabis is a scourge. The City should NOT be promoting its use

Question 3

We are all affected by the use of this drug. The last thing we need to do is encourage its use

Question 4

1. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry

Question 5

No response

Question 6

No response

Question 7

No response

Question 8

- No

Question 9

No response

Question 10

Low income people are the worst abusers of cannabis use. The last thing we should do is make it easier to obtain it. This program is an unbelievably stupid idea and should be abolished.

Question 11

92116

Question 12

- 65+

Question 13

- White

Question 14

No response

Question 15

- Male
-

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Name not available

June 7, 2022, 4:43 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

I've had no direct adverse impact.

Question 3

None.

Question 4

1. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
2. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
3. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
4. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
5. Expunge all cannabis convictions

Question 5

Provide a point-based permitting system where priority is given to applicants that are able to employ the most local and minority-based services.

Question 6

- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Zoning

Question 8

- No

Question 9

I'm not interested in participating in the Cannabis Industry; I just want to ensure equitable access to industry for all citizens.

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92105

Question 12

- 45-54

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- Yes, of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Male

Name not available

June 7, 2022, 4:47 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

Zero

Question 3

No one

Question 4

No response

Question 5

No response

Question 6

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Business knowledge, experience, and education
- Lack of information, outreach, and/or language barriers

Question 8

- No

Question 9

Retired

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92116

Question 12

- 65+

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Male

Name not available

June 7, 2022, 4:47 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

I'm a user

Question 3

No response

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Zoning

Question 8

- No

Question 9

I have a job

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92116

Question 12

- 45-54

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Male

Name not available

June 7, 2022, 4:48 PM

Question 1

- No

Question 2

Cannabis only adds danger to the areas around the outlets and adds to those already driving under the influence.

Question 3

All family and community have been impacted by adding danger to the community and roads

Question 4

No response

Question 5

No response

Question 6

No response

Question 7

No response

Question 8

- No

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92128

Question 12

- 45-54

Question 13

- Prefer not to answer

Question 14

- Prefer not to answer

Question 15

- Prefer not to answer

Name not available

June 7, 2022, 4:53 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

It does not affect me in any way.

Question 3

No one.

Question 4

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
3. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
4. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
5. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Business knowledge, experience, and education
- Other - Federal regulations make it difficult to get funding and financial resources/tools.

Question 8

- No

Question 9

not interested in the industry, not looking to change fields.

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92116

Question 12

- 45-54

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

June 7, 2022, 4:56 PM

Question 1

- No

Question 2

As yet, it does not to my knowledge

Question 3

I believe that many young people have become "pot-heads".

Question 4

1. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry

Question 5

No response

Question 6

No response

Question 7

- License access and application process
- Zoning
- Lack of information, outreach, and/or language barriers

Question 8

- No

Question 9

WHY?

Question 10

No response

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 11

92115

Question 12

- 65+

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

June 7, 2022, 4:57 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

Cannabis shops are not allowed in our neighborhood due to the draconian location rules, encouraging underground illegal sales.

Question 3

I have a relative who has greatly benefited from being able to treat her chronic pain with cannabis legally.

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
3. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
4. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
5. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Zoning

Question 8

- No

Question 9

I have no desire to operate a cannabis business, but I would encourage others who do.

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92116

Question 12

- 45-54

Question 13

- Prefer not to answer

Question 14

- Prefer not to answer

Question 15

- Prefer not to answer
-

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Name not available

June 7, 2022, 5:02 PM

Question 1

- No

Question 2

immoral

Question 3

i was

Question 4

No response

Question 5

none of the above is valid please keep the young safer by not making it easier for them to obtain, otherwise the next thing will be hard drugs!!!

Question 6

No response

Question 7

- Other - a sin is a sin!

Question 8

- No

Question 9

d for drugs or destruction

Question 10

please don't do this!

Question 11

ESCONDIDO 92025

Question 12

- 55-64

Question 13

- White

Question 14

No response

Question 15

No response

Name not available

June 7, 2022, 5:15 PM

Question 1

- No

Question 2

No response

Question 3

No response

Question 4

No response

Question 5

No response

Question 6

No response

Question 7

No response

Question 8

- No

Question 9

No desire to sell cannabis.

Question 10

Legalization of cannabis is a net negative to our communities.

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 11

92103

Question 12

No response

Question 13

No response

Question 14

No response

Question 15

No response

Name not available

June 7, 2022, 5:26 PM

Question 1

- No

Question 2

It should be extremely limited. Family was killed due to someone using cannabis. Keep cannabis businesses as far away from schools, libraries, religious facilities, senior facilities and bars.

Question 3

our entire family

Question 4

No response

Question 5

Keep cannabis businesses as far away from schools, libraries, religious facilities, senior facilities and bars as possible. 100 feet or more at the very minimum.

Question 6

No response

Question 7

No response

Question 8

- No

Question 9

Keep it far away from schools, libraries, religious facilities, senior facilities and bars. The city is too concerned in making money instead of how this drug impacts people's lives.

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92128

Question 12

- 45-54

Question 13

- Prefer not to answer

Question 14

No response

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

June 7, 2022, 5:28 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

Environmental impacts — secondhand smoke and litter. Cannabis billboards are visual blight and often located near schools and other youth-centered spaces. DUI- triggered vehicle and pedestrian injuries and fatalities.

Question 3

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Youth access is an ongoing problem. Friends struggling with use disorders.

Question 4

1. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
2. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program

Question 5

Equitable, consistent enforcement. Ensuring equitable presence of cannabis businesses in all city council districts. Addressing health disparities linked to substance use.

Question 6

- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Business knowledge, experience, and education
- Lack of information, outreach, and/or language barriers

Question 8

- No

Question 9

I have a job in my chosen profession.

Question 10

The cannabis industry should represent a slice of the City of San Diego's economic pie. The industry's values conflict with San Diego's reputation as a family-friendly city of innovation, culture, and adventure.

Question 11

92037

Question 12

- 55-64

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- Yes, of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

June 7, 2022, 5:32 PM

Question 1

- No

Question 2

It doesn't

Question 3

None

Question 4

No response

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost

Question 8

- No

Question 9

Already have a job

Question 10

None

Question 11

92101

Question 12

- Prefer not to answer

Question 13

- Prefer not to answer

Question 14

- Prefer not to answer

Question 15

- Prefer not to answer

Name not available

June 7, 2022, 5:32 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

Minimally...we don't partake but all the outlets I've seen look clean and orderly from outside

Question 3

NA

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
3. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
4. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
5. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Zoning

Question 8

- No

Question 9

I wouldn't know where to start. I don't use and have limited knowledge about today's cannabis options

Question 10

I know some folks don't like the industry, but it's better than any other drug/alcohol addiction. It's not a gateway drug from what I've seen in friends

Question 11

92120

Question 12

- 55-64

Question 13

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

June 7, 2022, 5:33 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

I am very in favor of the cannabis industry, and have seen no negative impact.

Question 3

All have either not been affected or have been affected positively. Most not much at all, and no one specific aside from members that appreciate being customers of the industry.

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses

Question 5

I do not agree with any of the additional taxes imposed upon cannabis by the state and therefore do not endorse the usage of those taxes for anything.

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- License access and application process
- Business knowledge, experience, and education
- Zoning

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

No response

Question 10

I think anyone should be able to grow and sell cannabis, no license required.

Question 11

92122

Question 12

- 35-44

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Male

Name not available

June 7, 2022, 5:37 PM

Question 1

- No

Question 2

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

No response

Question 3

No response

Question 4

No response

Question 5

No response

Question 6

No response

Question 7

No response

Question 8

- No

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

No response

Question 12

- Prefer not to answer

Question 13

- Prefer not to answer

Question 14

- Prefer not to answer

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

June 7, 2022, 5:44 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

Friends and neighbors take cannabis for pain, anxiety, sleep. It should definitely be available for those who want and benefit from it

Question 3

No response

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
3. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
4. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
5. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Prior convictions

Question 8

- No

Question 9

I am retired and have no interest whatsoever in working in my retirement

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

or starting a business

Question 10

Just be practical and not judgmental because it is cannabis--cannabis is no longer a dirty word!

Question 11

92103

Question 12

- 65+

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

June 7, 2022, 5:45 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

It has cost me approximately ~\$200,000 waiting for City and State to go through CUP and finally issue my licenses.

Question 3

Me. Personally.

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
3. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
4. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry

5. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs

Question 5

Pair equity participants with existing license owners who act as mentors.

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92154

Question 12

- 45-54

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Male

Name not available

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

June 7, 2022, 5:46 PM

Question 1

- No

Question 2

love it. Allows easy and controlled access to products that help our well being.

Question 3

all positively.

Question 4

1. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
2. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
3. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Business knowledge, experience, and education
- Zoning

Question 8

- No

Question 9

expensive.

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92106

Question 12

- 55-64

Question 13

No response

Question 14

- Yes, of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

June 7, 2022, 5:48 PM

Question 1

- No

Question 2

Disgusting, The industry tries it's best to oust churches in childcare centers in specific neighborhood so they can move in.

Question 3

The industry tries it's best to oust churches in childcare centers in specific neighborhood so they can move in.

Question 4

No response

Question 5

Should be out loud

Question 6

No response

Question 7

- Other - Biggest barrier is the lazy clientele addicted to

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 8

- No

Question 9

Is Is shameful

Question 10

There are already too many pot shops in town and too many addicted people

Question 11

92120

Question 12

- 55-64

Question 13

- Prefer not to answer

Question 14

- Prefer not to answer

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

June 7, 2022, 5:52 PM

Question 1

- No

Question 2

No response

Question 3

No response

Question 4

No response

Question 5

Might as well sell cannabis next to cigarettes in stores. There is no point in using land, buildings, and resources only for the sale of marijuana products.

Question 6

No response

Question 7

No response

Question 8

No response

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

No response

Question 12

No response

Question 13

No response

Question 14

No response

Question 15

No response

Name not available

June 7, 2022, 5:53 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 2

Taxes are way too high and there is no provision for Seniors on taxes, etc

Question 3

the junior and senior high schools

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry

Question 5

Provide a test similar to the DMV test prior to obtaining a license

Question 6

- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Zoning

Question 8

- No

Question 9

I am retired and don't need another business

Question 10

at least half of the taxes collected should go to assisting cannabis business training

Question 11

92126

Question 12

- 65+

Question 13

- Prefer not to answer

Question 14

- Yes, of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Male

Name not available

June 7, 2022, 6:00 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

I rely on cannabis products to help sleep at night.

Question 3

Both myself and my significant other

Question 4

1. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
2. Expunge all cannabis convictions
3. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
4. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
5. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Business knowledge, experience, and education
- Zoning

Question 8

- No

Question 9

I'm retired

Question 10

n/a

Question 11

92115

Question 12

- 65+

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Male

Name not shown

June 7, 2022, 6:05 PM

Question 1

- No

Question 2

it doesn't

Question 3

none

Question 4

1. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
2. Expunge all cannabis convictions
3. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
4. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program

Question 5

Not aware of the details regarding the disparities to the cannabis industry apart from any other business startup.

Question 6

No response

Question 7

- Prior convictions
- Zoning

Question 8

- No

Question 9

Don't believe in a business for profit that contributes to inevitably increasing addiction rates in our population.

Question 10

No response

Question 11

No response

Question 12

- 55-64

Question 13

- Prefer not to answer

Question 14

- Prefer not to answer

Question 15

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

- Female

Name not available

June 7, 2022, 6:24 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

Not at all

Question 3

Has provided construction jobs for my family.

Question 4

No response

Question 5

Lower taxes

Question 6

No response

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Zoning

Question 8

- No

Question 9

I have my own income. The taxes are ridiculous and should be lowered.

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92040

Question 12

- 55-64

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

June 7, 2022, 6:34 PM

Question 1

- No

Question 2

It does not

Question 3

N/A

Question 4

1. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
2. Expunge all cannabis convictions

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Business knowledge, experience, and education

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92110

Question 12

- 55-64

Question 13

- Asian

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

June 7, 2022, 6:46 PM

Question 1

- No

Question 2

I know many addicts in treatment

Question 3

See last answer

Question 4

No response

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Business knowledge, experience, and education

Question 8

- No

Question 9

I have no need to do this

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92037

Question 12

- 65+

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

June 7, 2022, 6:52 PM

Question 1

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

- Yes

Question 2

The cannabis industry impacts my family and community through the normalization of this substance use for recreation through the billboards, signs, and products at our community stores. The perceived risk is substantially lower than before cannabis retails began advertising this way.

Question 3

My adult friends, and my kids' classmates.

Question 4

No response

Question 5

By maintaining the community's request to keep a buffer between cannabis retailers and youth sensitive spaces. Provide cannabis prevention education to youth, and responsible use education to adults

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Prior convictions
- Lack of information, outreach, and/or language barriers

Question 8

- No

Question 9

Not interested

Question 10

I appreciate this program and hope it holds the community's input high in the decision process. Respect youth sensitive spaces when zoning products intended for adult use.

Question 11

92105

Question 12

- 35-44

Question 13

- Prefer not to answer

Question 14

- Prefer not to answer

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

June 7, 2022, 7:14 PM

Question 1

- No

Question 2

I don't want it operating anywhere near my house or where my children spend their time.

Question 3

Youth losing motivation by being under the influence.

Question 4

No response

Question 5

I would guess tax them all the same.

Question 6

No response

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 7

- Other - A lot of people do not want cannabis businesses in their neighborhood. I'd like to see the barriers remain.

Question 8

- No

Question 9

Access to cannabis is in almost all cases a negative thing and do not want cannabis businesses in my neighborhood. If people want to grow it at home, legally, and use it responsibly, that is their business. But I don't think the city should be trying to encourage more cannabis businesses.

Question 10

I think the city should be very particular about where cannabis shops can go in. I understand putting them in areas that cater towards adults but I think it is a very negative thing to have in neighborhoods that have a lot of children and these businesses certainly should not be near any public spaces where kids frequent.

Question 11

92107

Question 12

- 35-44

Question 13

- Two or more races

Question 14

- Yes, of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Male

Name not available

June 7, 2022, 7:17 PM

Question 1

- No

Question 2

No need impacts I've noticed. Perhaps a little more odor of cannabis and, I imagine, a few more intoxicated drivers. But nothing that I've noticed.

Question 3

No one I know of.

Question 4

No response

Question 5

Stop handing out money to people who didn't earn it. Don't expunge the convictions of people who committed illegal acts when they were illegal.

Question 6

- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Other - Prior convictions are a significant—and appropriate—barrier to entry. Cash management is a significant issue I've heard. Perhaps the city can provide a depository facility to businesses to reduce the large sums of cash that may incent criminal behavior.

Question 8

- No

Question 9

I don't want to be in that business and I don't want that business around my family.

Question 10

I'm glad cannabis is legal and there will be no future impact for those who enjoy it. Past illegal activities, however, should stay on the books and preclude licensure.

Question 11

92126

Question 12

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

- Prefer not to answer

Question 13

- Prefer not to answer

Question 14

- Prefer not to answer

Question 15

- Prefer not to answer

Name not available

June 7, 2022, 7:19 PM

Question 1

- No

Question 2

worst legalization ever. California is going to pot, literally.

Question 3

All, the more that drugs are legalized in America, the worse America gets.

Question 4

No response

Question 5

What a waste of taxpayer money.

Question 6

No response

Question 7

- Other - I cant believe this survey even exists.

Question 8

- No

Question 9

What a waste of American intelligence and productivity.

Question 10

Please stop the nonsense.

Question 11

92037

Question 12

- 35-44

Question 13

- Prefer not to answer

Question 14

- Prefer not to answer

Question 15

- Prefer not to answer

Name not available

June 7, 2022, 8:58 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

Not much.

Question 3

No one, that I know of

Question 4

1. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
2. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
3. Expunge all cannabis convictions

Question 5

Prohibit large dealers from obtaining monopolies enabling them to force

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

smaller dealers out of business.

Question 6

- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Legal assistance

Question 8

- No

Question 9

Retired

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92106

Question 12

- 65+

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Male

Name not available

June 7, 2022, 9:23 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

Yes

Question 3

Everyone

Question 4

No response

Question 5

Keep away from schools parks shopping areas and limit billboard signs

Question 6

- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

No response

Question 8

- No

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92037

Question 12

- 26-34

Question 13

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

- Two or more races

Question 14

- Prefer not to answer

Question 15

- Prefer not to answer

Name not available

June 7, 2022, 10:27 PM

Question 1

- No

Question 2

No effect

Question 3

None

Question 4

No response

Question 5

Stop racism in government by favoring one minority over another

Question 6

No response

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost

Question 8

- No

Question 9

I think it is detrimental to overall society, although those who want to imbibe should be allowed to do so.

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92130

Question 12

- 65+

Question 13

- Prefer not to answer

Question 14

- Prefer not to answer

Question 15

- Male

Name not available

June 8, 2022, 12:07 AM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

Ease of access to product and locations near each community

Question 3

Friends

Question 4

1. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
2. Expunge all cannabis convictions
3. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
4. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
5. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses

Question 5

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Cannabis businesses should be accessible to people in their communities

Question 6

- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Zoning

Question 8

- No

Question 9

Not interested in starting a business

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92014

Question 12

- 65+

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

June 8, 2022, 5:51 AM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

It doesn't

Question 3

No one

Question 4

1. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
2. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses

Question 5

Don't know

Question 6

- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Business knowledge, experience, and education
- Zoning

Question 8

- No

Question 9

Retired, no desire to run a business

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92122

Question 12

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

- 65+

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- Yes, of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Male

Name not available

June 8, 2022, 6:26 AM

Question 1

- No

Question 2

To get cannabis in our neighbourhood, one has to drive about five miles to get to the nearest store. We are in an underserved neighbourhood and with gas prices as high as they are, it's hard. Cannabis is already very expensive and it's a plant, it shouldn't cost a fortune when it has been proven to help people with illnesses. It's become a big pharma of its own.

Question 3

My partner has Crohns and clinical depression. He needs it to help him eat as well as keep his depression in check because the big pharma wasn't working well for him. The side effects of the ones he tried were affecting his taste buds and tummy. Yet to keep him supplied to use nightly, it is costing approximately \$300 month. Underserved people can't afford to use it properly to make a positive impact with the current rising prices. Yet another way this city discriminates against poor people or those with disabilities.

Question 4

1. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
2. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
3. Expunge all cannabis convictions
4. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry

Question 5

Make sure every neighbourhood has one legal store and provide security to offset any crime.

Question 6

- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Business knowledge, experience, and education
- Legal assistance

Question 8

- No

Question 9

Only because I own a nonprofit that operates certified Farmers Markets and cannabis is forbidden to sell by the county

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92111

Question 12

- 45-54

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 15

- Male

Name not available

June 8, 2022, 6:52 AM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

No response

Question 3

No response

Question 4

1. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
2. Expunge all cannabis convictions
3. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
4. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
5. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Zoning

Question 8

- No

Question 9

No startup capital.

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92101

Question 12

- 65+

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Male

Name not available

June 8, 2022, 6:59 AM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

Cannabis is everywhere and my kids do not think it is harmful. I see delivery cars from Med Men in my neighborhood all the time.

Question 3

My son started using early and has lost motivation. There is too much access to cannabis and very little information about how it impacts you.

Question 4

No response

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 5

Why can't taxes help create or support other types of businesses. Not everyone wants to start selling cannabis and our kids and families need more options.

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Business knowledge, experience, and education

Question 8

- No

Question 9

I would like to start another business. I don't want my family to only have the option of selling cannabis. My community needs more restaurants, specialty markets, movie theater, not more cannabis

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92113

Question 12

- 45-54

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- Yes, of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

June 8, 2022, 7:39 AM

Question 1

- No

Question 2

Too much cannabis is available and marketed to teens and young people.

Question 3

My family mostly my kids

Question 4

1. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost

Question 8

- No

Question 9

I would like to own a restaurant

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92105

Question 12

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

• 35-44

Question 13

• Black or African American

Question 14

• Yes, of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

• Male

Name not available

June 8, 2022, 8:40 AM

Question 1

• Yes

Question 2

no impact

Question 3

N/A

Question 4

No response

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Business knowledge, experience, and education
- Zoning

Question 8

• No

Question 9

no interest

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92116

Question 12

• 55-64

Question 13

• White

Question 14

• No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

• Male

Name not available

June 8, 2022, 8:59 AM

Question 1

• No

Question 2

It has an overall negative impact on my family and my community.

Question 3

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

My entire family has been negatively impacted by the misuse and easily availability of cannabis.

Question 4

No response

Question 5

I would highly recommend a change to make all cannabis sales illegal

Question 6

No response

Question 7

No response

Question 8

- No

Question 9

I would recommend not offering licenses to anyone

Question 10

With few exceptions, I have not seen any positive aspects come about by legalizing cannabis. It has had a highly negative impact on our family.

Question 11

92124

Question 12

- 55-64

Question 13

- White

Question 14

No response

Question 15

- Male

Name not available

June 8, 2022, 9:01 AM

Question 1

- No

Question 2

Increased crime and homelessness seems to be around dispensaries

Question 3

Everyone

Question 4

No response

Question 5

The city is falling apart and focusing on cannabis equity...really

Question 6

No response

Question 7

- Other - People don't want increased crime in their neighborhoods

Question 8

- No

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92037

Question 12

- 45-54

Question 13

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

- Prefer not to answer

Question 14

- Prefer not to answer

Question 15

- Prefer not to answer

Name not available

June 8, 2022, 9:07 AM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

No response

Question 3

No response

Question 4

1. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
2. Expunge all cannabis convictions
3. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
4. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
5. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Zoning

Question 8

- No

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92115

Question 12

- 35-44

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Male

Name not available

June 8, 2022, 11:51 AM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

Too many Billboards advertising where Tobacco advertising is banned

Question 3

Myself

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 4

1. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
2. Expunge all cannabis convictions

Question 5

Remove Cannabis Billboards that impact communities with Billboards where those who don't have them are not exposed to Commercial Cannabis promotion.

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.

Question 7

- License access and application process
- Business knowledge, experience, and education
- Legal assistance

Question 8

- No

Question 9

Not interested

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92120

Question 12

- 45-54

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Male

Name not available

June 8, 2022, 11:57 AM

Question 1

- No

Question 2

No impact

Question 3

Nobody

Question 4

No response

Question 5

Deregulate cannabis industry

Question 6

No response

Question 7

- License access and application process
- Other - Taxation is theft

Question 8

- No

Question 9

I don't sell cannabis

Question 10

Reduce cannabis tax to zero and let the free market work.

Question 11

92117

Question 12

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

- Prefer not to answer

Question 13

- Prefer not to answer

Question 14

- Prefer not to answer

Question 15

- Prefer not to answer

Name not available

June 8, 2022, 12:43 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

It doesn't

Question 3

No one

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
3. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
4. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
5. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.

- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.

- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Other - Federal prohibition of cannabis

Question 8

- No

Question 9

Do not use cannabis, but do not like the past inequalities of prosecution and sentencing of drug offenses.

Question 10

Federal legalization must be enacted so that cannabis business can operate as any other business. The lack of banking leads to many other problems.

Question 11

92120

Question 12

- 65+

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

June 8, 2022, 12:45 PM

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 1

- No

Question 2

The cannabis industry hurts families and the community, it leads to a lack of motivation by many that use it. I wish it was still illegal.

Question 3

I used to work as a CASA (Court Appointed Special Advocate) with foster children. Many, perhaps most of those children's parents use cannabis and other drugs/alcohol. Cannabis contributes to many social problems in our community.

Question 4

No response

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- Business knowledge, experience, and education

Question 8

- No

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92103

Question 12

- 45-54

Question 13

- Prefer not to answer

Question 14

- Prefer not to answer

Question 15

- Prefer not to answer

Name not available

June 8, 2022, 1:23 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

It doesn't

Question 3

No one

Question 4

1. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
2. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
3. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
4. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
5. Expunge all cannabis convictions

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Zoning

Question 8

- No

Question 9

Cannabis is not my thing, nor am I an entrepreneur

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92037

Question 12

- 65+

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

June 8, 2022, 2:07 PM

Question 1

- No

Question 2

We don't use.

Question 3

No response

Question 4

1. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Business knowledge, experience, and education

Question 8

- No

Question 9

I don't think it's a positive business

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92037

Question 12

- 35-44

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

June 8, 2022, 2:40 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

I live in Pacific Beach and am raising two teenage daughters. PB is inundated with cannabis billboards, mobile bus driving down Garnet Ave, air craft towing a banner advertisings Cookies cannabis over the 4th of July weekend 2021 and mobile sign spinners from Urban leaf and the Cannabist. PB is a hot advertising market due to the young college age demographics

Question 3

Teenage daughters share that kids are vaping marijuana at school and sharing edibles. There is a CBC store around a few blocks away from PB Middle school that contributes to the normalization of cannabis. Advertising and marketing decrease the perception of harm. marketing

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
3. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program

Question 5

Allow equity applicants to own and operate cannabis delivery businesses. Allowing deliveries creates a higher risk of delivery to youth; how ever, it may also reduce the potential impacts of having a store front retailer close to school and parkers. Less overhead to state up the business. onnegative

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Business knowledge, experience, and education
- Lack of information, outreach, and/or language barriers

Question 8

- No

Question 9

No response

Question 10

Please do not reduce the school and park 1,000 foot requirement requirement. The equity applicants in less than a year can turn around and sell the cannabis retail outlet to a large out of state multiple operator who are not invested in growing the local industry and will drive the price of cannabis down and reducing the cannabis tax base. tate operator who

Question 11

92109

Question 12

- 45-54

Question 13

- Prefer not to answer

Question 14

- Prefer not to answer

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

June 8, 2022, 2:48 PM

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

It doesn't to the best of my knowledge.

Question 3

We all have, if we are gonna share in the profits accumulated by the cannabis business. There should be a good intake of different revenue that is generated by the cannabis business that should be benefitting the community

Question 4

1. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
2. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
3. Expunge all cannabis convictions

Question 5

by ensuring that the benefits from the cannabis businesses do go back into the community

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Prior convictions
- Lack of information, outreach, and/or language barriers

Question 8

- No

Question 9

don't have any wants or needs to have a cannabis license

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92071

Question 12

- 55-64

Question 13

- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

Question 14

- Yes, of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Male

Name not available

June 8, 2022, 3:03 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

I haven't noticed a change.

Question 3

No one

Question 4

1. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
2. Expunge all cannabis convictions
3. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
4. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

5. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs

• Female

Question 5

Not sure

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Business knowledge, experience, and education

Question 8

• No

Question 9

I am retired

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92116

Question 12

• 65+

Question 13

• White

Question 14

• No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

Name not available

June 8, 2022, 3:35 PM

Question 1

• No

Question 2

More people are smoking in public. We inhale the smoke. Lot more crime. More people under the influence.

Question 3

Me my grandkids. The neighborhood and the kids. Also churches and schools.

Question 4

1. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
2. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry

Question 5

By not changing the currant zoning laws. Keeping them away from schools, parks, churches.

Question 6

No response

Question 7

No response

Question 8

• No

Question 9

They do not need any more in our community.

Question 10

Because we have cannabis business already in the community. Along with Liquor stores and Bars.

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 11

92105

- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.

Question 12

- 65+

Question 7

- License access and application process
- Prior convictions
- Zoning

Question 13

- American Indian or Alaska Native

Question 8

- No

Question 14

- Yes, of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 9

I do not work nor want to work in the cannabis industry

Question 15

- Female

Question 10

No response

Name not available

June 8, 2022, 6:13 PM

Question 11

92122

Question 1

- Yes

Question 12

- 26-34

Question 2

Cannabis prices affect our budget, hiring pool, and my SO's criminal history

Question 13

- White

Question 3

SO

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs

Question 15

- Female

Question 5

No response

Name not available

June 8, 2022, 11:34 PM

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

No response

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 3

Brother

Question 4

1. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
2. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
3. Expunge all cannabis convictions
4. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
5. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses

Question 5

No jail time

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Business knowledge, experience, and education
- Prior convictions

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

91913

Question 12

- 35-44

Question 13

- Prefer not to answer

Question 14

- Prefer not to answer

Question 15

- Prefer not to answer

Name not available

June 9, 2022, 8:07 AM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

As long as it is properly implemented and capped appropriately, it's ok. Also as long as the jobs created are living wage jobs, career type jobs it should not adversely impact our community and us.

Question 3

No response

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
3. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
4. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
5. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses

Question 5

Providing business education for those affected that get equity. Allow for tax and loan benefits to those affected that want to start a cannabis

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

business like lower interest rates on borrowed monies. Do not allow transfer of equity award.

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Business knowledge, experience, and education

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92111

Question 12

- 55-64

Question 13

- Prefer not to answer

Question 14

- Prefer not to answer

Question 15

- Prefer not to answer

Name not available

June 9, 2022, 12:47 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

know people who partake for medical reasons

Question 3

Friends, family

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions

Question 5

No response

Question 6

No response

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Zoning

Question 8

- No

Question 9

Work already

Question 10

Help all, not just a few limited categories

Question 11

92037

Question 12

- 45-54

Question 13

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

No response

Question 14

No response

Question 15

- Other - men and women

Name not available

June 9, 2022, 2:11 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

it's almost impossible for small growers to get into the industry and it's SO much more expensive than it was before legalization

Question 3

myself and my 2 adult children

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
3. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
4. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
5. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program

Question 5

not sure - just know it exists, but not much thought into how to fix it

Question 6

- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Legal assistance

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

I'm not sure - I've looked into it and it doesn't really seem viable as a small business

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92122

Question 12

- 55-64

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

June 9, 2022, 2:11 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

I haven't been impacted other than I'd like to have a cannabis story in Hillcrest.

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 3

No one I know of.

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
3. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
4. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
5. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Zoning

Question 8

- No

Question 9

Not interested .

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92103

Question 12

- 55-64

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

June 9, 2022, 3:21 PM

Question 1

- No

Question 2

Increase of crime around shops; not well regulated re age

Question 3

community in general

Question 4

1. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.

Question 7

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Business knowledge, experience, and education

Question 8

- No

Question 9

We have too many cannabis businesses and therefore will decrease competition and ability to open new stores if market is flooded

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92104

Question 12

- 55-64

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

June 9, 2022, 3:51 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

Much needed, over-regulated, over-taxed, at risk of being overwhelmed by illegal vendors...

Question 3

All my family members use cannabis, so the problems above affect us.

Question 4

1. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
2. Expunge all cannabis convictions
3. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program

Question 5

NA

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Prior convictions

Question 8

- No

Question 9

not my line of work.

Question 10

Ignore the vocal opponents who all have an ax to grind and represent a tiny part of the community, at best...

Question 11

92107

Question 12

- 65+

Question 13

- White

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Male

Name not available

June 9, 2022, 4:06 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

People are high, drive radically and are sleeping on the street

Question 3

Nephew and niece....Money spent on Cannabis that should have been used for food or housing.

Question 4

1. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
2. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
3. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program

Question 5

No response

Question 6

No response

Question 7

- Business knowledge, experience, and education
- Prior convictions
- Zoning

Question 8

- No

Question 9

do not want to be responsible for the problems cannabis creates

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92104

Question 12

- Prefer not to answer

Question 13

- Two or more races

Question 14

- Prefer not to answer

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

June 9, 2022, 8:10 PM

Question 1

- No

Question 2

It does not.

Question 3

No one.

Question 4

No response

Question 5

Please do not spend my tax dollars on this program.

Question 6

No response

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 7

No response

Question 8

- No

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92127

Question 12

- 45-54

Question 13

- Prefer not to answer

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

June 10, 2022, 6:18 AM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

The current cannabis industry has been amazing to My Community, My Family and I.

Question 3

I am the person in my family who was impacted by the current cannabis industry

Question 4

No response

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Business knowledge, experience, and education
- Zoning

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

91910

Question 12

- 26-34

Question 13

- Two or more races

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 14

- Prefer not to answer

Question 15

- Male

Name not available

June 10, 2022, 9:50 AM

Question 1

- No

Question 2

No impact

Question 3

several friends

Question 4

No response

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Zoning

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92021

Question 12

- 65+

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Male

Name not available

June 10, 2022, 11:13 AM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

No response

Question 3

No response

Question 4

1. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
2. Expunge all cannabis convictions
3. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
4. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
5. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses

Question 5

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Legal assistance

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

No response

Question 12

- 26-34

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

June 13, 2022, 4:06 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

Billboard advertising close to schools and parks where children play

Question 3

My teenagers say that kids are vaping cannabis and eating edibles in school because teachers can smell them. Some kids big that they have order proof backpacks so they won't get caught teachers or administration.

Question 4

1. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
2. Expunge all cannabis convictions
3. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry

Question 5

Provide tax dollars for business opportunities other then canabis in areas impacted by the war on durgs. Conducte a business needs assessment.

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Business knowledge, experience, and education

Question 8

- No

Question 9

No response

Question 10

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Please keep the 1,000 foot separation requirement for school & parks.

Question 11

92105

Question 12

- 35-44

Question 13

- Two or more races

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Male

Name not available

June 13, 2022, 6:09 PM

Question 1

- No

Question 2

It does not

Question 3

No one

Question 4

No response

Question 5

What disparities?

Question 6

No response

Question 7

No response

Question 8

- No

Question 9

Why should I?

Question 10

Are you kidding me?

Question 11

92101

Question 12

- 26-34

Question 13

- Prefer not to answer

Question 14

- Prefer not to answer

Question 15

- Prefer not to answer

Name not available

June 13, 2022, 6:28 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

No response

Question 3

No response

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

2. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
3. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
4. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
5. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Business knowledge, experience, and education

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

No response

Question 10

I worked in the local cannabis industry in 2018 and learned how difficult it is to operate.

Question 11

92122

Question 12

- 55-64

Question 13

- Prefer not to answer

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

June 13, 2022, 11:54 PM

Question 1

- No

Question 2

Zero impact because we're not dope heads

Question 3

No one

Question 4

1. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry

Question 5

Give me a break. Now weed is racist. There are real world problems in this city- homelessness and an idiot Mayor who needs to be thrown out on his queer arse

Question 6

No response

Question 7

- Other - No parking available for customers

Question 8

- No

Question 9

No response

Question 10

Our current administration needs to go away

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 11

92104

- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 12

- 35-44

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost

Question 13

- White

Question 8

- No

Question 14

- Prefer not to answer

Question 9

I'm only interested in the cannabis industry as a future medicinal user.

Question 15

- Female

Question 10

No response

Name not available

June 14, 2022, 9:07 AM

Question 11

No response

Question 1

- Yes

Question 12

- 65+

Question 2

Medicinally I am for my community. I do not need it but maybe someday I will!

Question 13

- White

Question 3

None

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 4

1. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
2. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
3. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
4. Expunge all cannabis convictions

Question 15

- Female

Question 5

No response

Name not available

June 15, 2022, 1:16 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 6

Question 2

No response

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 3

No response

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Prior convictions
- Zoning

Question 8

- No

Question 9

I am not interested in working in the cannabis industry but want others to have equitable opportunities.

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92126

Question 12

- 25 or younger

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

June 15, 2022, 1:17 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

I support the licensed cannabis industry but would like to see more being done to rectify the harms of the War on Drugs and representative ownership of cannabis businesses

Question 3

Family, none. Community, I see the effects of the decades-long unequal enforcement every day on the streets of City Heights where I live.

Question 4

1. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
2. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
3. Expunge all cannabis convictions
4. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
5. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses

Question 5

Instead of housing vouchers, I would like to see money given to the impacted to support home ownership and other programs that will help them close the generational wealth gap between whites and BIOPIC communities

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Business knowledge, experience, and education
- Zoning

Question 8

- No

Question 9

I have no interest in that for myself but would like to see it expanded for others.

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92104

Question 12

- 55-64

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

June 15, 2022, 4:12 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

I am a consumer, as well as a local resident. I want the growth and/or regulation of the industry to be both equitable and redistributive to restore communities that have been under-resourced, criminalized, and punished.

Question 3

Myself, family, friends, neighbors.

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
3. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
4. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
5. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry

Question 5

Expunge Convictions of now decriminalized actions.

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Prior convictions

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

- Lack of information, outreach, and/or language barriers

Question 8

- No

Question 9

I don't plan on running a cannabis business.

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92110

Question 12

- 25 or younger

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Male

Name not available

June 15, 2022, 5:26 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

I regularly use cannabis and want to see the industry and county commit to equity on a lucrative product.

Question 3

I have friend that work in it

Question 4

1. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
2. Expunge all cannabis convictions
3. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
4. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
5. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Prior convictions

Question 8

- No

Question 9

I don't want to be in the industry, I just want to support and equitable industry

Question 10

I'm hopeful that the city will take a progressive stance on this.

Question 11

92104

Question 12

- 35-44

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 13

- Two or more races

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

June 16, 2022, 10:00 AM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

No response

Question 3

No response

Question 4

1. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
2. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
3. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
4. Expunge all cannabis convictions
5. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.

- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- License access and application process
- Prior convictions
- Zoning

Question 8

- No

Question 9

Not a small business owner

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92107

Question 12

- 45-54

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

June 16, 2022, 12:00 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 2

Is it more commercialized, but I dont see as many black and brown folk who pioneered the industry benefiting from its updates.

Question 3

Me and my friends have been involved in cannabis for years, and it's really clear the differences in how we've been treated when we speak about it, based on our identity factors.

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
3. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
4. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
5. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program

Question 5

Literally release all charged/convicted over marijuana, and start funding reparations to the impacted communities. We want them to thrive!

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Prior convictions

Question 8

- No

Question 9

Because I have stopped selling cannabis

Question 10

Give a frick about the people that were hurt in this state, and country, before everyone decided weed was cool.

Question 11

91945

Question 12

- 26-34

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Gender non-conforming

Name not available

June 16, 2022, 4:15 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

No response

Question 3

No response

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
3. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

4. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry

5. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses

Question 5

Support smaller BIPOC dispensaries. No one should be in jail due to cannabis.

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process

Question 8

- No

Question 9

Want to see others succeed.

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92123

Question 12

- 26-34

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

June 17, 2022, 12:07 AM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

Inaccessibility, price too high,

Question 3

I have, which includes my family and community

Question 4

1. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program

Question 5

Remove start up cost and tier the taxes over time. Allow former dispensary owners as stakeholders

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Prior convictions

Question 8

- Yes

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92123

Question 12

- 45-54

Question 13

- American Indian or Alaska Native

Question 14

- Yes, of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Male

Name not available

June 17, 2022, 7:05 AM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

There are not enough retail outlets anymore. Before legalization there were more cannabis outlets and choices in the inner city. Now there are hardly any. So the industry did not adversely affect my family but now we have to drive miles and miles to get cannabis medicine after legalization. So legalization affected my family.

Question 3

Several of my family members use cannabis as medicine. After legalization we have fewer choices of where to go. I would say three or four of my family members I've been inconvenienced and left out of the legal market by the city closing down collectives.

Question 4

1. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
2. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
3. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
4. Expunge all cannabis convictions
5. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry

Question 5

Overall the city needs more retail outlets. Like maybe four times more. The current conditional use permit policy is outdated and unneeded and leaves everybody out but land owners. Please adopt a pirate or process one. Reduce the sensitive use restriction around all sensitive uses. They should be as low as the state.

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Zoning
- Other - Conditional use permits

Question 8

- No

Question 9

I am white And I feel that these permits and extra help should go to minority communities. We need to give Black and brown people a leg up if they are to catch up as is just, due and correct.

Question 10

I am in full support of all branches of government paying reparations to BIPOC. Hi believe it is government policy that kept BIPOC from generating general generational wealth. In order to pay reparations we must treat them differently than white people that is difficult to do with

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

current state law. But it is the best way to pay reparations and really the only way.

Question 11

92102

Question 12

- 55-64

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not shown

June 17, 2022, 9:25 AM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

Does not impact me any in significantly way

Question 3

A good friend of mine had several family members incarcerated for possession related offenses in the '90s, 2000s

Question 4

1. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
2. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
3. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
4. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
5. Expunge all cannabis convictions

Question 5

Mandate equity program businesses be licensed before allowing the remainder of the applicants to be licensed. Reduce or eliminate licensing fees for equity program businesses.

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Legal assistance

Question 8

- No

Question 9

I am not interested in entering the cannabis industry, but I am an avid supporter of social equity within this industry

Question 10

The program must GUARANTEE equity program businesses licensing and support, not simply allow for it. The barriers to entry in this business are such that if equity is a feature of Cannabis law rather than a requirement of it, big business will push right past that feature and there will be no tangible impact.

Question 11

92111

Question 12

- 26-34

Question 13

- Black or African American

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 15

- Male

June 17, 2022, 11:12 AM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

No response

Question 3

No response

Question 4

No response

Question 5

No response

Question 6

No response

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Legal assistance

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

No response

Question 10

Medical only

Question 11

92101

Question 12

- 55-64

Question 13

- American Indian or Alaska Native

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

June 17, 2022, 3:47 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

The smaller people are being forced out of the industry

Question 3

Me

Question 4

1. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
2. Expunge all cannabis convictions
3. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs

Question 5

No response

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Prior convictions

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

No response

Question 12

- 45-54

Question 13

- Black or African American

Question 14

No response

Question 15

- Male

Name not available

June 17, 2022, 4:22 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

I opened a legal medical marijuana dispensary in 08' and was shut down by the city in the 09' raids. My medical marijuana dispensary license was suspended, I was jailed, I loss my livelihood, and I was treated like a criminal. I lost relationships and was branded as a Drug Dealer in the national/local news through misinformation and I still feel the impact today.

Question 3

My name is Paul Cody...I opened a legal and licensed medical marijuana dispensary in San Diego 08', I was systematically shut down by the city in the 09' raids. My medical marijuana dispensary license was suspended, I was jailed, I loss my livelihood, and I was treated like a criminal. I lost relationships and was branded as a Drug Dealer in the national/local news through misinformation and I still feel the loss/impact today.

Question 4

1. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
2. Expunge all cannabis convictions
3. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
4. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
5. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs

Question 5

Allow the legacy dispensary shops to be grandfathered in or, grant individuals with prior marijuana dispensing licenses a new MMJ licenses.

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.

Question 7

- License access and application process
- Prior convictions
- Other - San Diego politics.

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

No response

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 10

I was 1 of only 9 legally licensed marijuana dispensaries that lost everything in the 09' raids and my legal marijuana dispensing license was unlawfully taken from me. I would like it reinstated.

Question 11

92103

Question 12

- 45-54

Question 13

- Prefer not to answer

Question 14

- Prefer not to answer

Question 15

- Prefer not to answer

Name not available

June 18, 2022, 4:40 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

Helped with Medical treatment

Question 3

Myself and son

Question 4

No response

Question 5

Medication, used for pain

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.

Question 7

- Other - When the city of San Diego took the ones that were grandfathered in, Hillcrest Compassion care, should still be open,

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

I work with Hospice patients

Question 10

Please give back Hillcrest compassion care

Question 11

92104

Question 12

- 55-64

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

June 18, 2022, 9:21 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

It doesn't allow for equal opportunity to obtain a license.

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 3

No response

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
3. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
4. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
5. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs

Question 5

Go public!!

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Prior convictions

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

No response

Question 10

No response

Question 11

92131

Question 12

- 45-54

Question 13

- Prefer not to answer

Question 14

- Prefer not to answer

Question 15

- Male

June 19, 2022, 12:11 AM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

As an essential business, the Cannabis Industry is my Livelihood. I have made a solid career in development in the industry based on the hard lessons learned in the cannabis industry.

Question 3

I have personally lost a locally licensed retail/cultivation in the County of San Diego in 2011-2012 Lic# MMJ-00001. Lost all I had at the time, a successful business and nearly a half a million dollars invested. We never had criminal charges because we did it the right way, still lost.

Question 4

1. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
2. Expunge all cannabis convictions
3. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
4. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry

Question 5

Speaking from self interest. In regards to eligibility for an equity applicant;

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

it usually is determined on if someone has been arrested or charged of a cannabis offence. I would love for the incorporation of wording to allow for something like " owners of previous licensed cannabis operations that were negatively affected by the war on drugs in the county/city may be eligible ". The wording may be to open but, you understand my want to reclaim something unjustly taken from the war on drugs. We technically lost the ability to operate through an eviction process because of a blanket letter sent out by the federal government the the property owners in San Diego County during 2011.

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- License access and application process
- Business knowledge, experience, and education

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

No response

Question 10

Mother Earth was the First Licensed Medical Marijuana Dispensary in all of Southern California at the time it was permitted. (LIC# MMJ-0001. 07/04/2011(Opening Day). Operating out of the County of San Diego, Mother Earth had been the first pioneers of the counties previous ordinance and also added revisions to the ordinance to ensure highest quality of business practices. Our facility in the county of San Diego was subject to regular inspections every 6 weeks to ensure all products and funds were accurately accounted for. We had incorporated a legitimate "track and trace" capability to our POS System in 2011. Metrc before Metrc. We were heavily regulated and monitored during the entirety of our operation and to never received a letter of incident in regards to inventory or record-keeping. In late 2012 San Diego City/County had issued a state of emergency to combat the illegal presence of dispensaries in which they requested federal assistance at the time to combat the influx in illegal operations that they just didn't have the funding to control. The Federal

Government sent a blanket letter to 212 Landlords housing dispensaries in the entirety of the County of San Diego area that stated the landlords were renting to illegal operations under federal law and that they should take action to evict or they would take action against the landlord by seizing building through asset forfeiture. Regardless of local regulations it was brought to a federal court and ruled in the landlords favor. A few months later Aug/2013 the J. Cole Memo was released stating that the federal government would step back and allow the states to govern their own laws in regards to Cannabis. Our license to operate on the County level was never revoked or suspended for any fault of the operator but merely expired as there was no viable alternate location within the county. We got squashed by the federal government with a local license. A direct negative impact as a result from on the war on drugs. In regards to the struggle, history of medical cannabis and the fight for safe access we respectfully played our part and when we couldn't anymore we exited gracefully.

Question 11

90631 Currently; I used to live in Santee from 2010-2012 whilst operating Mother Earth in El Cajon.

Question 12

- 26-34

Question 13

- White

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Male

Name not available

June 19, 2022, 2:35 PM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

'Hillcrest Compassion Care' needs to be grandfathered in; this is a SD Legacy Dispensary, that was shut down traumatizing many disabled individuals and our society!

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 3

██████████ entrepreneur of 'Hillcrest Compassion Care,' a Hospice Non-Profit Community of healing not only lost his license and had his community shut down, his funds were confiscated and he was treated in a physically abusive manner. Forced out of his wheelchair, a paraplegic dragged across the back seat of the police car (Instead of rolled into the van they had there for others to walk into.).

Question 4

1. Expunge all cannabis convictions
2. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
3. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
4. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses
5. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs

Question 5

Renew the license of 'Hillcrest Compassion Care' and grandfather it in. Disabled people were seriously traumatized as were everyone who saw it in the news.

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.
- Individuals who lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.
- Target applicants who earn less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (the median income for a family of four in San Diego is currently \$104,100).
- Individuals who attended school in the San Diego Unified School District.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Legal assistance
- Other - The cash only policy leaves the industry unable to use banks to secure their money and making it easy to victimize a Hospice Service.

Question 8

- Yes

Question 9

No response

Question 10

Please protect and defend the religious, medical rights and needs of the most vulnerable. ("most vulnerable" aka. Disabled, Critically ill, religious and elderly individuals.) Thank you.

Question 11

98311

Question 12

- 65+

Question 13

- Two or more races

Question 14

- Yes, of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Name not available

June 20, 2022, 9:11 AM

Question 1

- Yes

Question 2

The criminalization of the cannabis industry had a great negative impact on the various communities of San Diego, most notably communities of color and lower income communities. Now that the industry is legal, there must be some re-dress for the Harm that was committed through criminalization.

Question 3

All of those in my community who have been incarcerated as a result of cannabis convictions, their families and the community that was left with out the resources of the incarcerated individual one they were removed from the community.

Cannabis Equity Assessment Survey

Please help the City of San Diego create recommendations for a future Cannabis Equity Applicant Program.

Question 4

1. Provide housing vouchers to individuals and families impacted by the War on Drugs
2. Expunge all cannabis convictions
3. Use a portion of the cannabis tax to help support businesses licensed through the City's social equity program
4. Provide education and training about the cannabis industry
5. Vertical integration of cannabis licenses

Question 5

A lot of people totally misunderstand what cannabis social equity is. Unfortunately, far too many people think that it is nothing more than giving black and brown people cannabis licenses to support their cannabis business. This it's just a small fraction of what cannabis social equity is. Cannabis social equity is about because this only a addresses a fraction of the harms caused by the war on cannabis. There are many individuals who were greatly harmed by the war who want nothing to do with a cannabis business or even cannabis. Those people still deserve redress. Business training and business support for those individuals who want to start other non- cannabis businesses should also be part of the social equity program. Educational scholarships and other types of educational support for the Family members of individuals incarcerated because of the war and cannabis could also be provided. Mental health and other forms of healing circles could be made available for individuals traumatized by such things as lengthy incarceration and the trauma of having a loved one removed from their home as a result of the war on cannabis.

Question 6

- Individuals with a conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses.
- Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses.

Question 7

- Access to Capital: Business startup costs, banks, loans, insurance cost
- Business knowledge, experience, and education
- Zoning

Question 8

- No

Question 9

There are many people who were harmed by the war on cannabis who have absolutely no interest in having a cannabis license.

Question 10

The individuals who were harmed by the war on cannabis must be given other opportunities for redressed outside of having a cannabis license. This should include things like training and business support for cannabis adjacent businesses, or other types of businesses that want to be located in those communities most negatively impacted by the war on drugs.

Question 11

92230

Question 12

- 55-64

Question 13

- Black or African American

Question 14

- No, not of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish ethnicity

Question 15

- Female

Preguntas de la encuesta de evaluación de la equidad del cannabis

June 21, 2022, 11:41 AM

Contents

i.	Summary of responses	2
ii.	Survey questions	6
iii.	Individual responses	8

Preguntas de la encuesta de evaluación de la equidad del cannabis

Por favor, ayude a la Ciudad de San Diego a crear recomendaciones para un futuro Programa de Solicitantes de Equidad de Cannabis.

Summary Of Responses

As of June 21, 2022, 11:41 AM, this forum had:

Attendees: 7
Responses: 1
Minutes of Public Comment: 3

Topic Start

May 20, 2022, 10:32 AM

Topic End

June 21, 2022, 11:39 AM

QUESTION 1

¿Le gustaría ver un Programa de Equidad del Cannabis en San Diego?

		%	Count
Sí		100.0%	1

QUESTION 2

¿Cómo afecta la industria actual del cannabis a usted, su familia y su comunidad?

Answered 1
Skipped 0

QUESTION 3

¿Quién en su familia y/o comunidad se ha visto afectado por la industria actual del cannabis?

Answered 1
Skipped 0

QUESTION 4

Preguntas de la encuesta de evaluación de la equidad del cannabis

Por favor, ayude a la Ciudad de San Diego a crear recomendaciones para un futuro Programa de Solicitantes de Equidad de Cannabis.

¿Cómo puede el Programa de Equidad del Cannabis de la ciudad ayudar a abordar las disparidades en la industria del cannabis? Por favor, clasifique la respuesta más alta como su mayor prioridad y la respuesta más baja como su menor prioridad.

No response



QUESTION 5

Enumere otras formas en las que el Programa de Equidad del Cannabis de la ciudad puede ayudar a abordar las disparidades en la industria del cannabis.

Answered	1
Skipped	0

QUESTION 6

¿Quién debería poder obtener licencias a través del futuro Programa de Equidad del Cannabis? (Elija todos los que correspondan.)

		%	Count
Personas con un familiar cercano con historial de condenas asociadas a delitos relacionados con el cannabis o con otras drogas.		100.0%	1
Haber asistido a la escuela en el Distrito Escolar Unificado de San Diego.		100.0%	1

QUESTION 7

¿Cuáles cree que son las barreras más importantes para operar un negocio de cannabis? (Elija tres.)

		%	Count
Falta de información, divulgación o barreras lingüísticas		100.0%	1

QUESTION 8

Si es "otro", por favor, indíquelo.

Preguntas de la encuesta de evaluación de la equidad del cannabis

Por favor, ayude a la Ciudad de San Diego a crear recomendaciones para un futuro Programa de Solicitantes de Equidad de Cannabis.

No response

QUESTION 9

Si se le ofreciera la oportunidad, ¿solicitaría una licencia de cannabis?

		%	Count
Sí		100.0%	1

QUESTION 10

En caso de que no, por favor, explique.

No response

QUESTION 11

¿Alguna otra idea que compartir?

Answered	1
Skipped	0

QUESTION 12

¿Cuál es su código postal? (Su código postal ayuda a los empleados de la Ciudad a entender y evaluar mejor las necesidades específicas de la comunidad.)

Answered	1
Skipped	0

QUESTION 13

Preguntas de la encuesta de evaluación de la equidad del cannabis

Por favor, ayude a la Ciudad de San Diego a crear recomendaciones para un futuro Programa de Solicitantes de Equidad de Cannabis.

¿Cuál es su edad en años?

		%	Count
35-44		100.0%	1

QUESTION 14

¿Qué categoría de raza te describe mejor? Seleccione una.

		%	Count
Prefiero no contestar		100.0%	1

QUESTION 15

¿Es usted de etnicidad hispana, latina, o española?

		%	Count
Sí, de etnicidad hispana, latina, o española		100.0%	1

QUESTION 16

¿Con qué identidad de género se identifica?

		%	Count
Mujer		100.0%	1

Preguntas de la encuesta de evaluación de la equidad del cannabis

Por favor, ayude a la Ciudad de San Diego a crear recomendaciones para un futuro Programa de Solicitantes de Equidad de Cannabis.

Survey Questions

QUESTION 1

¿Le gustaría ver un Programa de Equidad del Cannabis en San Diego?

- Sí
- No

QUESTION 2

¿Cómo afecta la industria actual del cannabis a usted, su familia y su comunidad?

QUESTION 3

¿Quién en su familia y/o comunidad se ha visto afectado por la industria actual del cannabis?

QUESTION 4

¿Cómo puede el Programa de Equidad del Cannabis de la ciudad ayudar a abordar las disparidades en la industria del cannabis? Por favor, clasifique la respuesta más alta como su mayor prioridad y la respuesta más baja como su menor prioridad.

- Usar parte del impuesto al cannabis para ayudar a las empresas en el Programa de Equidad Social de la Ciudad
- Proporcionar educación y formación sobre la industria del cannabis
- Integración vertical de las licencias de cannabis
- Borar todas las condenas relacionadas con el cannabis
- Proporcionar vales de asistencia para viviendas a las personas y familias afectadas por la Guerra contra las Drogas

QUESTION 5

Enumere otras formas en las que el Programa de Equidad del Cannabis de la ciudad puede ayudar a abordar las disparidades en la industria del cannabis.

QUESTION 6

¿Quién debería poder obtener licencias a través del futuro Programa de Equidad del Cannabis? (Elija todos los que correspondan.)

- Historial de condenas asociadas a delitos no violentos relacionados con el cannabis u otros delitos de drogas no violentos.

- Personas con un familiar cercano con historial de condenas asociadas a delitos relacionados con el cannabis o con otras drogas.
- Haber perdido la vivienda en la ciudad de San Diego después de 1995 por desahucio, ejecución hipotecaria o cancelación de la subvención.
- Los solicitantes objetivo que ganan menos del 80% del ingreso medio en la Ciudad de San Diego (Actualmente, el ingreso medio para una familia de cuatro personas en San Diego es de \$104,100).
- Haber asistido a la escuela en el Distrito Escolar Unificado de San Diego.

QUESTION 7

¿Cuáles cree que son las barreras más importantes para operar un negocio de cannabis? (Elija tres.)

- Acceso a Capital: Costos de inicio del negocio, bancos, préstamos, costos en seguros
- Acceso a la licencia y proceso de aplicación
- Conocimientos empresariales, experiencia y formación
- Condenas anteriores
- Uso de Suelo
- Asistencia jurídica
- Falta de información, divulgación o barreras lingüísticas
- Otro

QUESTION 8

Si es "otro", por favor, indíquelo.

QUESTION 9

Si se le ofreciera la oportunidad, ¿solicitaría una licencia de cannabis?

- Sí
- No

QUESTION 10

En caso de que no, por favor, explique.

QUESTION 11

¿Alguna otra idea que compartir?

Preguntas de la encuesta de evaluación de la equidad del cannabis

Por favor, ayude a la Ciudad de San Diego a crear recomendaciones para un futuro Programa de Solicitantes de Equidad de Cannabis.

QUESTION 12

¿Cuál es su código postal? (Su código postal ayuda a los empleados de la Ciudad a entender y evaluar mejor las necesidades específicas de la comunidad.)

- Prefiero no contestar
- Otro

QUESTION 13

¿Cuál es su edad en años?

- 25 o menos
- 26-34
- 35-44
- 45-54
- 55-64
- 65+
- Prefiero no responder

QUESTION 14

¿Qué categoría de raza te describe mejor? Seleccione una.

- Indio americano o nativo de Alaska
- Negro o afroamericano
- Blanco
- Asiático
- Nativo de Hawái u otra isla del Pacífico
- Dos o más categorías de raza
- Prefiero no contestar

QUESTION 15

¿Es usted de etnicidad hispana, latina, o española?

- Sí, de etnicidad hispana, latina, o española
- No, no soy de etnicidad hispana, latina, o española

QUESTION 16

¿Con qué identidad de género se identifica?

- Mujer
- Hombre
- Mujer transgénero
- Hombre transgénero
- Sin conformidad a género
- No me identifico como mujer, hombre, o transgénero

Preguntas de la encuesta de evaluación de la equidad del cannabis

Por favor, ayude a la Ciudad de San Diego a crear recomendaciones para un futuro Programa de Solicitantes de Equidad de Cannabis.

Individual Responses

Name not available

May 27, 2022, 12:00 PM

Question 1

- Sí

Question 2

En todo

Question 3

Muy afectada

Question 4

No response

Question 5

4

Question 6

- Personas con un familiar cercano con historial de condenas asociadas a delitos relacionados con el cannabis o con otras drogas.
- Haber asistido a la escuela en el Distrito Escolar Unificado de San Diego.

Question 7

- Falta de información, divulgación o barreras lingüísticas

Question 8

No response

Question 9

- Sí

Question 10

No response

Question 11

No

Question 12

92105

Question 13

- 35-44

Question 14

- Prefiero no contestar

Question 15

- Sí, de etnicidad hispana, latina, o española

Question 16

- Mujer

Appendix F

Listening Session Notes

**2022 City of San Diego: Cannabis Equity Assessment
Listening Sessions Questions**

Date: 5/23/2022 5/23/2022	
Notetaker Name	[REDACTED]
# at your table	5
# Spanish Speaking:	1

#	Question	Response	Key Themes
1.	How does the current cannabis industry impact you, your family and community?	<p>Respondant 1: Impact of being able to purchase cannabis legally is positive. Transition from shame and guilt to much more positive role and being able to talk about how it's helpful. Has seen the transition from shame to positive. Personal benefit medically from cannabis. Hopefully trafficking will stop.</p> <p>Respondent 2: Impacts me. I live in National City. We're barely having the opportunity to open dispensaries. we don't have a lot of options. In industrial zone. Not very friendly. Only allowed to open 6, 3 lounges and three dispensaries. Couldn't even find a building to rent to you. Slim pickings. Like San Diego's resources online.</p> <p>Respondent 3: Prop 215 benefited communities, transition to prop 64. Now it's a big dog game. Who has the money? Investments. Can't say much negative about industry. Licensing costs</p>	<p>Legalized cannabis benefits those who currently use it, and even those who have prior legal trouble with cannabis. It's out the open,</p>

**2022 City of San Diego: Cannabis Equity Assessment
Listening Sessions Questions**

		<p>money, though, security is a major issue. Industry has positive impact on community. Used to be if you were in cannabis, you were nobody. Now the impact is positive.</p> <p>Respondent 4: Need to train people, need to help them. SOmetimes drugs are so bad that people die. We need to make sure exactly what people are buying.</p> <p>5. Either way people are going to buy. With legalization, there's less tension. I see the ccurrent industry as an opportunity</p>	
2.	<p>Who has been impacted?</p> <p>I.e., individuals with criminal records, their families, their communities.</p>	<p>Everybody's been impacted. We all have family members that have been sent away.</p> <p>Whole communities. Raids, they don't care if you're old, young, they handcuff. our families have been incarcerated.</p> <p>A lot of the homeless, that's the reason why they're homeless.</p>	

**2022 City of San Diego: Cannabis Equity Assessment
Listening Sessions Questions**

		<p>Even people that have legal cannabis, they're up against the cap. It costs a lot of money to even start it.</p> <p>People that were in the trade already have a past.</p> <p>R1: I was three or four years old when my father went to prison for 5 years. Unsure if possession. Got out on good behavior. They offered programs and he did great, but all his brothers sold and have records.</p> <p>R4: My family too.</p>	
3.	<p>What do you feel are the largest barriers to operating a cannabis business?</p>	<p>R1: Money. I've been trying to figure out how do I open a business. Hard to navigate the process. People don't call back.</p> <p>R2: Knowledge. Read that you could only qualify if you lived in the bay area for burner u. One of the spots in</p>	

**2022 City of San Diego: Cannabis Equity Assessment
Listening Sessions Questions**

		<p>National City is for National City residents.</p> <p>R3: Within the money, security. Robbery, theft, but big money</p> <p>R5: how do I get a small business loan? leverage equity process to help people get started.</p> <p>r5: lack of knowledgeable staff.</p> <p>R2:</p>	
<p>What ideas do you want to share?</p>		<p>Negative Impact - jail and prison</p> <p>Burner. Program to help minorities get into the cannabis industry. Cookies U. Scholarships.</p> <p>Send police to patrol. Might help people that can't afford security.</p>	
<p>Who should be able to obtain licenses through the future cannabis equity program?</p>		<p>Only one you need is #2, one respondent says.</p>	

2022 City of San Diego: Cannabis Equity Assessment
Listening Sessions Questions

	Discourage rich people or corporations from obtaining licenses.	
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**2022 City of San Diego: Cannabis Equity Assessment
Listening Sessions Questions**

Date: May 23, 2022	
Notetaker Name: [REDACTED]	
# at your table	Table 2
# Spanish Speaking:	

#	Question	Response	Key Themes
1.	How does the current cannabis industry impact you, your family and community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Had a major impact (family members who've went to jail) , was pulled over and was not arrested but having to pay the amount of fines was too much ● Can go to jail for it but can't participate (does not qualify to open a shop) ● Held back in regards to the war on drugs (generational wealth) ● 7 year hold on a life due to going to jail because of cannabis ● Victim of going to prison for going to jail for cannabis (has happened 3-4 times) ● Searched in a way that felt like assault because of cannabis ● Hendered on not just the person and the family ● Medically it is taking away people's lives when it is so expensive and not legal ● On a city level it is a way to make an income and make it taxed but 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Feelings of the government taking away from minorities ● Feelings that the cannabis industry is making the disadvantaged more disadvantaged ● They want the time they spent in jail for cannabis back ● They want the taxes for cannabis to be put back into the communities that were affected by the war on drugs ● Medically it feels like it needs to be insured for the people who may not be able to use it ● Wants the city to give minorities a more equitable approach when it comes to opening and keeping open cannabis businesses

2022 City of San Diego: Cannabis Equity Assessment
Listening Sessions Questions

		<p>it can help communities that were villainized for it</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● They owned a dispensary and was raided by the federal government, but other dispensaries around the corner who were owned by people who were white were not treated the same● POC discouraged from wanting to know what it takes to be apart of the industry but it's different for white people● "They are entrepreneurs but we are criminals"● Cannabis puts a pre-judgement● Need to re-learn how to communicate with the government and minorities● Equity applicants become pawns● "investors" "generational wealth" - minorities need to get more of this● Going to jail to keep using to just get out of jail just to keep using● needs to loosen up the reigns and then we will see how much money we can generate to better the City of San Diego (needs to build on all community parks and all parks not just one)	
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**2022 City of San Diego: Cannabis Equity Assessment
Listening Sessions Questions**

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ “look at what washington did” ○ more street lights , etc will decrease crime and these taxes can help build these 	
2.	<p>Who has been impacted?</p> <p>I.e., individuals with criminal records, their families, their communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The disadvantaged ● The minorities (primarily black and hispanic males) ● 12 and up for recreational use and involvement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ but on a medical standpoint all ages ● People who've spent prison time because of cannabis ● Those who were abusing opioids but jail time for everyone else and every other drug ● Those apart of the crack era (drug programs) ● Government ● Anyone discussing the “gateway drug” ● Parents - having to see your child go through something like this ● Children - having to see your parent go through something like this ● The minority community (changes the individual) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Minorities (POC men, anyone considered disadvantaged) ● Families ● All ages ● Anyone who have spent prison time ● The government ● Certain people who villainize cannabis

**2022 City of San Diego: Cannabis Equity Assessment
Listening Sessions Questions**

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● People who villainize cannabis (creates bias for individuals of people who don't use it) ● The terminology affects the community 	
3.	<p>What do you feel are the largest barriers to operating a cannabis business?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Money ● Couldn't have a criminal records ● Rules & regulations ● Location ● Opportunities ● Zoning ● Banks won't have accounts & loans ● No payroll (ADP and bank of america) ● Unable for employees to file taxes ● Merchants ● Education ● Licensing & access to capital ● Understanding paperwork ● Accessibility ● Legalization (not legalized across the country) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Federal funding can't be lended to those in state because its not legalized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Money (funding, payroll, banks. federal v.s. state grants/loans) ● Zoning (rules & regulations, location, opportunities) ● Accessibility (merchants, education, capital, legalizations)

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		<p align="center">federally (only state but not enough state money)</p>	
<p>What ideas do you want to share?</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [REDACTED] gave a written idea with help) • Licensing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cannabis tax should go to help repair the communities ravished by war on drugs ○ Education on what cannabis is and how to be apart of the industry (youth, capital, etc) ○ Low to zero interest loans ○ No limit on social equity licenses ○ Limit numbers of non equity licenses (3 social equity applicants to 1 non equity applicants) ○ Micro-licensing ○ Grant support for cannabis operation ○ Social equity license holders in each district and allowed to sell to another 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Synthesized on the other side, [REDACTED] brought in a paper on ideas she curated with the San Diego Black Cannabis Group, San Diego Black Chamber of Commerce Cannabis Sub Committee, Paving Great Futures, and the California Minority Alliance

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ City should review and give final approval of the sale through the social equity commission○ Prohibit slotting fees (5-7 years) (20%)○ Save shelf space for minority businesses at other dispensaries○ Lighten restrictions on communities affected on war of drugs○ Give more medical access and money○ Need zoning checked (churches, etc)○ Open more zoning for only social equity applicants○ 0 taxes for social equity applicants for 5-6 years○ Leased vacant buildings of the government for social equity cannabis industries (for a dollar a month)○ funding should go to cannabis groups● Qualifications<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Incarcerated for cannabis or people who have been	
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2022 City of San Diego: Cannabis Equity Assessment
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	<p>affected by war on drugs (school to prison pipeline)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Lived in an impoverished community (1980-2016)	
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Listening Sessions Questions**

Date: May 23, 2022	
Notetaker Name: ██████████	
# at your table	6
# Spanish Speaking:	0

#	Question	Response	Key Themes
1.	How does the current cannabis industry impact you, your family and community?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discouraging; others profit on what was criminalized before. People impacted not seeking any of the benefits. 2. Education and knowledge on how to enter the space and lack of funding 3. Members are incarcerated and can't enter the market. 4. A possession of marijuana charge was not allowed to apply for job or adopt child, had to give my son to my mother, criminalization make it hard on parents. Unable to adopt nephew as well. Taking kids into foster care is not faire. 5. Community is shut out, we need to open the doors through education in all aspects and make sure that it provides equal access. Contract awarded to other organization community organizatoins. Need change to award contracts. 	<p>Criminalization has mad access impossible</p> <p>Financial barrier to entry; astronomical costs.</p> <p>Education {You don't know what you don't know}; need to know the requirements to be set up for success.</p> <p>Color of skin is affecting getting funding and access to investors is not there; even muslim/religious stererotypes.</p>

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		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Consider consumer and owner access is hard to enter; prices are astronomical; Wi-charge and can't get license cant get same access ; distance to get product is far. 7. Getting into legal market are impossible, high taxes, spaces to allow to use it is challenging to find; renters don't allow/wants; astronomical barriers to entry; 8. Uncle, friends, myself have been criminalized marijuana; lucrative businesses is only being taken care of by 	
2.	<p>Who has been impacted?</p> <p>I.e., individuals with criminal records, their families, their communities.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Almost all black friends; not white friends; more leniant 2. Family members and myself. 3. Black and brown communities; National City; South east San Diego, Skyline Hills; Lincoln Heights 4. During Highschool; Differance in operations; Lindavista community impacted. 	

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		<ol style="list-style-type: none">5. Overpolicing of community's of concern and southeast san Diego.6. Minority and women-owned businesses in South of I-8 have not had the opportunity to bid for contracts even with disparity studies.7. Children were sent to foster care because parent and extended family had we-charge. Placement is charging8. Funding opportunities and invests in communities in south east sandiego; lack of business incubation.9. Over-policing and prosecution10. First time offenders are impacted more severely, due to gang enhancement. As soon as conviction and on probation, can be prosecuted for marijuana possession or failed test.11. Hard for convicted people to rent an apartment and are not eligible for housing assistance; most are just weed charges; non-violant.	
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**2022 City of San Diego: Cannabis Equity Assessment
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3.	What do you feel are the largest barriers to operating a cannabis business?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Money; capital and start-up; Having someone to rent you a building that falls in zoning that doesn't charge you an arm and leg; We need a cap on the rent. 2. We need a reduction on the fees from the fees; waived for a time and let them get in the fee. 3. People from outside are running the dispensaries; they are mostly from Los Angeles. 4. Only four per district. 5. Restructure zoning to allow for businesses to be near churches; churches in our communities are more closer to each other, virtually on each block; Day cares, hospitals, 6. Give priority to people who have been directly impacted by criminalization 7. Waive criminal history to allow for entry into the market weather employment or businessowner ship. 	<p>Money and Zoning</p> <p>Criminal history not allowing access into legal market</p>

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		<p>8. Lower credit history in communities not allowing access to loans.</p>	
<p>What ideas do you want to share?</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Previous convictions, want time back for time served ● Financial income and residency would determine amount of licensing fees. ● Allow for fees to be paid on a longer time bases; Zero percent financing on licensing fees ● 1% loans to get records a ; brick and mortar leases at reduced rates. ● Get properties for lease brick and mortar for \$1 per year. Save some for community ● Have Economic Development provide business classes and how 	

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	<p>to develop business plan; certificate;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Need expungement clinics; six week clinic.● Point based license, where 50% weight goes to community of concern owned business.● Award grant funds and help citizens get award; must attend class to get award.● Businesses shouldn't be allowed to be bought out by larger corporations; allow licenses to be voted on by community planning groups.	
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**2022 City of San Diego: Cannabis Equity Assessment
Listening Sessions Questions**

Date: May 25, 2022	
Notetaker Name: [REDACTED]	
# at your table	3
# Spanish Speaking:	0

#	Question	Response	Key Themes
1.	How does the current cannabis industry impact you, your family and community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● There are four pot shops within a mile of a basketball court, within a building in Carmel Valley. My grandchildren play there; it's an offense; "Cookies" is located nearby. ● Merchandise (shirts) being used by children to school. Parents aren't aware. ● Lack of education to parents and kids about booming industry, advertising towards children. ● Family has been incarcerated and they aren't able to participate. ● Brother arrested for drug-related charges. ● Children have been born with cannabis in their system ● Children placed into Foster care because parents went to jail. ● Community is singled out that this industry is out of reach because of the lack of education; priced out of the market; need 	

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		<p>capital to fund entry into program and education to learn how to develop a business plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Family member is making more money in the illegal market. Family member still has the contacts with relationships built in the 1980s and 1990s. ● Community does not know the appeals process, so they can't appeal the future location of shop before it is placed in that location. ● Liquor licenses are located throughout and closer to the community, but cannabis shops aren't and they don't cause as much harm. Liquor stores do more damage to the community than cannabis shops. 	
2.	<p>Who has been impacted? I.e., individuals with criminal records, their families, their communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Grandparents driving to pick up grandkids in locations near cannabis shops that are placed close to recreational areas in Carmel Valley; District 1. ● Neighborhood has been impacted by the additional parking created by 	

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		<p>customers visiting these shops; they loiter and use up neighborhood parking; An incomplete traffic study was not completed; need to complete a thorough evaluation of how parking by customers impacts nearby neighborhoods.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Oversaturation of Police Department in Council Districts 4, 8, and 9 enhancing pretext stops. 	
3.	<p>What do you feel are the largest barriers to operating a cannabis business?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Money, funding ● Cannabis conviction; lack of legal aid to expunge record. ● Lack of information on what is allowed if you have a record. ● Licensing fees should be allowed to be used to educate and help fund access into the legal market. ● Low to zero interest loans to help est ● Lack of education, lack of property, city has excess lands that should be given to 	

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		<p>community of concern for use in the market as restitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Treatment needed for users to kick the habit;● Lack of education on retail, distribution, licensing, delivery and micro-licensing.	
What ideas do you want to share?		<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Provide access to members of community disproportionately impacted by law enforcement, those that are 80% of the median of the community income of the county, those convicted or who have a family member who was convicted of a cannabis related offense or placed in foster care because parents jailed due to cannabis related charges.● Current operators should allocate a certain percentage of shelving space to social equity brands.● Funding from CA Prop 64, a percentage should be taken from Cannabis business and used for	

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	<p>advertising in social equity brand publications.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Low to zero interest entrance loans/grants to fully set up and establish cannabis operations. This should not hold up the qualified individual that is already self funded.	
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Listening Sessions Questions**

Date: May 25, 2022	
Notetaker Name: [REDACTED]	
# at your table	6
# Spanish Speaking:	?

#	Question	Response	Key Themes
1.	How does the current cannabis industry impact you, your family and community?	<p>1. Doesn't affect at all. No dispensaries or anything because previous council member didn't want it, even though they're an advocate now. Tony Young. Committees whitburn mentioned didn't listen to anyone. don't liek the direction of the city. I woudl liek to see more black owned in my community since thats who live there, black and brown ownership of cannabis busienses. If we are to do business in our neighborhoods than we need to do business with our kind of people. they need to be involved in every aspect of the industry, from manufacturing to distribution. Maybe we can offer education, t4each them hwo to cultitvaet, maufactgure, distriobute. help them in teh retail end of it,</p> <p>2. Dispensaries in my community, I am in an adjacent industry and I am impacted by the regulations. Trickey ,monopozxdl';gsihwrpgj'l;m. stigma has</p>	Alcohol affects more lives, but we are more generous to alcohol laws.

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		<p>affected the community in negative ways. even legal, we can't accept the medical aspect.</p> <p>3. Only dispensary I know of is in mission valley. not impacted. Currently have to drive to obtain cannabis. Zoning makes it hard to oep</p> <p>4. Specify impacted. Negative or positive. If you can't buy one. positive is access. liquor stores. when we talk, we shoujdl bring trhat up. liquor affects more lives.</p>	
2.	<p>Who has been impacted?</p> <p>I.e., individuals with criminal records, their families, their communities.</p>	<p>1. Personally felony record for drugs... how does the city feel about that as far as criminal records. Who actually wrote that law, The city has been up and down with their ideals and the way they have manuvered. the olders are no longer qwwith us, the people that wrote the municipal code. They're gone. What are we oing to do now? in the 80s the only arrested people in black communities. They didn't have drug sweeps in white communties.</p>	

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		<p>3. People who have been criminasliked.</p> <p>4. Other municipalities don't prevent felons. Taxes connected to perception of legalization.</p>	
3.	<p>What do you feel are the largest barriers to operating a cannabis business?</p>	<p>1. Funding. waive fees for equity applicants. City can make money elsewhere. Sholdn't rob poepl with high initial fees. Let the City own those building and GIVE them to people. That's what we want. I've seen this, especially in LA. They'll zone an area and white guys will buy the buildings, and by the time you want to come in, the fees are ridiculous. The white guys have the insight on where those buildings are. They get told where to buy because they're in teh know. in LA, 30 people bought up all the eligible buildings and ran up rents. There's not anyone using</p>	

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		<p>city buildings, give them to people.</p> <p>4. Especially for the social equity program. Waive fees. Zoning is a barrier. Any crime can happen anywhere.</p> <p>2. Having to acquire a property, real estate. there should be some type of reserve or property owned by the City to give to people. They have a program in Chicago where you can buy the City's land for a dollar. I love that City should have a fund for cannabis operators. .</p> <p>3. They've done that here, but the City gives them tax breaks if they do a certain percentage of affordable housing. We should offer the same incentives to cannabis. It's tough to get the financials together. If you don't have the money, then you have to take on a partner.</p>	
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<p>What ideas do you want to share?</p>		<p>Who should be able to obtain licenses .</p> <p>I am hearing a lot of emphasis on having grown up here. Why would disadvantaged people from another City not be welcome here.</p> <p>It's about who has the power..... taking the changes through the process goes through too many people, they dilute.</p> <p>Atg the end of the day, even if this sparks an idea, peopl ehave to feel like they're benefiting from it to do it.</p> <p>Evanston is using taxes to pay restitution to the residents. Resistitution needs to be a big part of the equity conversation. We're never going to be balanced- weithout direct payments.</p>	

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Listening Sessions Questions**

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Date: 5/25/22	
Notetaker Name: [REDACTED]	
# at your table	4
# Spanish Speaking:	

#	Question	Response	Key Themes
1.	How does the current cannabis industry impact you, your family and community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● family members have gone to jail ● now they are letting people make money off it ● get funding that could build communities instead of destroy it. ● annoyed that he has to drive far to get access to cannabis. ● not in my neighborhood ● We need a lot more in our city. ● Rules are more strict. ● small part owner in cannabis shop ● arrested for cannabis, is white and had different experience, and did not impact his life/future ● lack of education ● high rates ● hard to trust ● unregulated chemicals not coming from the community, coming from outside sources ● only for certain individuals ● time in jail ● time is different than a record 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Accessibility issues ● Incarceration ● Regulations ● injustice

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● no justice 	
2.	<p>Who has been impacted?</p> <p>i.e., individuals with criminal records, their families, their communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Kids ● everybody is impacted ● people with medical issues ● people who are not educated on laws ● who need it for medicine ● poor ● small businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● medically compromised
3.	<p>What do you feel are the largest barriers to operating a cannabis business?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● lack of knowledge on banking ● permits ● federal/state divides ● space possible ● zoning ● feds ● getting investors ● expensive ● cant charge it to major creditors ● permitting process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● zoning ● expenses ● education

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">● laws/attorneys● Where to keep money?● how to provide Different sectors with permits● non profit be able to be applicant	
What ideas do you want to share?		<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Non profits should be considered in the process● application process● taxes on cannabis should go to help the neighborhoods not the general fund● loans and grants to start a cannabis business● for every licience there should be 4 for social equity applicants (in every aspect)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● prioritizing those most impacted

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**2022 City of San Diego: Cannabis Equity Assessment
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Date: 05/26/2022	
Notetaker Name: [REDACTED]	
# At your table: 5	Table 1
# Spanish Speaking: No	

#	Question	Response	Key Themes
1.	How does the current cannabis industry impact you, your family and your community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A victim of the cannabis industry (prison time) • The whole community (children, parents, families, etc.) • A product of the war on drugs (profiled in their communities – BIPOC) • No dispensaries in a lot of minority communities • BIPOC was not asking permission if cannabis was a good or bad thing to use; it was asking that others would see it as a regular item to use (so people would not spend jail time) • Not allowing people to spend time with family who have been arrested for it • Incarceration stops people from getting licenses, and that heavily affects minority communities • The people who were affected by it were not allowed to be a part of the larger industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feelings that the government only cares when money is involved • Feelings that the SD city law is outdated, saying that convicted people can't participate in the cannabis industry • Experience makes the community fired up to now have this conversation 	
2.	<p>Who has been impacted?</p> <p>i.e., individuals with criminal records, their families and their communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People who have run these businesses have not been able to run them in the way that is "right" • Anyone with a federal or general record due to cannabis is affected (Feelings that the BIPOC communities are arrested and convicted for crimes more) • The war on drugs and guidelines that they were convicted under are now becoming unethical • U.S. President is the only person who can release them from those crimes • Even if their conviction was 30 years ago, it still stops them from participating in the cannabis industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SD City government and laws have impacted the convicted and creates the feeling that they are outdated 	
3.	What do you feel are the largest barriers to operating a cannabis business?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barriers with banks (criminal record, capital, payroll) • City government (laws, and give up the property if not money, free licenses) • Unable to come up with the money for a license alone • Unable to understand the application process (needing education on the cannabis industry in general) • Zoning (why are there liquor stores on every street) • Not enough community (local) & government bonds to create the cannabis industry more equitable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
	What ideas do you want to share?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incarcerated for cannabis, immediate family member affected by the war on drugs, born with drugs in the system, involved from 1980-2016 • Funding and training potential applicants before licensing • Community based organizations • Youth education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Capital and Social equity from the government• Limit nonequity licenses (1 to every three applicants)• Cultivation, manufacturing and micro-licenses are all equity based• Grant support• More zoning – Free Zones (regarding churches – the obstacles that overlap within each other)• 0 taxes for equity applicants for 5-7 years• Lease city-owned property for equity owners for 1 dollar a month• Social equity license holders can sell licenses (social equity commission gives approval)• Require free shelf space at existing cannabis facilities for social equity manufacturers• Lighten restrictions on communities affected by the war on drugs• Ask right now is four social equity licenses per district (but wants more and slowly to become unlimited)	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Allow money to be accepted without questions• Process and answers provided to potential cannabis owners• Zoning modifications are required in district 4 to expand the market	
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Listening Sessions Questions**

Date: May 26, 2022	
Notetaker Name: [REDACTED]	
# at your table	4
# Spanish Speaking:	0

#	Question	Response	Key Themes
1.	How does the current cannabis industry impact you, your family and community?	<p>* Young men are still selling weed out of their backpacks in the community, because they can't sell elsewhere.</p> <p>*Some of these men were impacted bc they were born to women / mothers addicted to crack.</p> <p>*There is a heavy presence of law enforcement in the area, looking to arrest people here. The impact of those arrests is negative for people to access childcare</p> <p>*Don't have transportation or capital to have safe access to cannabis.</p> <p>*When they do have transportation, they have to travel to other communities and then the product is expensive.</p> <p>*Have friends and family members who were arrested/ accused of having</p>	<p>Disproportionate impact.</p> <p>Everyone at the table knew someone personally who had been impacted.</p> <p>Impact goes beyond individuals to family members, community.</p>

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		<p>cannabis and now have it on their records making it difficult to access housing.</p> <p>People were taken out of their home and experienced trauma.</p>	
2.	<p>Who has been impacted?</p> <p>I.e., individuals with criminal records, their families, their communities.</p>	<p>Siblings, children, fathers, extended family to take care of children when parents are gone</p> <p>Black men have been impacted the most and their families.</p> <p>Children have been impacted by absence of parents, may have emotional/ trauma induced impacts visible in classrooms.</p>	
3.	<p>What do you feel are the largest barriers to operating a cannabis business?</p>	<p>Having the money to start a business. Challenges associated with getting bank loans. Difficult to have access to investors.</p> <p>Lack of trust to go into business with others.</p> <p>Access to property, ability to lease or buy a building.</p>	

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		<p>Education to learn how to open / manage a business. Incubation services.</p>	
<p>What ideas do you want to share?</p>	<p>Who should be able to obtain licenses through the future program?</p>	<p>Offering a tiered tax system to allow for the equity operators to pay fewer taxes.</p> <p>Offering subsidies in terms of startup grants, cheap building leases (\$1/mo)</p> <p>Increasing the number of outlets allowed, and targeting equity program for these.</p> <p>Make sure tax dollars generated are invested back into the community.</p> <p>Allow consumption lounges with equity program. Also allow delivery services. Ensure people who qualify for equity program have first priority to open businesses.</p> <p>People with illegal drug convictions</p> <p>Individuals and immediate family members of people with convictions</p>	

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	People who have lost housing through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation.	
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**2022 City of San Diego: Cannabis Equity Assessment
Listening Sessions Questions**

Date: May 26,	
Notetaker Name: [REDACTED]	
# at your table	6
# Spanish Speaking:	0

#	Question	Response	Key Themes
1.	How does the current cannabis industry impact you, your family and community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● We have easy access to needed medications ● Locked out of participating in business (Growing in Encanto, in Southeast San Diego, Spring Valley, etc.) ● Locked up for doing it before, (Legacy market; Now locked out of opportunities to enter into legal market. Financial impediments to enter into the market. ● Just like any business, we are locked out because of money, licenses, resources, education, zoning; We need follow through on access to market; ● Community is currently saturated in these weed shops; not in La Jolla and Clairmont; No previous follow-thorough to ensure clear pathways to achieve social equity. ● Need knowledge on what is being rolled out; get this information 	

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		<p>fairly available to all at the same time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Moving forward, need system to ensure the industry is representing the community. A percentage of owners and workers need to come from the community. The percentage has to represent and be equal to the community. We need system to ensure percentage is achieved with consequences and that it is regulated. ● Licenses should equal the percentages of 2 to 1/ 3 to 1 similar to percentages of community being stopped. ● 	
2.	<p>Who has been impacted?</p> <p>I.e., individuals with criminal records, their families, their communities.</p>		

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3.	What do you feel are the largest barriers to operating a cannabis business?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Paying lease/capital access to get into the market.● Zoning/land use allocations are limited.● Owners of qualified zoned properties are only focusing on giving properties and access to them to friends● Unfair access and distribution of knowledge; Steps to getting in are not known. Understanding zoning in an equitable time manner; insiders know this years before community is known.● We want dollar leases on City-owned surplus properties to be able to participate in industry.● Want micro licenses for multiple businesses to be able to operate in one location.● Licenses within community need to actually represent community. If X percent live in the community, x percent need to awarded to these populations.	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">•	
What ideas do you want to share?		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If you live in Southeast San Diego (in District 4) between 1980 and 2016, lived within this area/location for 10 years, you were convicted from a drug/weed offense, or graduated from a highschool in this area, you should have priority access into the area.• We need more licenses per district. 10x more social equity licenses that are currently issued.• Change zoning to reduce distance from churches by 75%.• Out of City delivery companies must hire community members from the district.• Install a community based committee to review applications alongside the Planning Group.•	

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Date: 5/26/2022	
Notetaker Name: [REDACTED]	
# at your table	9
# Spanish Speaking:	0

#	Question	Response	Key Themes
1.	How does the current cannabis industry impact you, your family and community?	<p>Negative impact to patients. It's not readily available. Industry in general doesn't engage community. Impacts community because patients can't get district 4 access. Doesn't impact us because they don't include us, don't benefit from it. Not necessarily the industry</p> <p>Medical concern: i have a schizophrenic daughter. she prefers not to take pills. She prefers cannabis and CBD. It's hard because she can't get a job. There has to be some kind of leeway for patients that need it. She's benefitting from it. My mom was sick and doctors asked if they drank a lot because the medicine hurt her kidneys and liver.</p> <p>To add, it's a federal issue. Companies fear they're going to run afoul of fed.</p>	

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		<p>They legalize it, but we still get in trouble for it.</p> <p>Business side ,separation requiem,ents affect people of color. Churches everywhere, not enough commercial space. But it's also the community's responsibility to police that.</p> <p>A lot of biug churches are now saying bring it in, let's go. One pastor wanted to know how he coil dget a license.</p>	
2.	<p>Who has been impacted?</p> <p>I.e., individuals with criminal records, their families, their communities.</p>	<p>Kids. People are using drugs, kids are seeing it, they're growing up around it. BUt it's not being explained right, there's no education process in place.</p> <p>Kids learn much more form what adults do than any education.</p> <p>They're hard on marijuana but alcohol is killing everyone.</p> <p>Grandma grew MJ for her family, she counseled him not to get form others, to wait.</p> <p>Sheriff candidate that is 420 friendly.</p>	

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		<p>We have more prisons than any other country, it's an industry.</p> <p>We knew the war on drugs was wrong when it was happening to us. It's just taken too long to change because people are invested in the system.</p> <p>People that get out of prison can't get a job, they turn to selling drugs, and go back. But people need a job for probation.</p> <p>That's the importance of having businesses like this in that community. Those people can come back to the community.</p> <p>I have two cannabis felonies, the only place I could get a job was the restaurant industry.</p>	
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3.	What do you feel are the largest barriers to operating a cannabis business?	<p>Money/funding.</p> <p>Industry is saturated right now. Going to be tough unless social equity people band together to sell their shit.</p> <p>2010 dispensaries were everywhere. On every corner. Problem might not be saturation. It's something.</p> <p>Is small business going to come in or is it going to be big? people being used as front. WE talk equity, but then we never see the results of it. There's talk, but then people with money and power take equity people and put them out in front.</p> <p>Great point. Predatory lending, this fake stuff that happened in Oakland.</p> <p>National City, just came out with a program, but they didn't do it right. They didn't call it social equity. 50% owner.</p> <p>HDL, third party company involved in taking applications.</p> <p>If you're march and ash, or one of the big companies, equity people can be used as a front.</p>	
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		<p>Harvest/Gateway failed in this community. They came to me for a plan, we worked up</p>	
<p>What ideas do you want to share?</p>		<p>Who should be able to obtain licenses through the cannabis equity program.</p> <p>Incarcerated by cannabis. impacted families. Children born with drugs in their...see e</p> <p>I'm not sure we want them in predominantly impacted communities.</p> <p>We've always had weed in this city. We've been smoking weed and selling weed here. Having a legalized shop that's tested, safe, and people feel comfortable going to.</p> <p>All these neighborhoods in San Diego. Infrastructure and city investment are</p>	

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	<p>different in different areas. I'm for priorities.</p> <p>This is one industry that is bringing in financing that can help us. I'm all about my dead homies. I'm starting there, but I keep hearing sexy streets, parks. Yeah, thanks, but I can't go there. Make it beautiful, but my homies still can't go there. Prioritize the list.</p> <p>Potholes are important, and infrastructure is important. Infrastructure affects the future in different ways. Kids today don't have to deal with the boundaries that we did. There is a certain set of people that would benefit from .</p> <p>The money should go to the community. The social equity people can be in charge of the money for the community.</p> <p>It should be the community's money. You can't just give people money, you have to train them.</p> <p>National city looked good on paper.</p> <p>We used to talk about reparations.... but there is no reparations for the tragedy</p>	
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	<p>that happened to us. I get it, it's a piece, thank you finally.</p> <p>National City prevented sell off. Building equity in to permits.</p> <p>██████████ in LA, asked why can't I sell it? Other side of the coin.</p>	
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Listening Sessions Questions**

Date: June 2, 2022	
Notetaker Name: [REDACTED]	
# at your table	4
# Spanish Speaking:	0

#	Question	Response	Key Themes
1.	How does the current cannabis industry impact you, your family and community?	<p>Legal cannabis is more expensive with taxes. Cannabis purchased legally in CA - taxes paid - then arrested in New Mexico for it. Inconsistent enforcement. 7g 90 to 100 stopped \$400.</p> <p>In CA I wasn't able to get a concealed carry license because of that. 7-years it will be on his record.</p> <p>Education to learn to sell legally - How to apply for permits and license?</p> <p>taxes - gov greed - tax industry to help folks who are impacted - Cannabis comes from the earth and why is it illegal? People are making tons of money off of cannabis and local guys are being thrown in jail.</p> <p>Why is it a crime?</p>	

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2.	<p>Who has been impacted?</p> <p>I.e., individuals with criminal records, their families, their communities.</p>	<p>Citations on record.</p>	
3.	<p>What do you feel are the largest barriers to operating a cannabis business?</p>	<p>Money and location</p> <p>City land to b and b business entrepreneurs [another table]</p> <p>Open a shop. Licensing and \$</p> <p>Ex. of one successful, community-based cannabis outlet - room for the kids to hang out - smoke zone - CO? Lounges - dogs - multiple types of businesses.</p> <p>Separation of uses - get a team. Stories, [more black and latin folks in this business] I want to legalize the business</p>	

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		so my kids don't have to work. Legal business.	
What ideas do you want to share?		Permit - grow on own land in our own community - distribute it to dispensaries in our community - some is cut with other chemicals - Red Hoodie - 6 plants are not enough to sell and compete vs big industry. [micro enterprise] [protect micro businesses]	

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Date: 6-2-2022	
Notetaker Name: [REDACTED]	
# at your table	2
# Spanish Speaking:	N/A

#	Question	Response	Key Themes
1.	How does the current cannabis industry impact you, your family and community?	<p>Everything in this is from R1</p> <p>THC Pleasure line product 8 years ago, tried to expand when legalized (grow, extraction/etc- tried to do a seed to sale operation as price/L of THC was too high)</p> <p>Criminalization of it in the community</p> <p>Figuring out how to do it legally and as a small business/marketing- goal is to get a license</p> <hr/> <p>Barrier to entry- all 4, capital, access to space to distribute (zoned for weed, landlords increasing rent or wanting a percentage of sales), licensings hard to obtain, once obtained being sure your following regulations</p> <p>People done business with have been impacted</p> <p>Before legalized, didn't have a grower took access however they could- oil from Mexico, partnered with Senator's Son of Mexico</p>	

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		<p>who had the only license to sell CBD in the country- he had trade tariffs to transport fruit/vegetables</p> <p>Tried to partner to get around tariffs, thought the cost would be better- he ended up pulling out of operation (dad was running for president)</p> <p>Before that- suffered criminalization because they didn't have access- got around it my offering Medical marijuana recommendations (through doctors)</p> <p>Doctor passed away while they were still offering, criminalization from writing prescriptions/identity theft</p> <p>Investor friend who was interested in "parking funds" for tax reasons, introduced the senator (ties to lobbyists to work on trade tariffs), had background in import/export of fertilizer- senator son pulled out, tried to grow business, was the middle man who could get cut out</p> <p>One attempt after another to do legal business, market is oversaturated- still in the same situation, looking for a location zoned for marijuana</p> <p>Landlords always want a percentage</p>	
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		<p>Tried to get product everywhere- exorbitant prices (CA, CO, Indian Reservation didn't have enough power/water, [REDACTED])</p> <p>Partnered with doctors- percentage for medical marijuana prescriptions, but that isn't needed anymore (only for 18-21)</p> <p>Knocked down every time they try to do it legally</p> <p>Sent by a group as the best option on how to "follow along"- attempt to see if they can have a place in the industry, creating a good team</p> <p>Ethnicity- far ranging in age/racial diversity, male dominated</p>	
2.	<p>Who has been impacted?</p> <p>I.e., individuals with criminal records, their families, their communities.</p>	<p>R2 Grandma started using and has no pain</p> <p>People who didn't have access now have access, it works as medication</p> <p>More education since it's been legalized, less demonized</p> <p>Cousins who went to foster care because parents had drug charges</p> <p>Children being born with drugs in their system</p> <p>Friends and her have been growing</p>	

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		<p>R1 Good- less use of opioids since holistic benefits, family members, friends</p> <p>Negative- criminalization- doctor (older white male) took the hit so younger (black) partner didn't have criminal record, thought it would be less severe</p> <p>He lost his license, agreed to never do business in that area again</p> <p>Would like to see cannabis banking developed, website that is the authority on marijuana</p> <p>Ideas- government funded program for people who have been trying to have a place in the industry</p> <p>So many big businesses who have taken advantage of all of the opportunity, but not for people without the same resources</p>	
3.	<p>What do you feel are the largest barriers to operating a cannabis business?</p>	<p>R1 Location, Money, Security- friend shot for not being quiet enough about it, Banking, people have stored grows in form which has led to people been shot</p> <p>Educational component needed- always another rule/more red tape, would think there was access and then there wasn't</p>	<p>Money, Red Tape- always another step, never sure if doing it correctly</p>

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		<p>Every person who needs to sign off asks for/requires way too much money (feels like bribery)- always making it complicated</p> <p>R2- laws are always complicated, you think you have something and then they just make more laws</p> <p>R1 “all the ducks in a row and then there is just more, never ending”</p> <p>fear of getting shut down even once you do have something open - never know if you are doing it right</p> <p>“always something”</p>	
<p>What ideas do you want to share?</p>		<p>R2 Ideas on Licensing:</p> <p>Utilize taxes that are currently going into general fund- train potential applicants before licensing</p> <p>Taxes should go to repair community that was targeted by war on drugs (community orgs based on SD Black Cannabis Group/other BIPOC lead advisory group)- job training, BIPOC business incubation, crime prevention, youth education. Capital for social equity for applicants</p> <p>Low to 0 interest loans/grants to fully set up operation</p>	

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	<p>No limit on social equity licenses/limit # of non equity licenses (2:1 criteria)- for cultivation, manufacturing, distribution, retail, delivery, micro licenses</p> <p>Grant support to fund operations</p> <p>Expanded zoning only for social equity applicants to attempt to catch up with current operations</p> <p>Zero taxes for equity operators 5-7 years/ lease city owned property \$1/month/ social equity license holder can sell license (create approved social equity commission)</p> <p>What do you want to see:</p> <p>R2 Living in an impoverished community for at least 5 years (1980-2016)</p> <p>All licensing's in areas impacted by the failed war on drugs should be issued by a social equity board</p> <p>Income lower than 80% of median of the county the applicant resides in</p> <p>R1 Living in/went to high school in San Diego (live in the community they would be licensed in/have a dispensary in)- should be part of the community</p>	
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	<p>Low income</p> <p>R1 Only seen men in the business- prioritize women/put aside a percent for women (R2 suggests 40%)</p> <p>R2 Some jobs fail you for cannabis in your system- shouldn't happen any more</p>	
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Listening Sessions Questions**

Date: Jun 2, 2022	
Notetaker Name: [REDACTED]	
# at your table	3
# Spanish Speaking:	

#	Question	Response	Key Themes
1.	How does the current cannabis industry impact you, your family and community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● communities for several generations have been locked out due to education, capital, and brick and mortar. ● The top reason people feel unsafe or impacted by second-hand smoke is marijuana. ● 4th graders are beginning to smoke pot, recovery centers are filled with teenagers that started using marijuana and graduated to stronger drugs. ● Community is heavily impacted by the proposition passed without proper assessment of how it impacted brown communities. ● Smokers are not smoking cigarettes in the community anymore; they are smoking marijuana. ● Smoking community members don't know where they can get help, they can't get help from 	

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		<p>police, who state that they can't help because it is legal. When tenants from Apartment complex get sick from second hand smoke from neighbors, they don't have access to be able to get help from authorities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Misdemeanors and felonies not expunged from records in a timely fashion ● Expungement process is lengthy and blocks access to current opportunities because of criminal record. 	
2.	<p>Who has been impacted?</p> <p>I.e., individuals with criminal records, their families, their communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The City is not tracking the race of the permitted or permitted cannabis outlets, MPFs, so how can a proper equity assessment.. Minorities are being inadvertently impacted with no access to it. ● Large conglomerate businesses are buying smaller local owners. Local owners (smaller) can't compete with larger firms 	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Impoverished communities of concerns without training/education do not know the access they can have to funds available to them. They also don't have training to know the difference between cultivation, manufacturing, retail or delivery. The City is not providing the training to allow these communities to be able become owners into these types of businesses. 	
3.	<p>What do you feel are the largest barriers to operating a cannabis business?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● location and money ● City is not giving access to City Owned excess land to black and brown owners after they finish the training for at least six weeks. ● Each council district only has a max of 4 Cannabis Outlets, and is restricted to industrial zones. ● Need to change the distances between protected zones on the ordinance and allow operations in zones besides the commercial/industrial approved locations. 	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Education, capital, and no zero interest loans or grants given● The Government does not seem genuine in its support or equitable inclusion in the regulated market.● No access to banking as federal laws prohibit deposits; it's a cash business.	
What ideas do you want to share?		<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Waive all taxes for equity operators for five years● City owned excess lands should be made available to equity owners with 1 dollar a year leases, similar to nonprofits.● Fund a six-week required training for potential applicants prior to establishing the outlet.	

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Date: June 4	
Notetaker Name: ██████████	
# at your table	6
# Spanish Speaking:	

#	Question	Response	Key Themes
1.	How does the current cannabis industry impact you, your family and community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● We don't know if relatives were impacted; but they may have. ● Buying legal cannabis, we still feel like we could be criminalized. ● Friends and family that had farms, lost money when they tried to get into the legal market; Feds burned crops and farms. 	
2.	Who has been impacted? I.e., individuals with criminal records, their families, their communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Childrens were taken away from parents because of small/minor cannabis offenses that no longer are in the books; laws don't exist any more. ● Parents who got out of jail can't get their records expunged; not enough expungement clinics. ● People without access to a good lawyer or who have a lack of capital. 	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Foster care is disproportionate in underserved communities.● Residents of Southeast San Diego between 1980 and 2016, as far east as Spring Valley or as far west of Oceanview and south of I-8; These communities in Southeast San Diego were criminalized and were disproportionately impacted by police enforcement.● Children can't stay with family members because most family members have records that disqualify them for taking in the children; disproportionate of how many members are going into foster care in areas of concern.● Low income individuals	
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3.	What do you feel are the largest barriers to operating a cannabis business?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Capital● It's difficult to get licensing for those in the industry but not licensed.● Need to provide a way for these individuals to get a priority with licenses.● Bureaucracy and government are issuing permit and programs, and were building the ship as they were selling;● Access to information was not enough● Inconsistent information and directions from state and local regulatory agencies.● Lack of education on business operations, including manufacturing, cultivation, processing, delivery testing and cannabis laws, regulations;● lack of access to grants; no zero interest loans; no access to city owned land for businesses.● Zoning is too restrictive; the 1,000 foot barrier from churches in southeast san diego limit severely where legal cannabis mpf or outlets can be placed.● Multistate and outstate operators with lots of capital are	
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		saturating the market, delivery companies are from out of town.	
	Who should be able to obtain licenses through the future Cannabis Equity Program?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● People disproportionately affected by the War on drugs;● People in Southeast San Diego or areas that were over-policed should have access● Getting City-owned excess land available to operators and producers;● Priority access should be given to Southeast San Diego residents between 1980 and 2016 in previous Districts 7, 8 and 4 during that time.● People with cannabis charges should be given priority for ownership, licensing and employment.● Need to provide mandatory six week training on how to properly operate and run business to ensure success of the business● Protection needs to be in place to limit outside ownership; Social	

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	<p>equity applicants should be the primary owner.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Consumption lounges should be allowed at outlets and mpfs; or allowed to be licensed.	
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Date: 6/4/2022	
Notetaker Name: [REDACTED]	
# at your table	3
# Spanish Speaking:	0

#	Question	Response	Key Themes
1.	How does the current cannabis industry impact you, your family and community?	<p>Has a major impact. When it comes to people like us, I can honestly say it's bothersome that I can't participate. Rules and regulations don't allow me to participate in an industry that I am shut out from. It's weird how people can still be punished for something that's legal.</p> <p>it keeps us out of an avenue to be a successful businessman. because we messed up in the past, it keeps me out. I don't know of anyone that's perfectly clean. It's a shame that we have to go through all this just to get a bit of bread.</p> <p>y - Price of entry. 2 million dollars? a lot of us are still fighting the war from back then to get what we need right now.</p> <p>Zoning doesn't even allow me to participate in my own community. We have to go into another community.</p>	

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		<p>Taxes go to other communities vs. our own.</p> <p>Even in our own community, the funding is for the community you are in, not your po3wn community.</p> <p>I come to these because it's hard for me to even believe what's going on.</p> <p>Now police aren't looking for weed, they're looking for "metal" (guns). we're still battling it to this day, even though this is going on.</p> <p>Dispensaries used to protect their patrons via waivers. the cops could have gone in there.</p>	
2.	<p>Who has been impacted?</p> <p>I.e., individuals with criminal records, their families, their communities.</p>	<p>PRice of entry. getting a liquor license is one thing,</p> <p>People with criminal records have been affected. their families through incarceration. Children are affected. When you take people out of the community, there is no money there... and then families have to move. Now they're downsizing.</p>	

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		<p>Medical patients get affected as well. I know people that have left CA to get medical care.</p> <p>Cannabis helps kids and elderly with ailments. MY MOTHER just started smoking weed for arthritis. Ther'es been a stigma, but it's a healing agent. We need to get rid of that stigma. Terms for cannabis are connected to negativity.</p> <p>In this neighborhood I've been hemmed up so many times.</p> <p>Why is alcohol legal when something that comes from the earth is not.</p> <p>I have never seen someone on cannabis kill, rob and steal for it.</p> <p>You can't overdose on cannabis, all you do is laugh and want a snack.</p> <p>We need elders on board. They're concerned with crime, but if we can talk to them about it, we can convince them. We don't want to scare elders, we just want to say that it's our time to make money, it's our time now, times have changed. People tend to go with what their teachings were growing up.</p>	
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3.	<p>What do you feel are the largest barriers to operating a cannabis business?</p>	<p>Money and the spaces. application process. say you do have the business, banks turn down money. But they won't turn down Pablo Escobar's money.</p> <p>Zoning is a barrier too. doesn't allow us to go into our own communities. Churches, schools, daycares</p> <p>Why do we have liquor stores everywhere but not cannabis stores?</p> <p>[Lack of] Easy access is a barrier.... we have to have safe access.</p> <p>I know how it goes around here in this city.</p> <p>Hours of operation so that people in the community can feel safe. Most crimes at dispensaries take place in the early morning.</p> <p>Changing elders' minds. elders are the ones with money. We need your ears without your lips. Listen and process.</p>	

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What ideas do you want to share?		<p>who should obtain license through equity program.</p> <p>what should rules and regulations be? we want it to be steered to those have been impacted with the highest passion.</p> <p>We don't want walmart weed stores. we want local weed stores. local community members. money going back in to the community.</p> <p>Application process geared toward those who have been impacted. Have to have gone to jail for cannabis, or family has. if you lived in certain areas, especially those that were hit like skylin, lincoln, etc.</p> <p>how do we get ahead, how do we even compete?</p>	

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	<p>Shelf space dedicated to us. For every one store, four equity applicants.</p> <p>City buildings that they don't use, rent to us for a dollar. One hand helping the other. without the city's backing it ain't ever gonna happen.</p> <p>Taxes should go back to community. Low to zero interest loans or grants.</p> <p>ANY drug related convictions. They know we smoke, that's their way in.</p> <p>Expungements should be automatic. Consumption lounges. Should be per district. If we can have hookah lounges, we should have consumption lounges</p> <p>Zero taxes for social equity applicants for the first 5 to 7 years.</p> <p>We need a group to come together and speak to the elders and let them know it isn't what they think it is. We filled them for years. now it's time for them to follow us.</p> <p>We want the streets and infrastructure to be repaired. Tax money can stay in communities. Give kids somewhere positive to go. We need ten centers, etc.</p>	
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	<p>Cannabis taxes could fund things to help our youth. Lets do things that make our city different from the rest. I see the city doing little things for our black and brown communities.</p>	
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Date: 6/8/2022	
Notetaker Name: [REDACTED]	
# at your table	Table 1 , 4 people
# Spanish Speaking:	

#	Question	Response	Key Themes
1.	How does the current cannabis industry impact you, your family and community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Affects his family because it's his business. (it's his everything , makes about 1 mil a year off of it) ● Community, no money going into the community through cannabis ● As a business owner it is good because it is an emerging business that needs his help (has provided clientele) ● feels locked out, not directly in the business because he cannot open a cannabis business but can work alongside as a marketing business ● Federal issue having gray areas ● Having legal access to cannabis as a medicine has had a good impact but still feels very illegal ● Had a cousin who ended up going to prison because of cannabis for five years and left their kid alone ● Affected in the way that they can't be involved in the cannabis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●

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		<p>industry if you are incarcerated for cannabis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This impacted the community and himself because there's a dispensary everywhere but there isn't no black owned dispensaries ● The harassment and the time taken away from their life feels like a smack in their face when people are now able to make legal money off of it ● Families were unable to make generational wealth because of the way PD affected the POC ● Affected in needing people to go out and vote in order to create the change in local politics ● Affected by how the entire process is inequitable ● "If I find weed then I might find cocaine" Weed being a gateway drug has affected the compant 	
2.	<p>Who has been impacted?</p> <p>i.e., individuals with criminal records, their families, their communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Black and latino individuals in the front lines ● Males ● Anyone affected by the failed war on drugs ● "Prison population" ● Media & Big companies ● District 4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The impoverished & communities in general ● Black people & the white people they didn't like & the latino community ● Black people targeted federally (latino the carriers and black people the sellers) 	
3.	<p>What do you feel are the largest barriers to operating a cannabis business?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The application process ● The money ● The entire process is not equitable ● The language (being too hard to understand or other businesses using street language as marketing now) ● The city and federal government ● CUP + Licensing + Property ● Investors ● Industry got a five year head start ● Marketing dollars 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●
	<p>What ideas do you want to share?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Contracting companies that know what their doing to help equity applicants ● Gain a competitive edge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Has to include the established businesses to work with equity applicants● Get entities that are foreign to SD to either leave or help as advisors, growers, and shelf space for equity applicants● Race conscious program● Not using cowords or having POC w/government being the curators of the words● “Reverse redlining”● The disproportionately affected communities (POC)● Blacks and latinos are supposed to be getting the licenses who are residents of zip codes who were affected by the failed war on drugs (D4) (1980-2016) Needing to be a resident for 5 years● For every one regular applicant for licenses there needs to be 4 for social equity licenses● Government property given to people and zones● Zoning (voting, and no zoning on social equity licenses) (no schools)● They don't need to be like a liquor store● Curate tax incentive	
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2022 City of San Diego: Cannabis Equity Assessment
Listening Sessions Questions

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Shelf space for every dispensary● Money going back to the community and the social equity applicantn● Social equity applicants don't get any taxes for the first 5-7 years● Needing grants and loans (cultivation, production)	
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**2022 City of San Diego: Cannabis Equity Assessment
Listening Sessions Questions**

Date: 6/8/2022	
Notetaker Name: [REDACTED]	
# at your table	2→3
# Spanish Speaking:	0

#	Question	Response	Key Themes
1.	How does the current cannabis industry impact you, your family and community?	<p>R2 Area live in now not the area affected/grew up in</p> <p>R1 Overpoliced areas because of illegal sales, increased profiling (war on drugs+stigma), employment- ability to use and be employed in certain industries</p> <p>Being able to use (medical)- apprehension because consequences</p> <p>Ability to be in industry, making money</p> <p>Children- charges that have not been expunged- effects ability to take of their children (foster care/adoption)</p> <p>R2 Employment- since still federally illegal, jobs can still test</p> <p>Look at charges that you have, don't want to hire you</p>	

**2022 City of San Diego: Cannabis Equity Assessment
Listening Sessions Questions**

		<p>R1 Access to government housing/subsidized housing</p> <p>R2 Renting with charge, ineligible for assistance programs</p> <p>R1 Cost of living- both people have to be on lease, employment, credit is effected</p> <p>Where the dispensaries are located- not easily accessible, have to travel or delivery service (cost of use is higher)</p> <p>R2 Taxes are too high- just go to “local guy” because taxes are so high and inflates cost</p> <p>R1 Ideas- Tiers or wave taxes for new businesses for some period of time</p> <p>Offer commercially zoned store fronts in communities</p> <p>Taxes from cannabis used to address issues in communities effected by war on drugs/ use money to train applicants/ waiving application fees</p> <p>Business incubation (start up capital, mentorship, referrals)</p>	
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**2022 City of San Diego: Cannabis Equity Assessment
Listening Sessions Questions**

		<p>R2 Figure out who is eligible, access to a course/education</p>	
<p>2.</p>	<p>Who has been impacted? I.e., individuals with criminal records, their families, their communities.</p>	<p>R1 Young Black Men most impacted</p> <p>Aunts/uncles/cousins- kids who can't be placed with grandparents/etc because of previous charges</p> <p>R2 Immediate/extended family</p> <p>R1 The kids- RI grew up in foster care, taken from the home</p> <p>R2 Saw the impacts, impacts started even before he had a record</p> <p>R1 Unable to gain employment, credit history, have to find other ways to find money, medicare/healthcare</p> <p>R1/R2 Expungement- would allow people to get the government help/rental applications</p> <p>R1 Microlicenses- people who have been impacted have still been selling, have the business acumen but not the corporate knowledge/paperwork, knowing the regulations</p>	

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		<p>R1/R2- can't have a bank account (federal), safety concerns- its a cash business</p> <p>R1 City offer grants, lease city owned property, consumption lounge (R2 "cannabis cafe")</p> <p>R2 Cultivation- space on shelves for other owners/participants for their product</p>	
3.	<p>What do you feel are the largest barriers to operating a cannabis business?</p>	<p>R1 Capital and access</p> <p>R2 Knowledge and understanding</p> <p>R1 Education, integrity of business- bad contracts- not enough money for good lawyer, people get taking advantage of</p> <p>Need equitable/reputable companies, establish guidelines for partnerships</p> <p>Access to professionals who can set people up for success</p> <p>R1 Expunge criminal records</p> <p>R2 Grants, access to property/land for operation- seen vacant city buildings collecting dust</p>	

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<p>What ideas do you want to share?</p>	<p>R3 Capital and requirements to open a business are “astronomical”</p> <p>ie. In Chula Vista- had to own a liquor store</p> <p>R2 In LA- commercial liceneses</p> <p>R1 People outside of area used business addresses to avoid address requirements</p> <p>R2 Want city buildings/other requirements for land lords because other land lords will hike the price once they know it is a cannabis business</p> <p><u>Criteria:</u></p> <p>R1 Black and brown people priortized</p> <p>R3 If incarcerated for cannabis</p> <p>R1 Impoverished community at least 5 years between 1980-2016, less than 80% of median income in area</p> <p>Directly impacted- family incarcerated, foster care because of family incarceration, born into the system</p> <p>R3 Make sure family is included- if family incarcerated, you should be included</p>	
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	<p>R1 Income- live in “low income” area (already defined by city)</p> <p>(R3- those areas are already overpoliced)</p> <p>R1- criteria used on where to send extra police should be used</p> <p>attend school in that area, lost home/income effected/lost government benefits due to cannabis charge</p> <p>If 5 liquor stores in 1 mile in your from, you should be prioritized</p> <p>R1 Should update zoning in regards to licensed childcare facilities</p> <p>R2 Churches also limit where dispensaries can go- need to update zoning</p> <p>R3 If you can prove you are a direct descendent of a slave</p> <p>R1 Redefine advertising/ability to advertise (put those businesses under cannabis business), or put funds towards advertising, 1:1 with licenses that are currently exist</p> <p>R3/R2 Can’t have a business if you use all capital on getting a license</p>	
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**2022 City of San Diego: Cannabis Equity Assessment
Listening Sessions Questions**

Date: Jun 8, 2022	
Notetaker Name: [REDACTED]	
# at your table	5
# Spanish Speaking:	0

#	Question	Response	Key Themes
1.	How does the current cannabis industry impact you, your family and community?	<p>This question is very direct, not open.</p> <p>It doesn't impact me, it doesn't involve black people. We don't benefit from it, have jobs in it, etc. We give the money though</p> <p>It's been from I have to go to the shady dispensaries (flash your id for the cameras) to now, the places are a lot cleaner. Both negative and positive impacts. It's been good for my mental health.</p> <p>They are not located in our communities patients don't have access. none in LV. None in SE. The only option is a delivery services, if that. Zoning is a barriers. We have stricter sensitive uses than the state in san diego. makes it even harder.</p>	

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		<p>My nana lived down the street. She was a patient, she smoked. Family smoke dfor arthritis. These people don'e have access to medicine. No access. No jobs. They just take our money.</p> <p>It's open season for DUIs, pulling people over and saying they smell weed.</p> <p>It gave them a reason to pull us over more. DUI can be used now that it's legal.</p> <p>My first cannabis offense was at the park down the street for a joint.</p> <p>I preach about moms. My mom was cannabis social equity from way back. the Cannabis Queen. When I was a homeless kid she took care of me.</p> <p>Everybody's mixed around here, it's all special. The military put different people next to each other on purpose, so people would have to grow with each other and learn. This is the most diverse community (LV) in all of san diego.</p> <p>USD being right down the street, their taxes make it look like this neighborhood</p>	
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**2022 City of San Diego: Cannabis Equity Assessment
Listening Sessions Questions**

		<p>doesn't need anything. This is BARELY north of the 8. People moved to SE.</p> <p>It impacts us by widening the poverty gap. Perpetuates the generational poverty gap. AA people can't get into the industry, they are not participating in this industry, as investors, etc. We are not building wealth as owners. only purchasing as consumers. Also impacts us in educational front, we're not being educated to learn about the benefits, holistaicd "pimping poverty"</p>	
2.	<p>Who has been impacted?</p> <p>I.e., individuals with criminal records, their families, their communities.</p>	<p>Capital is a barrier. I have two felonies I got caught with two pounds of weed at 21. Now it's legal and it's hard as hell for me to get in. I've been in this industry since I was 12 years old, and I can't get in the industry.</p> <p>Lottery system as barrier.</p> <p>People who don't have the capital to start up. Equity programs can create predatory landlords (hve to hide their equity status).</p> <p>City owned property leased to equity applicants for a dollar a month.</p>	

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		<p>Do not want a coop system. We want a certain proportion of licenses for equity applicants. Sharing isn't going to work for us.</p> <p>I think this is a dumb question. Either this is a priority or it isn't. All these sessions are just words. We have the data.</p> <p>We STILL have people fucking locked up and we have people making motherfucking money at our expense.</p> <p>This question is an insult. We know who has been impacted. Ask the DA. Ask for our records.</p> <p>In California we have Prop 209, we can't have race-specific criteria, or we get sued. There is legal scrutiny.</p> <p>You know how redlining didn't say no black people, but it meant no black people? People have been using those code words forever. Prop 209 is the same thing. Let's turn that around.</p> <p>Data science can take the race out of it.</p>	
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2022 City of San Diego: Cannabis Equity Assessment
Listening Sessions Questions

3.	What do you feel are the largest barriers to operating a cannabis business?	<p>Access to capital We don't have the resources to join the industry.</p> <p>These dispensaries, are they coming in to our communities, and not putting in, helping our schools.</p> <p>We buy weed, the taxes go into the general fund, the money can go back to the police that weren't helping us in the first place.</p> <p>Us taking our resources that we are getting and investing back in to our communities.</p> <p>To take our money to fix shit that the city should have</p> <p>Every time we jhave these session they fill with black people. We can't say that, though. But if there is a way, we need to prioritize AA/black applicants. Period.</p> <p>What I would hate to see is that we show up to all these session and then have the armenians get all the licenses.</p>	
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2022 City of San Diego: Cannabis Equity Assessment
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<p>What ideas do you want to share?</p>	<p>Who should be able to obtain licenses through the future cannabis equity program?</p> <p>Black people prioritized for the first round, then everybody else. Then everybody else second.</p> <p>Incarcerated for cannabis.</p> <p>Parents impacted by war on drugs. Impoverished community resident from 1980-2016. Immediate family members incarcerated for drugs. foster care due to WOD. children born with drugs in their system.</p> <p>Parents/grandparents zipcode.</p> <p>Attended school in the SDUSD.</p> <p>Reverse redlining. Exact zip codes that were redlined, they get it first.</p> <p>Depending on what boxes are checked, you should get more preference the more boxes are checked.</p> <p>First should be african americans.</p>	
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	<p>We want it to be modeled on an RFP point system.</p> <p>AA should be at least ten points on top, the next impacted groups should be like five points.</p> <p>When we look at our school data, it shows the impact is here.</p> <p>Family members impacted.</p> <p>Licenses set aside for people who live in the community. They didn't mention race.</p> <p>Anybody who is doing the assessment must be from a social equity background. you don't understand the background if you don't come from it.</p> <p>The same criteria that the applicants are judged on, the people designing the application should be judged on. What qualifications do you have to create a social equity plan.</p>	
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**2022 City of San Diego: Cannabis Equity Assessment
Listening Sessions Questions**

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**2022 City of San Diego: Cannabis Equity Assessment
Listening Sessions Questions**

Date: June 15, Citywide Virtual Listening Session	
Notetaker Name: [REDACTED]	
# at your table	Room 1

#	Question	Response
1.	Ice Breaker: What do you enjoy most about living, working or going to school in City of San Diego? What ideas do you want to share?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weather! x 2 • Beautiful Landscape and countryside
2.	How does the current cannabis industry impact you, your family and community? What ideas do you want to share?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community members' friends have been using it more often and has enjoyed its presence in San Diego • Facilitator of the County Cannabis Stakeholder group / Cannabis social equity nonprofit – the biggest impact she has faced in regard to regulation of cannabis has been • There are many people that have been harmed by Cannabis, but do not use Cannabis – therefore licenses would be unhelpful in this situation • Cannabis accountant: the current regulation has a lot of roadblocks for a variety of community members
3.	Who has been impacted? i.e., individuals with criminal records, their families, their communities. What ideas do you want to share?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One attendees' community was clearly negatively impacted by the arrest of many people of color in the past • In regard to effecting communities: there is a huge issue with cannabis being sold in the unlicensed market – therefore, communities are not receiving the tax dollars that they should be getting. • Permitting for cannabis costs a lot of money and could deter people from opening businesses
4.	What do you feel are the largest barriers to operating a cannabis business? What ideas do you want to share?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many individuals need to be given appropriate training and assistance to get a cannabis licenses • There are many people that dream of getting a cannabis license, however have trouble along the way

**2022 City of San Diego: Cannabis Equity Assessment
Listening Sessions Questions**

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We need to make sure that this program works with people 100% of the way, as opposed to just provide training and send them out to open a business • In addition to assistance with investors, the city should also provide space for social equity applicants to begin their businesses • Cannabis Accountant: everything is barrier. Once you get past one barrier, there is usually another. Especially with obtaining a property and licensing – can take up to years. • You spend lots of money to get a license and then it takes a very long time. • Obtaining banking and going through taxes is also very difficult • Implementing SOPs is also a challenge • Accountants / Bookkeepers try to make it easier and they are also wearing many hats and working with the legal team to make sure. • It is very difficult that you have to obtain a property before getting a license • Issues with zoning and separation requirements (why: there is nothing to support it – there are still some sectors in the community that do not want cannabis to be legalized but in reality the unlicensed cannabis businesses are the ones that will provide to underage community members)
5.	<p>Who should be able to obtain licenses though the future Cannabis Equity Program? <i>(Goal: rank the list / get feedback on most important and other criteria to consider.)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social equity applicants must have be shown to be a part of the groups that have been disproportionately affected by the war on cannabis • By creating a mixed group with individuals who are not harmed, it can be expected that those who are not harmed will be awarded the funds • A and B are the most supported. C, D, and E should be coupled with A and B in order to be effective • Cannabis Equity Program has to provide support to everyone, but not just limited to a cannabis license

**2022 City of San Diego: Cannabis Equity Assessment
Listening Sessions Questions**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses. • Lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation. • Target applicants who earned less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (Currently, the median income for a family of four in San Diego is \$104,100). • Attended school in the San Diego Unified School District. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Including tax returns or ensuring that they don't make too much – also can show residency • Prop 209 always seems to be a concern for people • Race may be able to added to it • Native Americans have also been negatively affected by the war on Drugs and recommends the City to look into that more • Geographic areas should also ben looked at more highly
6.	What ideas do you want to share?	

**2022 City of San Diego: Cannabis Equity Assessment
Listening Sessions Questions**

Date: June 15, Citywide Virtual Listening Session	
Notetaker Name: [REDACTED]	
# at your table	#2 (Partnered with [REDACTED])

#	Question	Response
1.	Ice Breaker: What do you enjoy most about living, working or going to school in City of San Diego? What ideas do you want to share?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
2.	How does the current cannabis industry impact you, your family and community? What ideas do you want to share?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P1 says in the beginning it impacted him negatively – served 6 years in federal prison for cannabis related crime (it was legally operated according to the state but was raided by feds). This also impacted his family – he missed time with his kids and wife, he was a provider for the family and that was removed, he was an active participant/leader in the community as a sports coach. He wrote the social equity program for city of Los Angeles – wanted to make sure his negative experience didn’t happen to others moving forward from 2017. He now participates as owner and operator in the legal market, so now it impacts him positively. • P2 says the current cannabis industry does not impact her community enough – access to capital, etc. is not present enough in her community. Her and many people she knows had cannabis related charges in the past and was impacted negatively in the past. She cannot participate in the cannabis industry locally because of this charge. The cannabis medicines and other products have increased in price making them less affordable for her. She identified zoning and acquiring a loan/start up money as a barrier to opening shops in her neighborhood. • P3 also has a cannabis charge – 2 felonies, 3 years in prison for 3 pounds of weed that is now legal in the market. The current industry impacts his community negatively because there are no dispensaries in his community due to highly regulated zoning in his community. His family has many cannabis patients that could not access these dispensaries

*Save chat at end

**2022 City of San Diego: Cannabis Equity Assessment
Listening Sessions Questions**

		<p>(Linda Vista in SE San Diego). His community also does not have a stake in the industry – they are not owners, managers, or employed by the industry but they are customers. The taxes taken from the industry goes to the general fund which funds city items that he sees as negatively impacting the community (he provided the example of the police).</p>
3.	<p>Who has been impacted? i.e., individuals with criminal records, their families, their communities. What ideas do you want to share?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P3 says black people have been most impacted (over-criminalized for cannabis), also Latinx communities. • P2 says in the past, Black, lower income individuals have been most impacted by the war on drugs. Still impacting these people today – can't get jobs because of these charges. Now it is positively impacting people who have money – they are able to capitalize on this new market, but they did not have to be negatively impacted the way others have been. • P1 says black folks have been most negatively impacted by the war on drugs. Low-income individuals as well. Impacts include not being able to get public housing, or financial aid for a student loan, elimination from public programs once you have that record. This holds back individual from moving forward or trying to become entrepreneurs or getting a high-paying position in a company because of felony convictions. The felony conviction eliminates other qualifications when applying for jobs such as having a college education, involvement in his community as examples.
4.	<p>What do you feel are the largest barriers to operating a cannabis business? What ideas do you want to share?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P1 says largest barrier is access to capital. Understanding how to run/operate cannabis business and understanding operating in this new market is also a big barrier (metrics, compliance issues, operate within the regulations which constantly change, etc.) – he is an owner and operator for the past 25 years, so understands what the setbacks are firsthand. Learning how to read contracts, understanding what a predatory investor/lender looks like, predatory landlords who hike rents for cannabis industry are all barriers. There are many other entities

**2022 City of San Diego: Cannabis Equity Assessment
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		<p>aside from the government that the business needs to interact with such as insurance companies, security companies, etc. that is unique to this industry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P2 says access to capital – loans, investors is the largest barrier. • P3 highly emphasizes what P1 listed – the only item he will add specific to San Diego is the strict zoning laws (1000’ separation between schools/churches and cannabis shops within San Diego vs. 600’ within California) that don’t allow his community to operate within his community – would like to see these zoning laws loosened. Patients can’t access cannabis shops outside of their communities if they don’t have access to transportation. Politicians are standing in the way of the community (planning groups that don’t represent the community are making decisions that push politicians one way).
5.	<p>Who should be able to obtain licenses though the future Cannabis Equity Program? <i>(Goal: rank the list / get feedback on most important and other criteria to consider.)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses. • Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P1 says those that have been most impacted in the war on drugs (individuals and/or communities) should be first in line to receive licensure. He did something similar when structuring the equity program in LA. Those that have been most targeted by law enforcement, red lining, those communities that have had been most under resourced. Black communities. • P2 says Anyone who has been convicted/served time for purchase or sale of cannabis. Anyone who has a mother/father/parent who was incarcerated. Anyone who lost housing or other government assistance for a cannabis charge. • P3 Anyone who was directly impacted by cannabis prohibition – whether federal or state prosecution, misdemeanor, etc. Between 1980 – 2016 in these communities including anyone who was receiving government assistance. Black people #1 to get the license. Anyone who had an immediate family member that was prosecuted for cannabis related offenses.

**2022 City of San Diego: Cannabis Equity Assessment
Listening Sessions Questions**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation. • Target applicants who earned less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (Currently, the median income for a family of four in San Diego is \$104,100). • Attended school in the San Diego Unified School District. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P4 says individual with immediate family with the conviction of any cannabis related drug abuse has been impacted (P4 joined late to the discussion group)
6.	What ideas do you want to share?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P3 says the following should be implemented: unlimited social equity licensing, zero to low interest grant funding/loans for startup the business, city-owned property should be leased to community for \$1 a month, zero taxes for 3 years on businesses, cannabis consumption lounges opened to equity applicants first. • P2 says loans with loan forgiveness should be offered as part of this program, lower taxes for sales in this program • P1 says zoning loosened, churches should not be in the ordinance, mimic the state regulations. Taxes should be very low and tier up – allow business to get their footing and then ramp up after 2-3 years (example 1-2% and ramp up to current levels). Any money gained from this equity program should go back into the community and fund programs for youth. • P4 says In my opinion I think we really need capital really agree with P2

**2022 City of San Diego: Cannabis Equity Assessment
Listening Sessions Questions**

Date: June 15, Citywide Virtual Listening Session	
Notetaker Name: [REDACTED]	Group 3
# at your table	3

#	Question	Response
1.	Ice Breaker: What do you enjoy most about living, working or going to school in City of San Diego? What ideas do you want to share?	
2.	How does the current cannabis industry impact you, your family and community? What ideas do you want to share?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grandfather’s generation – if caught in possession, would need to look for a new place; father’s generation had it safely stored in a box • Grandfather, through aging, suffered from arthritis at the knee (was an ex-football player, runner) • One of the most effective remedies for arthritis knee pain; it changed the way he thought about cannabis • Learned then, others (family and friends) were also using cannabis therapeutically • Has healed and changed the family’s way of thinking about cannabis • Legalization has made it more expensive • Quality of products has gone up • There is more packaging than product • Family member have been arrested for possession • No one looking like the family in the industry, but the family is benefitting the least from cannabis legalization
3.	Who has been impacted? i.e., individuals with criminal records, their families, their communities. What ideas do you want to share?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everybody in the community, brother, father, myself have been incarcerated for cannabis possession • Fathers had been separated from the family due to cannabis possession; mothers had to clean up emotionally and physically • Mother had to sacrifice her emotional and physical well-being to support kids

**2022 City of San Diego: Cannabis Equity Assessment
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have seen the devastation of arrests • Police treated you unwell or as an undesirable, with prior convictions • Has affected entire circle of friends • Fathers were black – targeted through cannabis possession • Offended by the question; this is not new information • Insulting, to have to justify marginalization • Black population is most affected by the war on drugs • These questions, Keep getting slapped around by responding to these questions • Wants to believe in the system, but the distrust is real • Have degrees, worked as a teacher and principal • It’s traumatic to show up in these spaces; • Need the opportunity to change the trajectory of wealth in the community; instead, the community is locked up • Education is one of the least thanked profession • San Diego has historically been a bad neighborhood at addressing racial inequity • Nathan Fletcher, Board member, shared 4:1 discrepancy of arrests between black and white men; this is worse in the City • City is not doing enough to address these harms • City has been a bad neighbor to black residents; they need to do better • That is why the City, [REDACTED] is here in this role, to serve a change agent
4.	<p>What do you feel are the largest barriers to operating a cannabis business? What ideas do you want to share?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • War on Drugs 2.0 is still heavy with rhetoric, based on half truths • Fear mongering • Limits the amount of cannabis business and equitable outcome from the cannabis business • Concerned citizens coming to City are not peer reviewed data, but influence policy

**2022 City of San Diego: Cannabis Equity Assessment
Listening Sessions Questions**

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special use setbacks – 1,000 feet are a barrier to entry; in neighborhood where I grew up, this does not allow for any cannabis business • Cannabis business in a community have been shown to prevent the overdose of opiates • There is culture of trauma • Cannabis equity can be a healing opportunity, an equity component • Rhetoric rooted in racist ideas are detriment to cannabis businesses • City is giving equity license; however, there is no real estate in some community to provide these spaces <p>What is needed?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital – money; education on the industry (market, pathways, entry/access points); resources to mobilize information (relationships) • Technical assistance is necessary and so is capital • Need to do a better job of analyzing the trauma from the war of drugs • Healing needs to happen • Need for a trauma-informed approach to develop an equity program • What does it meant to outreach to the community, such as through counseling • Transition from flight mode to help heal communities, provide livable wages • Not only ones need trauma training • Training need to happen to deal with the trauma • City can provide resources to heal the community as they learn
5.	<p>Who should be able to obtain licenses though the future Cannabis Equity Program? <i>(Goal: rank the list / get feedback on most important and other criteria to consider.)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bite the bullet, need social equity ordinances that target Black, Mexican, Indigenous who have been marginalized • Races that have suffered from the war on drugs • If not from impacted community, should not gain an equity license • San Diego should be race specific in evaluation of equity licenses

**2022 City of San Diego: Cannabis Equity Assessment
Listening Sessions Questions**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses. • Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses. • Lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation. • Target applicants who earned less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (Currently, the median income for a family of four in San Diego is \$104,100). • Attended school in the San Diego Unified School District. 	
6.	<p>What ideas do you want to share?</p> <p>Finishing thoughts from the group</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It's time for City Council to be a little uncomfortable • Comfortable is racial disparity • This is a time to be a little uncomfortable • If we do what other municipalities have done, we've failed • Take the experience. Remove things that are uneffectual. Radical but effective needs to be evaluated. • Be ambitious, courageous! • Use the community as ammunition to kill the monster that is racism

No chat messages.

**2022 City of San Diego: Cannabis Equity Assessment
Listening Sessions Questions**

Date: June 15, Citywide Virtual Listening Session	
Notetaker Name: [REDACTED]	
# at your table	Room 4

#	Question	Response
1.	Ice Breaker: What do you enjoy most about living, working or going to school in City of San Diego? What ideas do you want to share?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record response here
2.	How does the current cannabis industry impact you, your family and community? What ideas do you want to share?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I haven't attended one of these sessions yet; I have been advocating for medical cannabis patients since 2009. Was here when city and county attempted to permit. Just local permits. In their zeal to keep cannabis awaythey aced the black and brown population out. I'm in golden Hill. Before Prop 64, we had a collective. It changed the face of 25th and Broadway. It was a vacant building; a collective moved in. everyone started taking better care of the sidewalk. Someone came along and shut them down. They were raided. They were not a blight. And then when we were permitted those collectives were put in the outer city; makes it harder for people with low income, in inner cities, people who take buses don't have time to get their medication; that's not even talking about people who want to enter the industry; I'm talking about just the people who want to access it as medicine; county board of sups all said yes to more draconian laws, with their ordinance they are heading to a double ban; using land use law to limit the amount of people who can open. Will limit access to industry and permit process. Even trying to find a location to open up either an outlet or production, it's hard; its very very hard; San Diego has a bigger area to choose from than National City (I reside in National City); that's why I'm over here in San Diego; you guys have a lot of options out there, people who are renting, they won't lease to us; I haven't come across one of them. For me, being a black woman, and being in the black market industry, I was excited when we finally got the opportunity to become legal, but it

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		<p>saddened me because, the application process, it didn't allow me to participate... \$100K... funding was a problem. Background was a problem.... You go to jail for weed....it's kind of like a contradiction; this is something that can open up doors for generational wealth; I can't participate because these results are set up for me to fail. Zoning; churches, schools, they are on every block; doesn't allow us to open up storefronts; if we could open up we could bring money back to the community; laws are too harsh, it's a contradiction; I'm grateful for what's going on. This is what we need, so thank you.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The zoning is a big part, especially in, I think it's D4 and 9, with housing and everything; that's a challenge; that's a very, very challenging; if zoning was structured differently then yeah, I could see me opening up a few in that area; it's hard, it's very hard. • I want to echo what the other people said...the big thing for us, for the community, is to lower the barrier for entry, especially people who have suffered under the War On Drugs, in the past, want to make sure that barriers are lowered, it seems extremely unfair, something that is considered criminal before, some of the licenses went straight to outside businesses, large corporations, and none of those licenses were reserved for communities of color, people who were affected the most; we want to make sure that licenses are set aside and access is given to people who need it most; any tax revenue made from cannabis should be reinvested in those communities who were hurt the most; another idea: provide some months of free leasing or buildings that people can use to run their business.
3.	Who has been impacted? i.e., individuals with criminal records, their families, their communities. What ideas do you want to share?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Like I said, I've been advocating for medical cannabis patients since 2009; most of what we did was help patients in criminal court (patients would routinely got hauled into court; have to prove that they weren't selling cannabis outside the medical model; punishment was the process; consistently black and brown folks were treated much worse;

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		<p>they weren't offered the same plea deals; it was a completely unfair process watching it -- anecdotally</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People who have been impacted are black and brown people; people who have gone to jail, I know personally I have family members who went to jail; both parents went so there was a child who was left. The time they were given; a lot of disappropriated areas were impacted as well. • I've got some stats provided to me; between 2017 and 2019, 29 percent of all arrest are black San Diegans. 44 percent of white residents represented 34 percent of the arrests; in juvenile: nearly half of arrests were Latino (when Latinos only represent 5 to 6 percent of the population) • Some of these are experiencing gang enhancements, if someone is serving a harsher sentence because of some arbitrary gang enhancement; we don't even have statistics on this
4.	<p>What do you feel are the largest barriers to operating a cannabis business? What ideas do you want to share?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largest barrier is criminal records; capital and funding; merchants don't participate because they will lose their business; zoning is a barrier as well; application process – most definitely a barrier; the actual cost of application (even fee to apply) is a barrier; also your criminal background; if you have a criminal record, even for cannabis, you're not allowed to apply • The zoning as [REDACTED] said, and the person before, is the single largest barrier; its' a land-base use system; you have to identify a property first, going to have to pay rent on a building you aren't even using yet; this is not viable for most people; process should be revamped; if it's based on land use, only people who are going to be able to gain are land owners; we have to figure out how to make this more equitable; in neighborhoods where there's a church; really strict PDC (??) process; either by right process or process one.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'm still learning on this topic myself; from what I understand the requirements on the building and office space that's required to open up a cannabis shop, it's a start-up cost, not just anyone could afford; lower that cost and use that tax revenue to promote to people who have been harmed in the past
5.	<p>Who should be able to obtain licenses though the future Cannabis Equity Program? <i>(Goal: rank the list / get feedback on most important and other criteria to consider.)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses. • Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses. • Lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation. • Target applicants who earned less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (Currently, the median income for a family of four in San Diego is \$104,100). • Attended school in the San Diego Unified School District. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kind of the obvious; if we don't open up licenses, permits, then there won't be any more businesses; if we can't find anything next to a church or school; it's like putting the cart before the horse; black and brown folks should get two licenses to every one land owner; we have to recognize it's not going to do us any good if we don't open up the land use restrictions • When it comes to obtaining a license, there should be an option F which states where you live in a disproportionately affected areas, from 1980, that's the people who are really affected (the war on drugs) to 2016, if you live in those areas during that time, you should be allotted access to obtaining a license. • Need to open the doors for county, not just city Most fit certain criteria; to me it should be for people who were incarcerated for cannabis; people affected by the war on drugs; family members, people placed in foster care

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6.	What ideas do you want to share?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• When it comes to this social equity program, when it comes to licenses, we need to be able to utilize cannabis taxes that are going to general fund; funding should go to training; revenue should go to communities ravaged by the war on drugs; there should be CBOs that focus on job training, youth education, crime prevention and business incubation; also need capital for social equity applicants; zero interest rates• Giving the DA, police dept too much of a voice in this process is counter productive, we should minimize the input that they have on this process; too often we look to police for cannabis and how to regulate, I don't think that those entities should have any input on this issue going forward; would like to add to this list: compensation for folks who were arbitrarily put on the state's gang list without their knowledge (making their application look better because they've been victimized by the gang unit)• No limit on social equity; should get 4 licenses; fully equipped building support; zero taxes for social equity applicants or operators for 5 to 7 years; city has vacant buildings that they do nothing with; should be allotted two consumption allowances per council district; social equity license holders should be able to sell their license; because we're trying to play catch up, for every store that is running, there should be something that allows them to hold social equity space on their shelves; let us catch up to you; make sure that the equity licenses are set aside;• Current non-social equity operators could have some kind of incentive to carry social equity brands on their shelves
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Date: June 16, Citywide Listening Session
Notetaker Name: [REDACTED]
at your table – 4 ppl Table 1

#	Question	Response
1.	Ice Breaker: What do you enjoy most about living, working or going to school in City of San Diego? What ideas do you want to share?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record response here
2.	How does the current cannabis industry impact you, your family and community? What ideas do you want to share?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I have a medical marijuana background, I use it as a medicine, impacts me every day, need it throughout the day, impacts me emotionally, physically, mentally; my family, the same, that impact echoes; whether or not they want to, they feel that too. Community was laden with marijuana problems, the City and County refused to acknowledge it, if they had passed laws and regulations then, we wouldn't be here now. Caused a lot of people to go to jail. I live in Golden Hill (inner city area) used to have safe access before; other commercial areas, started planting flowers, sweeping and keeping their areas clean. That collective was an asset to the neighborhood. Now I have to get in my car to get cannabis medicine. When Prop 64 passed, legacy collectives were shut down; it's time we start treating legacy operators as an asset to the community; stop using them as punching bags; they served a purpose, that was important to me and my family; everyone else who lives in richer areas can drive by on their way to work, they can get cannabis easily. Created a deficit for black and brown people. This legal market is not for the poor and disenfranchised community; it has left us (me) completely out. Because I'm a medical patient; and I need safe access; even with the education that we try to do by being active in the groups that represent cannabis, we still have a problem with a lot of the old ways going on; as she said, I've watched this industry for a long time, they were cut out

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		<p>and left out; I think they should go back to legacy people that started it, and rectify it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cannabis industry doesn't impact me personally; they don't include me or involve me, but it impacts my community. We are major consumers but not operators; the patients in the community don't have safe access; my great grandmother used it for Alzheimer's, uncle for arthritis and aunt for breast cancer; they preferred it; if all three were alive, they would not have a dispensary; current cannabis industry doesn't impact me, we have no option, we buy it but aren't involved in the operation, the industry. •
3.	<p>Who has been impacted? i.e., individuals with criminal records, their families, their communities. What ideas do you want to share?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I was most impacted when cannabis became legal, because that's when they started shutting down all the shops that were easy to get to; cops started getting more punitive, toward growers, a lot more raids happened; harder for black and brown people and poor people like me. My family came from drugs users, my whole entire family; I have criminal history in my family background; several family members in and out of prison (other drugs); but legalization has had more of an impact on me • It's the only thing that they put so many restrictions on, and not other things; why do you have to restrict so much? • I would make the argument that specifically here in San Diego, people who were trying to do the most good, were impacted the worse, people trying to ease pains, everyone is going to prison, they had guns pointed at us, we were treated the worst; these were people in normal situations would have no criminality in their lives; just trying to give weed to people who need it; not robbers or thieves; not doing anything potentially harmful to anyone; it turned into their families all getting the ramifications; so now I go to jail, the fees to get me out, family is upset, they arrested in front of the kids, emotionally irreparable; this

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		<p>community is so rattled and tattered, there isn't any community; you can't find anyone from the community, we don't feel safe; we used to get together, without fear of an agent infiltrating your group (from 2003 to 2012); and then you go to the concept of what kind of community do you get left with when you've been raided hundreds of time. These activists have left town</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The incentives for cops to criminalize it is because of cash; in a drug crime, there is no victim, so all revenue goes to law enforcement; • The way the DA in SD would handle it: he would hook people; make people testify against friends; and one way or the other you were going to jail anyway • It's not the cannabis industry; I'm glad they are legal operations, now the criminalization has impacted me (went to prison for 3 years); I was the breadwinner, my mother went under, my brother died; best friend did 15 years for cannabis (he was late on his restitution and went back). • If you say has cannabis industry or was it the prohibition; it's the law that's the problem, not cannabis • In theory, cannabis was legalized in 1996, if SD had set up regulations then, none of us would be here now. They created people and put them into situations of illegality
4.	<p>What do you feel are the largest barriers to operating a cannabis business? What ideas do you want to share?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to capital for me, for people that I represent, we don't have the money to engage in the industry (up to \$2 million to get a business started) because of being marginalized; people who are set up to play are in a different economic status; with these felonies we got locked up for it and now we are locked out. • I have watched the city of SD go from: we're not going to allow any of you to play to if you have money, come on in. but for us, medical marijuana we got lost in the dust. Other thing is the taxation issue; if we tax too much you're only promoting the black market industry; people will go to the free market; who's gonna win? Of course the black market

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		<p>shop is going to win; I argue that the taxes have to be tiered; starts very low and goes up very slowly; reason is very simple: you're taxing the black market into existence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Most people that need the medicine don't know they don't care whether it's legal or black market, you take whatever is cheapest;• Let's help the black-market people, that can't afford to operate, let's bring them in• If you want to go legal, tax at 5 percent for four years• You can't throw me in the game right now with people who have had a 5-year head start; you have to give me that chance to catch up• Even as activities we have to stop calling it black market and call it the legacy market• These are people who can't play the billionaire boys club• How this is going to be made equitable, are you guys going to put things into a hat, and see what comes out• Pay to play isn't equitable at all; we have to come up with a method where everything is fair• Equity isn't always fair; someone who has been left out, we need to bring that person up to a level playing field; it's not going to happen by "fairness."• The City and County probably should ask existing dispensaries, give equity people some space (maybe on their shelves)• Tax incentive that will create shelf space for equity products; just like they would if they were hiring• There's a barrier within the community, like D4, extra zoning restrictions (close to church or school); that's making it harder in inner city when we have a church on every corner; makes it harder to find places that you can open up a retail shop; somewhere people can get their medicine• We were there when they created these laws; they looked at every option they could, and chose the longest worst option they could (the ID
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		<p>card in SD was the most expensive in the state); those regulations should be reviewed and revamped</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditional use permit issue: instead of buy right, we are at process 3 (same as dry cleaners, people who deal with hazardous waste)
5.	<p>Who should be able to obtain licenses though the future Cannabis Equity Program? <i>(Goal: rank the list / get feedback on most important and other criteria to consider.)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conviction history associated with nonviolent cannabis-related or other nonviolent drug offenses. • Individuals with an immediate family member with conviction history associated with cannabis-related or other drug offenses. • Lost housing in the City of San Diego after 1995 through eviction, foreclosure or subsidy cancellation. • Target applicants who earned less than 80% of the median income in the City of San Diego (Currently, the median income for a family of four in San Diego is \$104,100). • Attended school in the San Diego Unified School District. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School district option (should be remove from this list) • Equity should be all people who were impacted on failed war on drugs; prioritize black people first; and then continue from there; statistically we were the most impacted; give that prioritization, those who have cannabis related charges, whether they are state or federal, they should be prioritized; many different people live in these communities, but weren't impacted by the war on drugs (not zip code); if you came from foster care (1980 to 1995) given some sort of government subsidy, all of these that are boxes that should be checked off; if you received a gang enhancement for any cannabis related events • If you were put on California gang list without your knowledge • You'll find that statistically, native Americans are the worst impacted (we're small number wise but hit so heavy). That is a community, we have the biggest population of native Americans but yet we are the most under represented; if you have tribal membership; • In regard to licensing we should look at the history of SD, and see who applied for licenses in the pact, and give those a better chance (another review); SD has a list of people who applied int eh past • If they don't open up more licenses, no one black or brown is going to be able to get a license • Need to increase number of licenses per district • Churches are used for 5 hours a week; can we just operate during hours that church is not in session • Same with schools: how about we have collectives open after 5 p.m.

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• We would like to see social legacy establishments get licenses first – they already know the business;• If your immediate family member who was impacted by the War on Drugs• Is there a way to re-establish cooperatives and collectives? You could probably establish a nonprofit

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Date: 06/16/2022	
Notetaker Name: [REDACTED]	
# at your table	7
# Spanish Speaking:	7

#	Question	Response	Key Themes
1.	How does the current cannabis industry impact you, your family and community?	<p>MY GROUP TODAY REPRESENTS A LARGER COMMUNITY GROUP WHO COULD NOT ATTEND BECAUSE OF WORK, CHILDCARE AND OTHER COMMITMENTS.</p> <p>GROUP RESPONSE 1-7: We've seen an increase in youth using marijuana. They are young and wanting to experiment. Since it's now legal, they seem more open to it. It's another worry we have about our kids and having the confidence that they will do the right thing. They get it at school, from friends. Either way it's a drug and it impacts everyone. Business fronts should be reserved for legitimate businesses like restaurants and such. Now that it's legal, it's worse, since it's legal, people smoke it everywhere and degrades the family experience. We don't want to go to parks and expose family to the smells of marijuana. Instead of complaining, families just hide and don't go out. We shouldn't have to hide,</p>	

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		<p>especially after COVID. Marijuana in parks is scary to families. I don't like things to be divided, I appreciate the opportunity to give opinions, but I also understand the inequity in racial disproportion of arrests. City wants to diversify, but we need more safe and secure places for families as well. Cannabis is negative, maybe for our age, but we'd rather not have any cannabis available or visible in our neighborhoods. That's not something we want for our youth. Making them unsafe. We are scarred by years of seeing what marijuana has done to families and communities. We also have issues with gummies and youth not being able to distinguish them from candy. Remove ads that show them and make them seem harmless. Neighbors cross the street to smoke and I have to close doors and windows, so it affects our quality of life. Second hand smoke can cause positive tests for sports or medical labs or tests.</p>	
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2.	<p>Who has been impacted?</p> <p>I.e., individuals with criminal records, their families, their communities.</p>	<p>No, not that we are aware of. One 11-yr-old had an experience where he had marijuana planted on him and he went to programs to rehabilitate, but instead started using. Now he sees him out homeless because of an error. He used to be my son's friend and I feel bad. It could have been my son. I love my neighborhood, but we struggle. Why make matters worse. Why here, why not La Jolla, or somewhere else. If it was a Dr. Rx, then fine, but not in neighborhood stores. We're trying to get better. It's not recreational, it's making quality of life worse. It's just quality of life, to alcoholism, mental health and other issues. Technically, we have all been impacted. Kids don't study and don't finish school, which impacts families and the community.</p> <p>Don't allow advertising that reaches out to kids, with flavored gummies or advertising that lures kids. Also not close to schools or churches,</p> <p>Limit licenses and permits that make them available everywhere. Limit access.</p>	
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3.	What do you feel are the largest barriers to operating a cannabis business?	Instead of cannabis businesses, restrict them period. We don't want them in our neighborhoods. We need business and recreation for our kids. Nothing to bring us down/. Something to bring us down. Medical facilities, nice parks and recreation without homeless people hanging around. So we aren't afraid to sit on the grass for fear of drugs and disease from homeless camps. Give our kids opportunities for arts, music. Give us some dignity. It's it's own form of discrimination, when we see our neighborhoods being targeted for these types of businesses. And ask our youth what they think. They should have a voice too. It's their community and their future. Provide vocational workshops to guide them in better directions. Not lure them into cannabis industry	

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	<p>What ideas do you want to share?</p>	<p>NO ONE SHOULD BE ALLOWED. No more licenses or permits should be allowed.</p> <p>Provide resources for residents who have been impacted to open legitimate businesses that benefit the community.</p> <p>I lost my house, because of custodial issues and family issues and affected me losing everything because family members taking into custody and having to take responsibility and not having the resources to take care of grandkids. So I don't need to see this happening to anyone else. My grandkids to this day are affected by how marijuana affected them in their lives. How can we move forward when we are making drugs available to them legally.</p>	

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Date: 6/16/2022	
Notetaker Name: [REDACTED]	
# at your table	2
# Spanish Speaking:	

#	Question	Response	Key Themes
1.	How does the current cannabis industry impact you, your family and community?	<p>R1 Neg. influence on youth- easily attainable</p> <p>R2 Interesting because in high school knew a lot of people who used when illegal, but legality hasn't changed that much</p> <p>R1 Adults who contribute to youth obtaining it. Since legal, everyone thinks okay to smoke anywhere</p> <p>R2 People smoke anywhere, even when reported it still continues- in public, etc.</p> <p>Low income youth- disadvantaged having so much cannabis available</p> <p>Hoover- literal smoke shop in front of the school, students go inside, not enough regulations</p> <p>R2 Idea- given that this is a response to the war on drugs, should be focused on</p>	

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		<p>getting rid of criminal records instead of encouraging them to open more cannabis businesses</p> <p>R1 More funding for enforcement/funding accurate to community needs- put police in areas where they are needed (recommend D8/D9)</p> <p>R2 Spanish non-emergency line takes 45+ minutes</p> <p>R1 Any event, you see someone smoking</p> <p>R2 Okay with people smoking, but over 21 and in responsible places- want more studies on the effects of marijuana</p> <p>R2 Community has noticed that areas like La Jolla dont have smoke shops/marijuana stores (did research- no stores)- put more stores in other areas, not just City Heights/etc.</p>	
2.	<p>Who has been impacted?</p> <p>I.e., individuals with criminal records, their families, their communities.</p>	<p>R2 Criminal records- especially non violent- should have records expunged, offer more resources- dont focus on helping them open new cannabis businesses</p>	

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		<p>R1 Expunge records, go into the system and check, go through</p> <p>R2 Unfair sentences. Need funding to go through records. Understands that cannabis business is lucrative, but should but towards things that benefit the entire community not just a select few in terms of profit</p> <p>R2 School ratings- look at La Jolla vs. schools in other areas- put the funding towards the youth/education instead of new businesses</p> <p>R1 Equality vs Equity (ex. La Jolla High vs Hoover)</p> <p>R2 Even the playgrounds- City Heights park isnt accessible after dark, no funding for those projects- put money towards that instead</p> <p>R2 Family- City Heights impacted- not enough resources for children who use drugs/alcohol</p> <p>More important things than expanding the marijuana business</p> <p>R1 More funding for social work programs- those are the ones helping</p>	
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		<p>the community- help them right where it starts</p> <p>R2 Those are the programs that have not had the chance to grow because of racism/families in jail/war on drugs</p> <p>R1 Families dont know who to reach out to, language barriers- unable to get the help they need</p>	
3.	<p>What do you feel are the largest barriers to operating a cannabis business?</p>	<p>R2 Knows what the barriers are, but more barriers for things that are more important</p> <p>Not what City of San Diego should focus on</p> <p>Money shouldn't go to help covering fees, go towards other programs</p> <p>Most of City Heights doesn't want more cannabis businesses, wants more resources for their childrens/funding for social programs</p> <p>Coming as community members, but also representing people from community who couldn't come- want new playstructures, faster non emergency lines, not concerned with</p>	

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		<p>making more equitable want to focus on community programs</p> <p>R1 LatinX community maybe more conservative than others, but no one they know is a fan</p>	
<p>What ideas do you want to share?</p>		<p>R1 1995 was first date for laws going into effect for cannabis</p> <p>R2 Obtain liscenses- conviction/family conviction</p> <p>Concern is in City Heights if 2 marijauana stores because limited by zoning, if accepting more people into program zoning might have to change, would prefer zoning not change, keep far away from schools</p> <p>Owner of 2/3 marijuana stores also does not want distance limitations changed because he doesn't want his children around the stores/by schools</p> <p>If that means can't add more stores, so be it</p>	

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	<p>Remove current stores and replace with equity applicants is preferable to adding more</p> <p>Org does twice a year cannabis assesment- make sure following the rules/regs, etc.</p> <p>R1 Would target applicants less than 40,000 for family of four, would choose low income applicants</p> <p>R2 If adding more stores, community should be consulted on location/the number of stores- community should have a say</p> <p>R1 Community is the first ones who have to be involved- they are the ones being impacted</p> <p>R2 Rep wanted to decrease from 1000 to 600, community members were not consulted and didn't want it- advocated against</p> <p>Community needs room to talk/highlight what they want</p>	
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**R1 More spanish tables at next meeting- ex. City Heights/Barrio Logan should have more spanish speaking tables

R2 Feels lack of spanish speaking tables limits amount of time community has to talk

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Date: Jun 16, 2022	
Notetaker Name: [REDACTED]	
# at your table	4
# Spanish Speaking:	

#	Question	Response	Key Themes
1.	How does the current cannabis industry impact you, your family and community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Work in the industry;; pays bilis ● Brought more conversation with the family; we can talk about it now that it is legal ● Now that they are legal, people go into the legal Dispensaries ● Don't recreational; pro medical; don't like young people using it like it is a cigarette ● Non Profit organization, father joes villages forced people to take a course for 18 months; ● Professionals were laid, living on the street now are forced to take drugs ● Refugee family views cannabis industry as drug; even if it is legal, don't connect with it; Family has lived for 30 years and still view it as part of the war on drugs; family lived in City Heights and now lives in the Southeast 	

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Listening Sessions Questions**

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cannabis is medicine; endorses that THC has to come with CBD for the cannabis to work ● There are alot of lies, where cannabis is classified as level one, just like alcoholism and opoids; impacts community and people in general as a natural health product/ natural medicine. It can be used in its natural state ● I work in the industry; got laid off when the moratouim in the County for Medicinal cannabis were going to be shut down; these were the five outlets in unincorporated San Diego. 	
2.	<p>Who has been impacted?</p> <p>I.e., individuals with criminal records, their families, their communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I have three neighbors that are dealing with convictions in the 70s for Cannabis. All are people with color, if I would have been in the same place, I'm white, I would have just received a call ● I want to make sure people in County have equitable access ● Broadening the scope, people of color, women, and people in general have been impacted by 	

2022 City of San Diego: Cannabis Equity Assessment
Listening Sessions Questions

		<p>the stigma on cannabis; something that is really better than alcohol, or cigarettees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● If Cannabis is going to work, you have to take it regularly, and there is a stigma.● Individuals looking for alternative methods of treatment for physical and mental disorders, a positive impact● Young people are being impacted negatively, surrounded by cannabis.● Lots of professionals lost their jobs and living on the street, and all they had was weed to cope with problems mental and physical.● Mother declared that she used cannabis and lost baby.● Federal illegal vs. local legal; perception is that it is still illegal; perception that cannabis is a gateway drugs is toxic, and not true/	
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2022 City of San Diego: Cannabis Equity Assessment
Listening Sessions Questions

3.	What do you feel are the largest barriers to operating a cannabis business?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Biggest barrier is the cost.● Access to capital; duration of the process.● You have to secure the location first before obtaining a CUP; the investment to be in the application process is restrictive; you have to lease or buy a property for upto three years just to be able apply. The investment, cost of process and length of process (taking three years to approve is too long).● Equity applicants have more challenges to entering the market.● Knowledge and education about that cannabis is a medicine is missing; even if you have money and open the shop, you still need the knowledge to be successful in selling the products.● The term marijuana is negative; the real name is cannabis; Using marijuana and pot, is negative connotation that is reinforced but is used widespread by the local media.● We can grow it, but we can't get license, tag, or sell it. We need large amounts of cannabis for	
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**2022 City of San Diego: Cannabis Equity Assessment
Listening Sessions Questions**

		<p>one test, and to get it tested (per test) is \$675. Homegrowers can't pay for the costly test to be able to place the product in the legal market. "Whitelabeling."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legacy market is cheaper but not tested; 	
<p>What ideas do you want to share?</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Make it easier for charitable organizations to be involved to help the community; Give subsidies to non-profit agencies to share medicine/cannabis medicine with the community ● You should be able share cannabis medicine to needy individuals for free. ● Ensure diverse ownership ● Make cannabis medicine cheaper to make it more accessible for medical patients ● Recreational cannabis should be charged highly and reduce medicinal cannabis cost ● Lots of people support medical use over adult users; 	

2022 City of San Diego: Cannabis Equity Assessment
Listening Sessions Questions

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Make licenses more accessible by making equity training sessions in the community to learn about the regulatory process and what is needed to run the business.● Equity owners need help to ensure● Avoid predatory partnership agreements, so MSOs do not buy out Equity Owners.● Require that funders to allow the equity owners to buy them out.● Social Equity partner must be required to be active in the business, so they are not used as name holder.● Prohibit MSOs from participating in the local market; only equity ownership needs to be allowed.	
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Appendix G

2019 Council District 3 and 4 Cannabis
Equity Assessment

Cannabis Equity Study

Mid-City Community Advocacy Network

August 2019



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INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to assess the impact of the criminalization of cannabis within the City of San Diego. To do so Mid-City CAN analyzed data obtained through a Freedom of Information Act Request (FOIA) from the San Diego Association of Government's (SANDAG) cannabis-related arrest records from 2012 to 2017. While requested, data prior to 2012 was deemed unavailable by SANDAG and not provided. As such this report may be limited in its ability to fully depict the disproportionate impact among people of color due to cannabis criminalization. Mid-City CAN is continuing to pursue data prior to 2012 and hypothesizes that data relevant to the period known as "The War on Drugs" will reveal more severe disparities than those found in this analysis. Data sets limited to 2012-2017 may underestimate the impact of cannabis criminalization due to the cultural and policy shifts that began to influence policing during this period. Nevertheless, this report concludes that cannabis criminalization during 2012-2017 disproportionately impacted communities of color.

Methods

Cannabis arrest rates are used as an indicator for the impact of cannabis criminalization. Mid-City CAN used SANDAG cannabis-related arrest record data to calculate arrest rates by zip code, age, and racial and ethnic groups. Cannabis arrest rates are the quotient of the number of arrests and number of individuals in an at-risk population.

In this analysis, the at-risk population is defined by age, geography and/or race/ethnicity based on the characteristics of cannabis related arrests for which a rate is calculated. For example, for black juvenile arrests in the 92105-zip code, the at-risk population would include black individuals in 92105 between the ages of 10 and 17 years.

For annual arrest rate the American Community Survey population estimates for that year are used for at risk population. For aggregate 2012 to 2017 arrest rates American Community Survey population estimates for 2015 are used for at risk population.

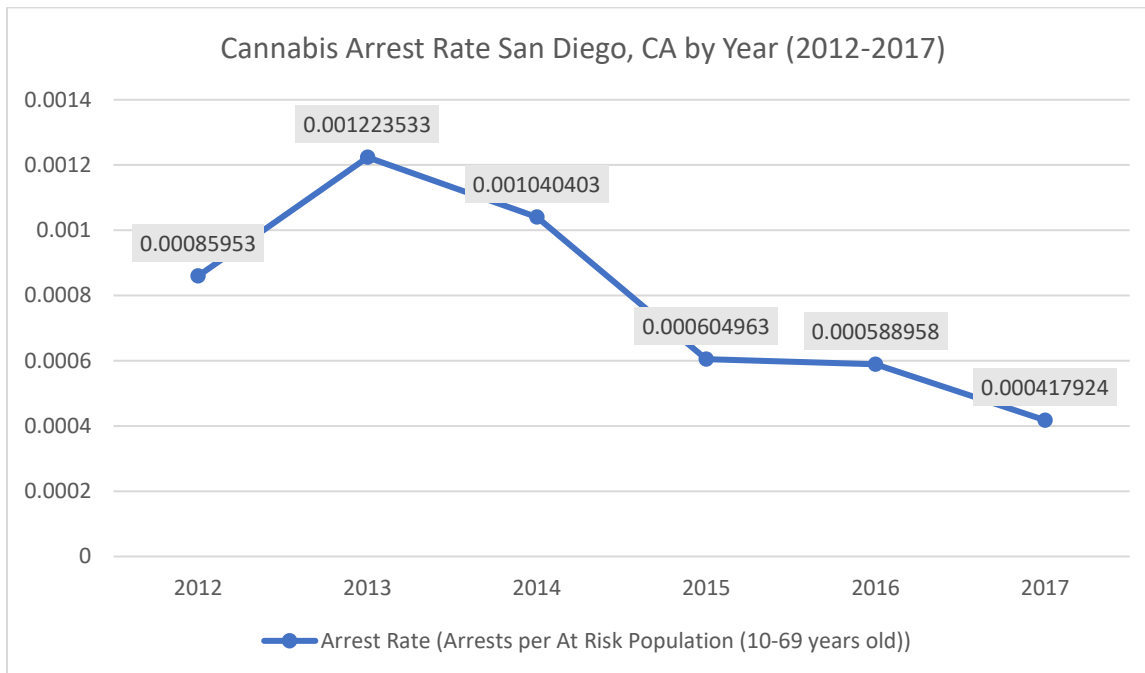
Total, juvenile, and adult at-risk population are defined as population between 10 and 69 years old, 10 and 17 years old, and 18 and 69 years old, respectively. These age group definitions are based on California and U.S. Department of Justice calculates arrest rate formulas. At risk population numbers are based on the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey population estimates.

ANALYSIS

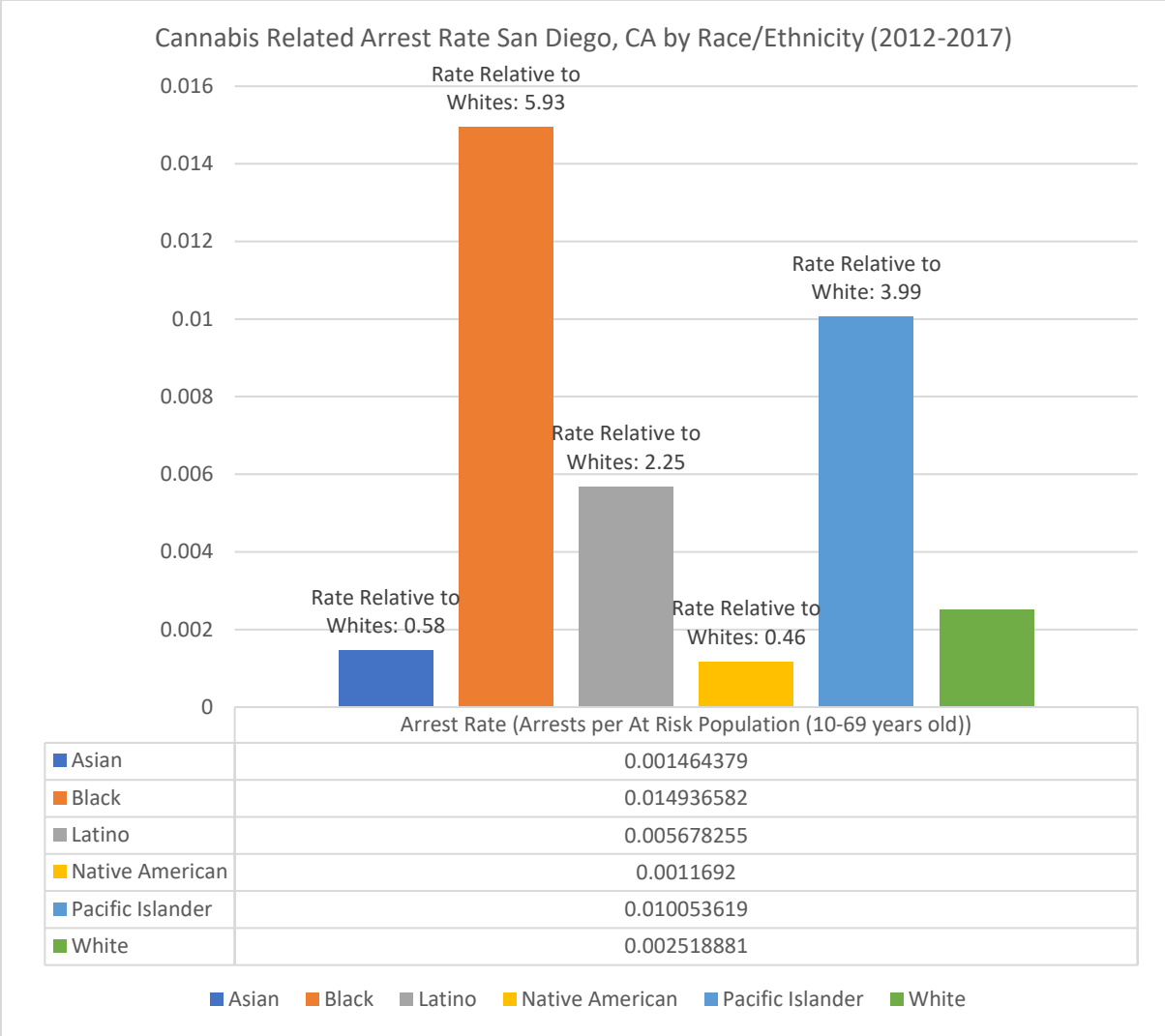
Cannabis Arrests

Between 2012 and 2017 there were 5,097 arrests with cannabis related charges. The arrests during this relatively recent period might represent a smaller proportion of the cannabis related arrests made in San Diego than during earlier periods of the war on drugs.

Within this period, the highest arrest rate occurred in 2013. The arrest rate in 2013 was 12 per 10,000 in at the risk population (10-69 years old). There was a sharp decline after this period. Mid-City CAN is currently seeking more historical data to better assess the criminalization of cannabis on communities within the city of San Diego.



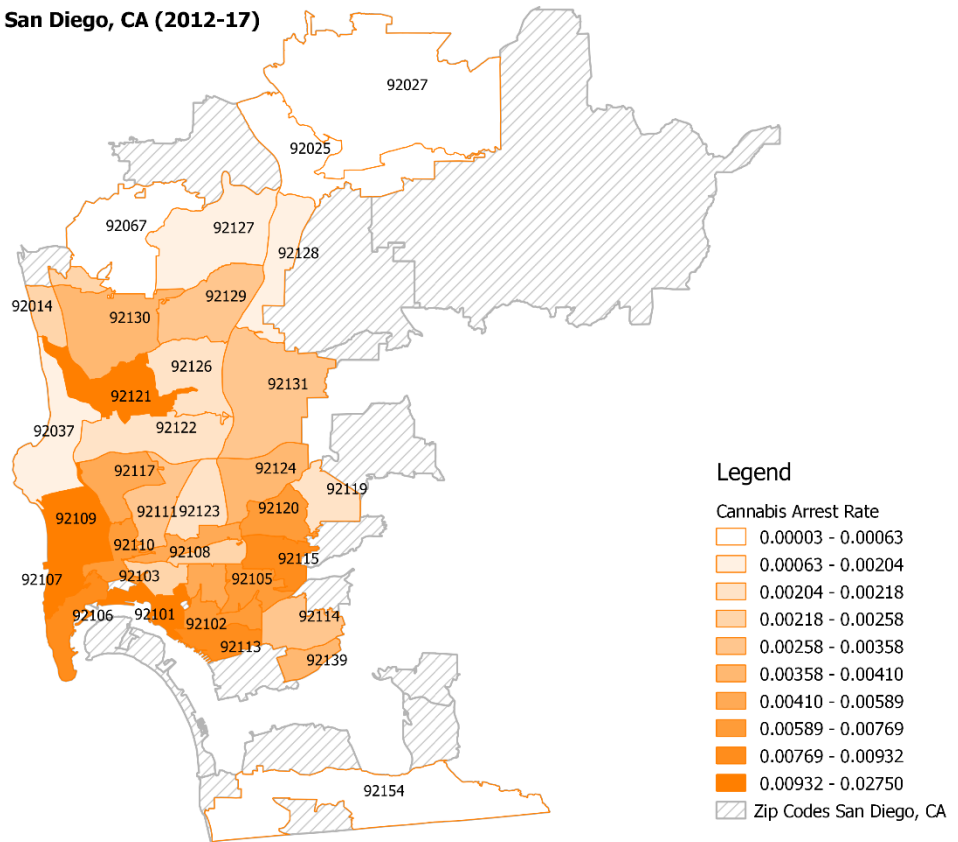
Among San Diego residents, people of color were disproportionately impacted by the criminalization of cannabis. While 3 per 1,000 white San Diegans were arrested on cannabis related charges, 15 black San Diegans were arrested per 1,000; 10 Pacific Islanders were arrested per 1,000; 6 Latinos were arrested per 1,000.



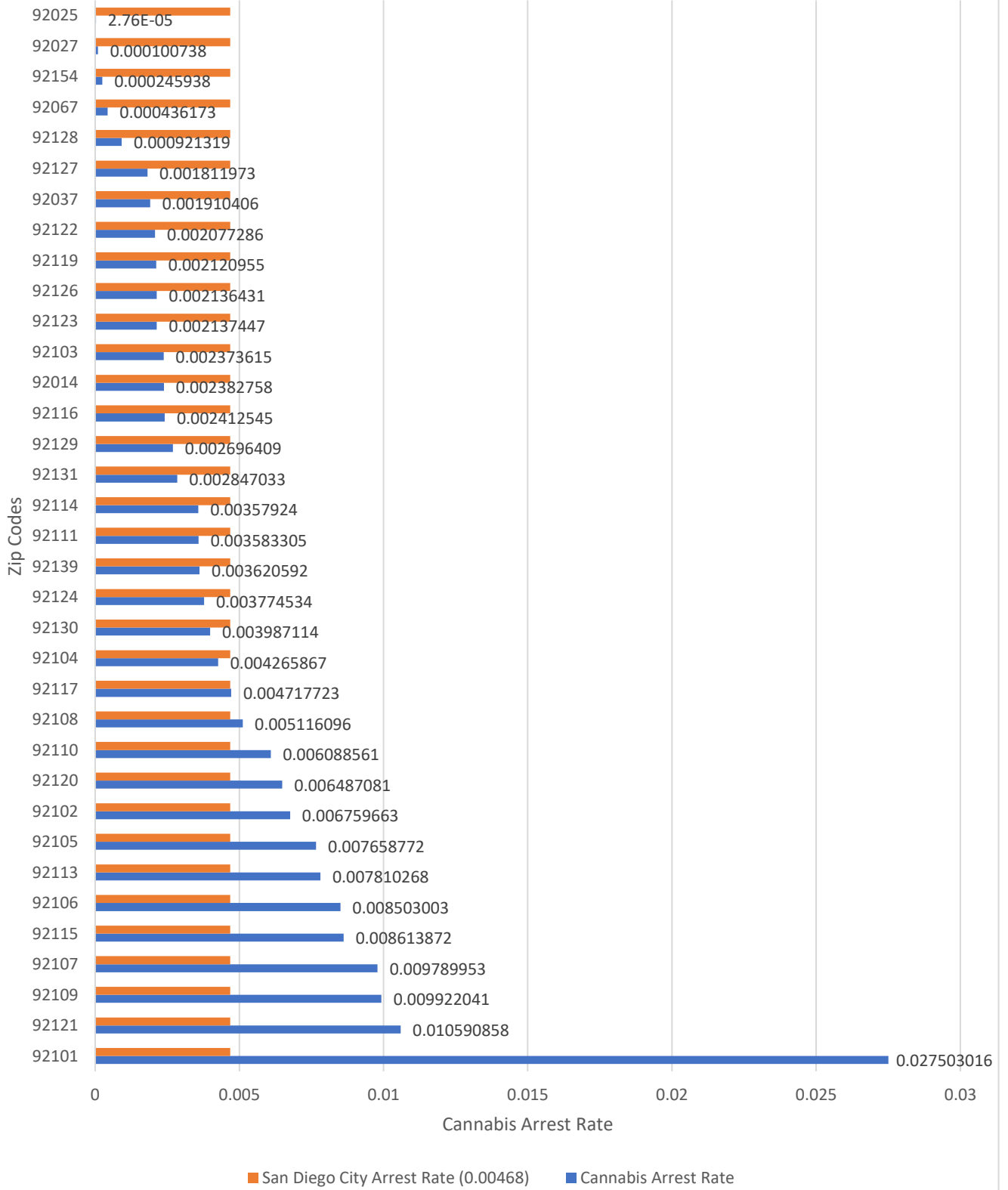
The arrest rates of people of color for cannabis-related charges are multiple times greater than that of white San Diegans. Black people were arrested at a rate 6 times greater than their white counterparts; Pacific Islanders were arrested at a rate 4 times higher than their white people; Latinos were arrested at a rate twice the rate of their white counterparts. Communities of color were disproportionately criminalized for cannabis related charges.

The impact of the criminalization of cannabis was also higher in certain areas of San Diego, CA.

Cannabis Arrest Rate in San Diego, CA (2012-17)

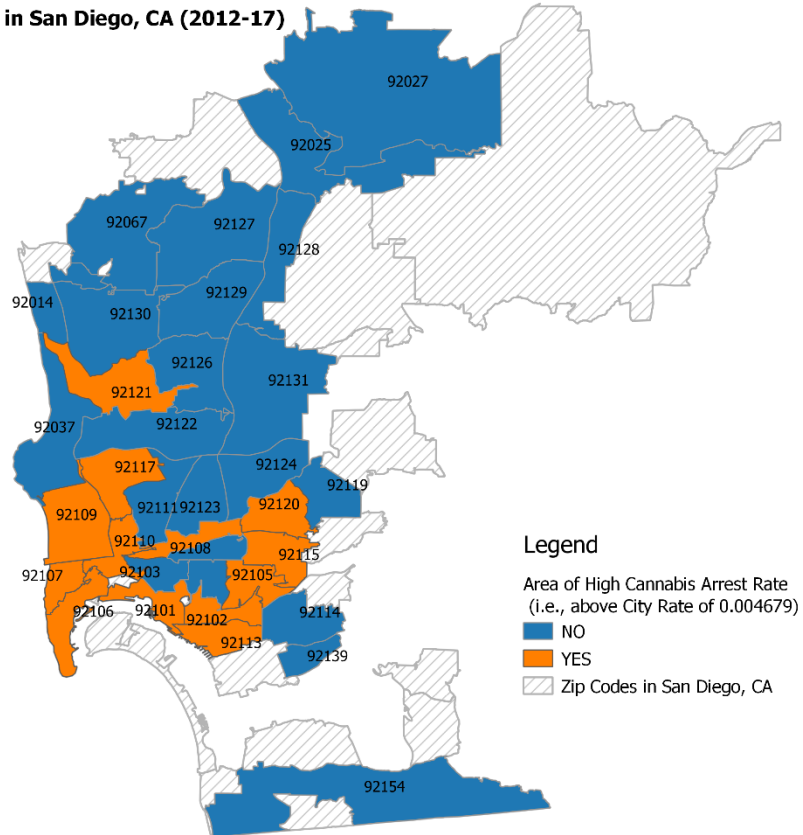


Cannabis Arrest Rate in San Diego, CA (2012-17)



Areas of high (i.e., above the city-wide arrest rate) cannabis related arrest rate exist throughout the city, especially in central and slightly southeastern San Diegan neighborhoods. Many of the central neighborhoods with high cannabis arrest rates in and near downtown are areas of high police presence. Individuals arrested in these areas most likely do not reside there. Other high arrest areas include zip codes in Logan Heights, Barrio Logan and Mid-City. The northernmost outlying neighborhood with a high cannabis arrest rate is Sorrento Valley.

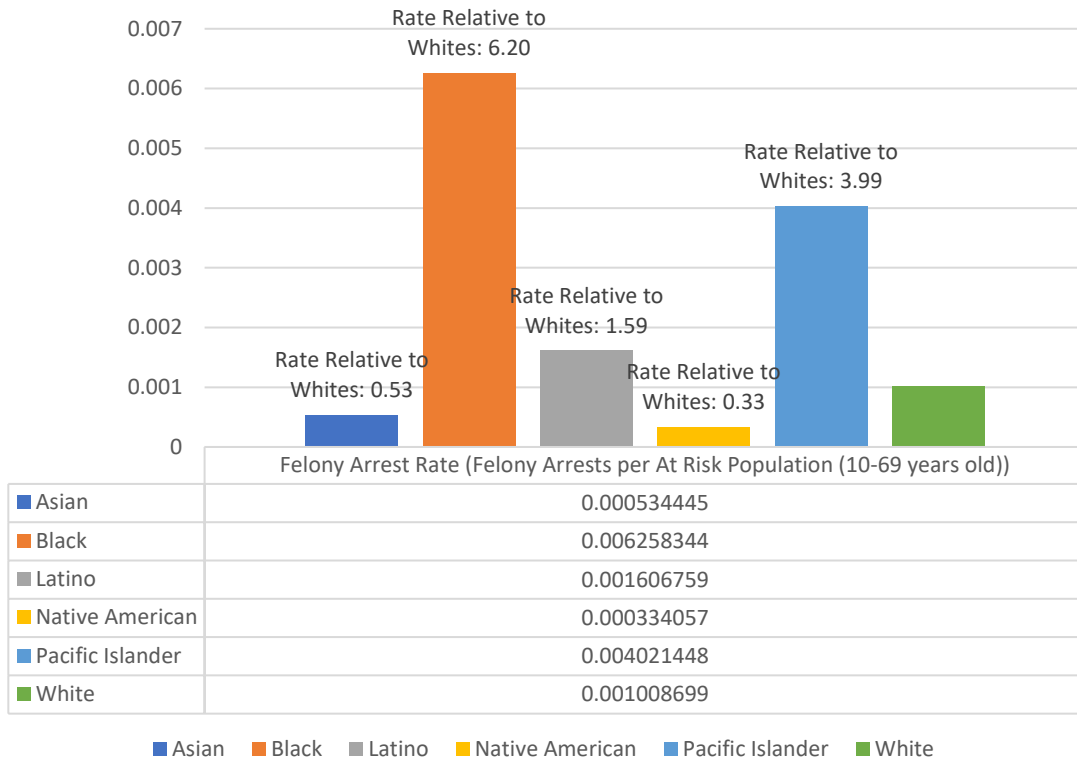
High Cannabis Arrest Zip Codes in San Diego, CA (2012-17)



Felony level charges carry the threat of more severe punishment; resulting in greater negative impact on the lives of those accused and convicted. From 2012 to 2017, there were 1,831 arrests for felony level cannabis related charges.

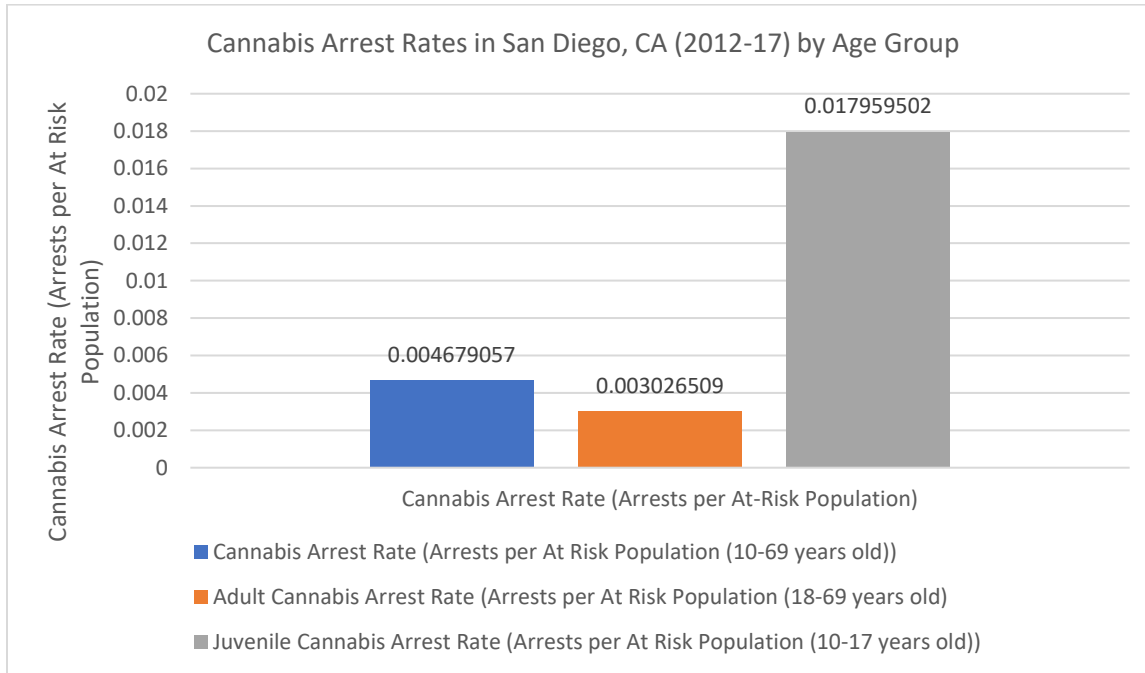
People of color are also disproportionately arrested for felony level cannabis related charges in San Diego. Black people were arrested at rate 6 times the rate of their white counterparts; Pacific Islanders were arrested at rate 4 times higher than whites; Latinos were arrested at a rate twice the rate of their white counterparts. Communities of color were disproportionately criminalized for felony-level cannabis related charges.

Felony Cannabis Related Arrest Rate San Diego, CA by Race/Ethnicity (2012-2017)

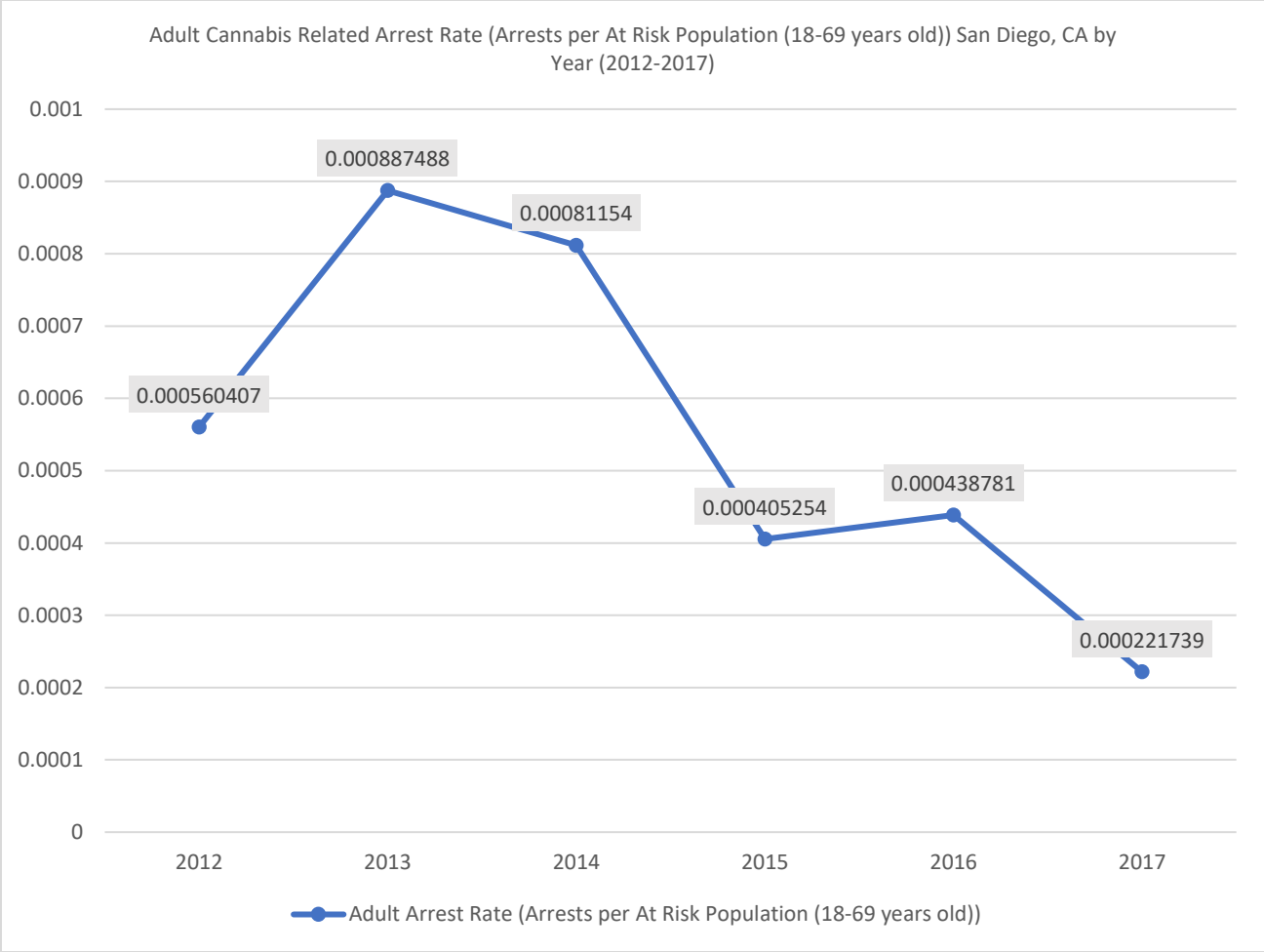


Adult Cannabis Arrests

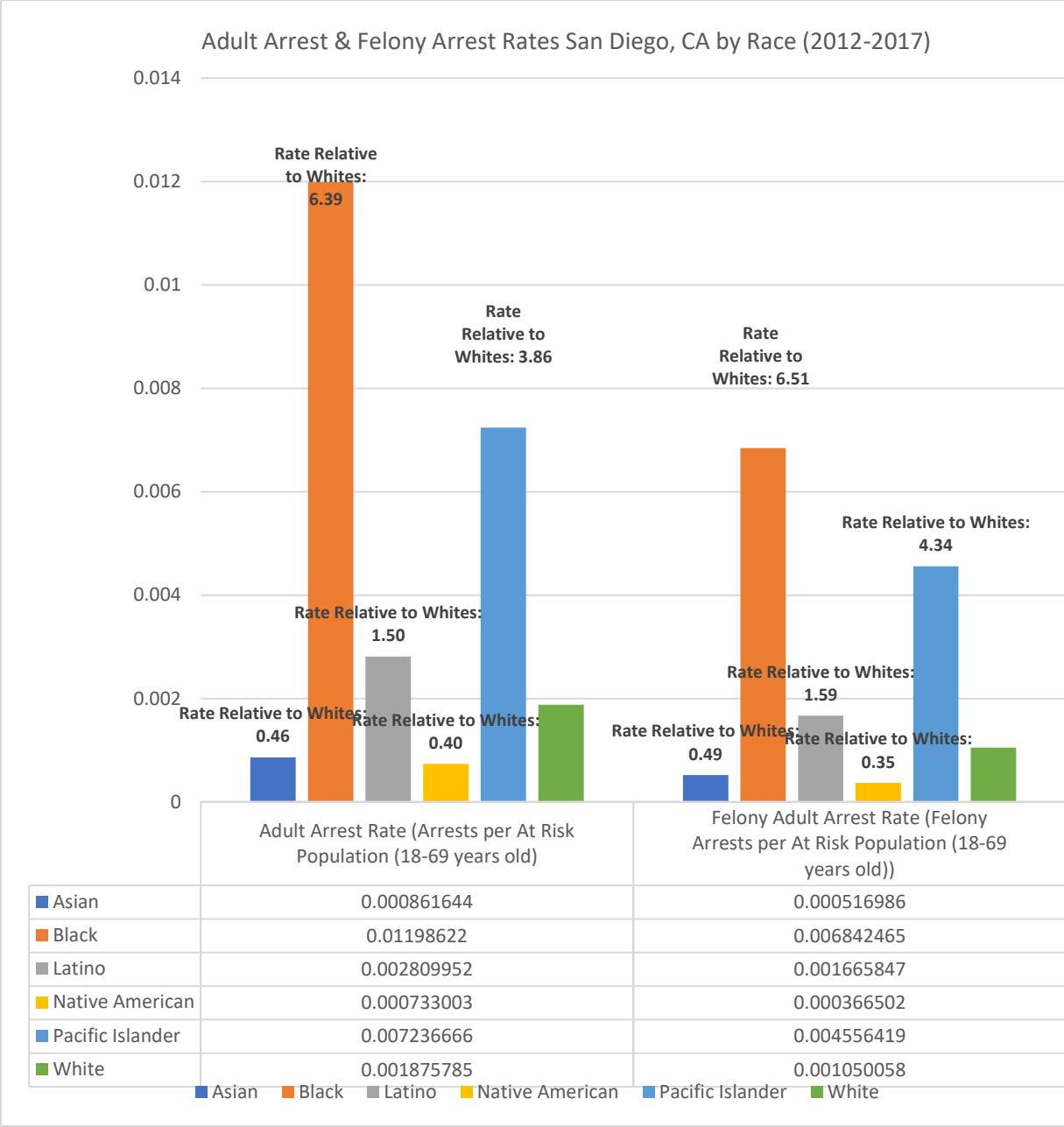
In addition to certain racial/ethnic groups and neighborhoods within San Diego being disproportionately impacted by the criminalization of cannabis, youth had higher arrest rates for cannabis-related charges during this period. While 3 adults in San Diego were arrested per 1,000 in the at risk population (18-69 years old), 18 youth were arrested per 1,000 in the at risk population (10-17 years old).



From 2012 to 2017, 2,923 adults were arrested in San Diego. The year with the highest adult arrest rate was 2013. In 2013, the arrest rate was 9 per 10,000 lower than the total cannabis-related arrest rate (i.e., 12 per 10,000 in at risk population).



Among adults, people of color are also arrested at higher rates than white people. There were 12 cannabis-related arrests of black people per 1,000 in the at risk population, a rate six times the white arrest rate (2 per 1,000 in the at risk population). The second most frequently arrested San Diegans were Pacific Islanders whose cannabis-related arrest rate was 7 per 1,000 in the at risk population. Pacific Islanders were arrested at a rate 4 times the arrest rate for white adults. Latino adults are arrested for cannabis-related charges at a rate twice that of white adults' rate. These racial disparities are even greater for felony arrest rates. For example, black adults are arrested for felony-level cannabis-related charges at a rate that is about 7 times the white arrest rate compared to about 6 times the white rate for all cannabis-related charges. Adults of color are arrested for cannabis-related charges at higher rates than their white counterparts.

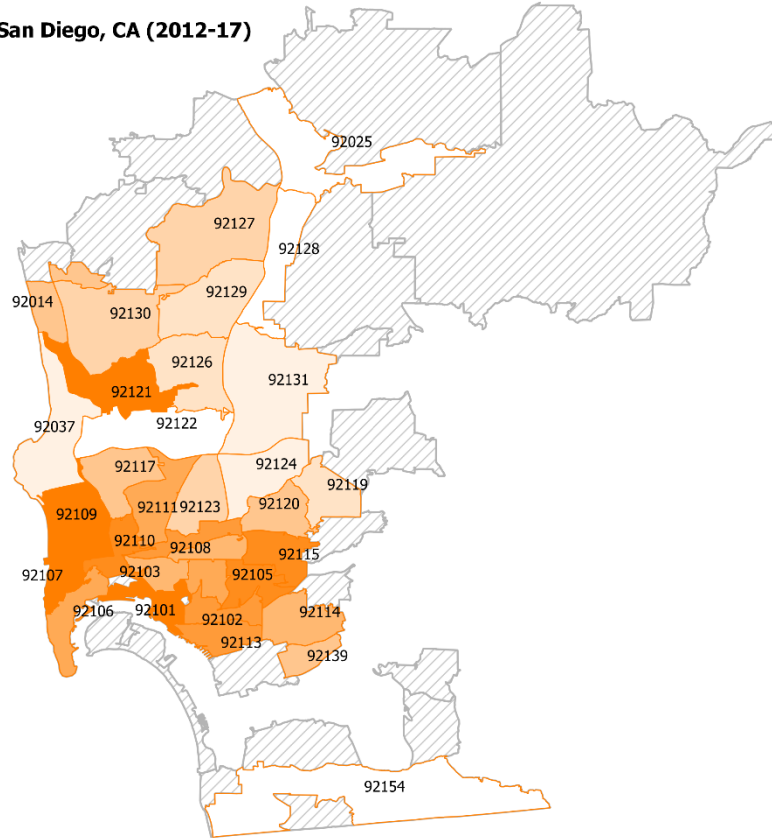


Adults were arrested for cannabis related charges most frequently within central and southeastern San Diego.

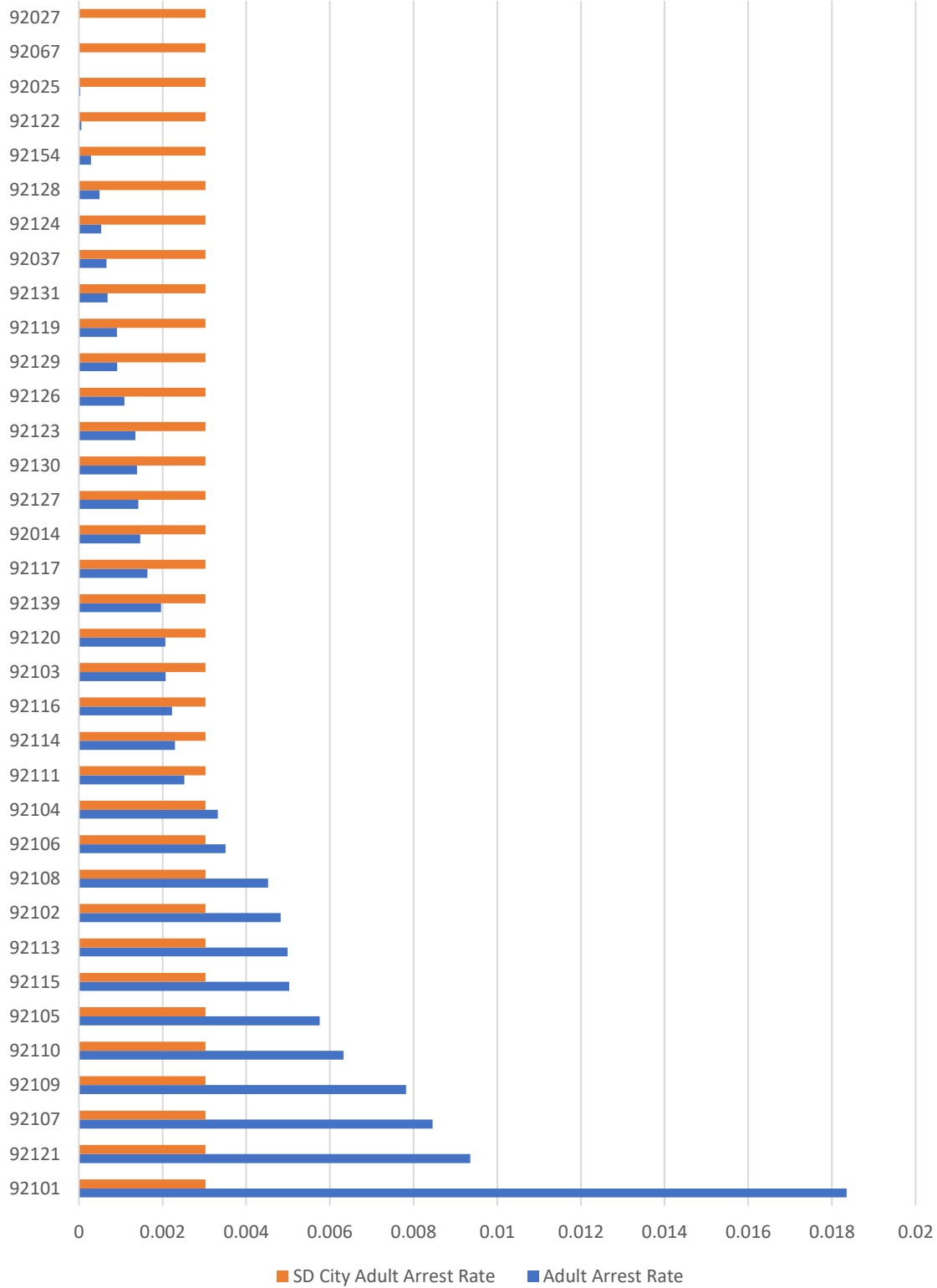
Adult Cannabis Arrest Rate in San Diego, CA (2012-17)

Legend

- Adult Cannabis Arrest Rate
- 0.00003 - 0.00050
 - 0.00050 - 0.00078
 - 0.00078 - 0.00125
 - 0.00125 - 0.00146
 - 0.00146 - 0.00207
 - 0.00207 - 0.00234
 - 0.00234 - 0.00391
 - 0.00391 - 0.00501
 - 0.00501 - 0.00752
 - 0.00752 - 0.01835
 - Zip Codes

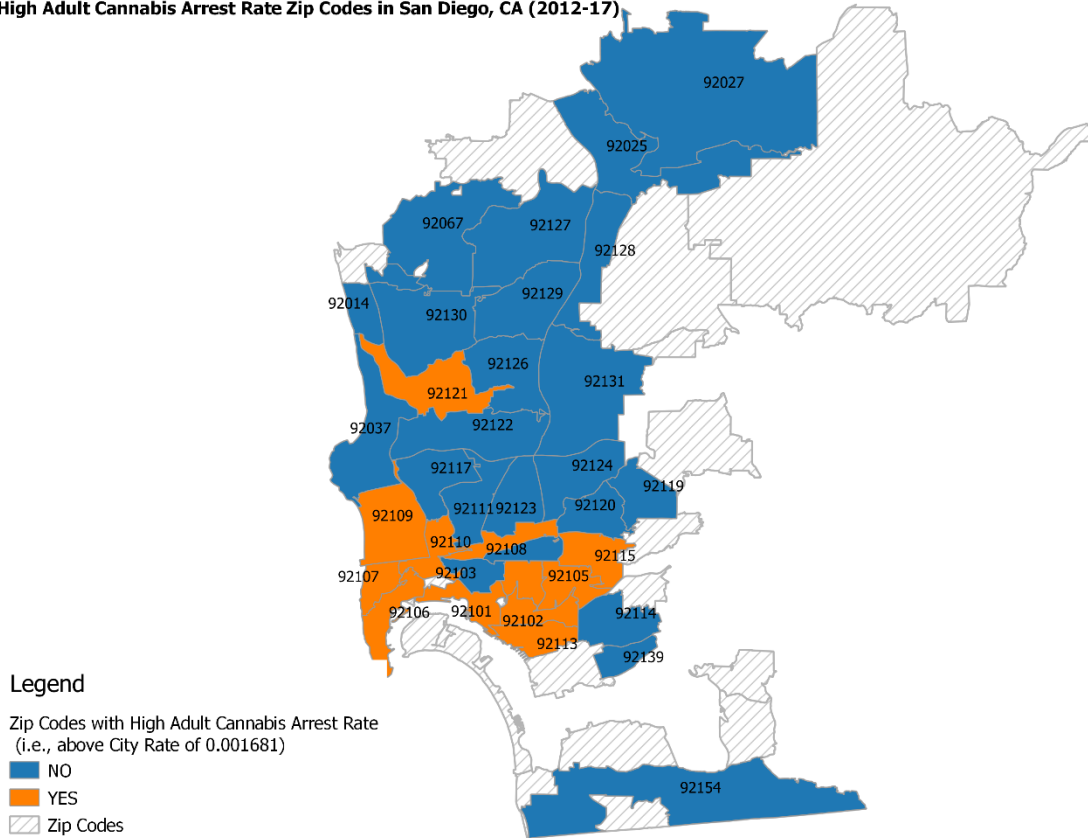


Adult Cannabis Arrest Rate San Diego, CA (2012-2017)



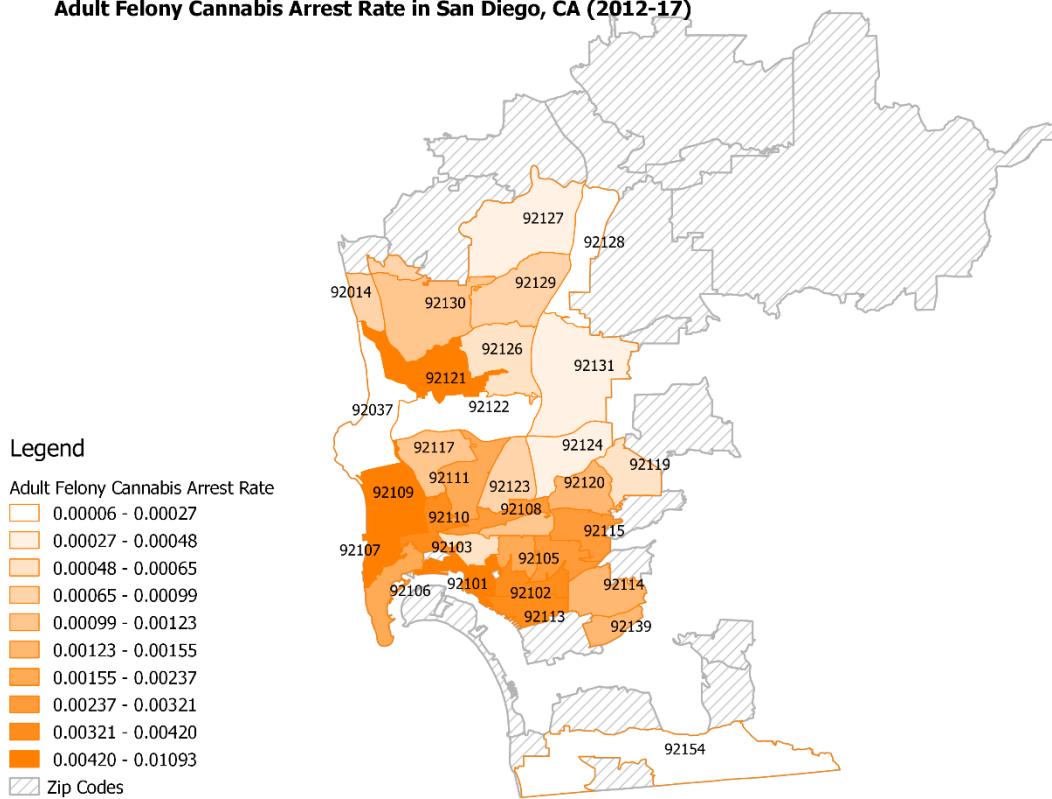
For all cannabis related arrests, adult cannabis arrests occurred at a high frequency (i.e., above the city’s adult cannabis arrest rate of 2 per 1,000 in at risk population) in Logan Heights, Barrio Logan and Mid-City, Sorrento Valley and high policed areas in and near downtown.

High Adult Cannabis Arrest Rate Zip Codes in San Diego, CA (2012-17)

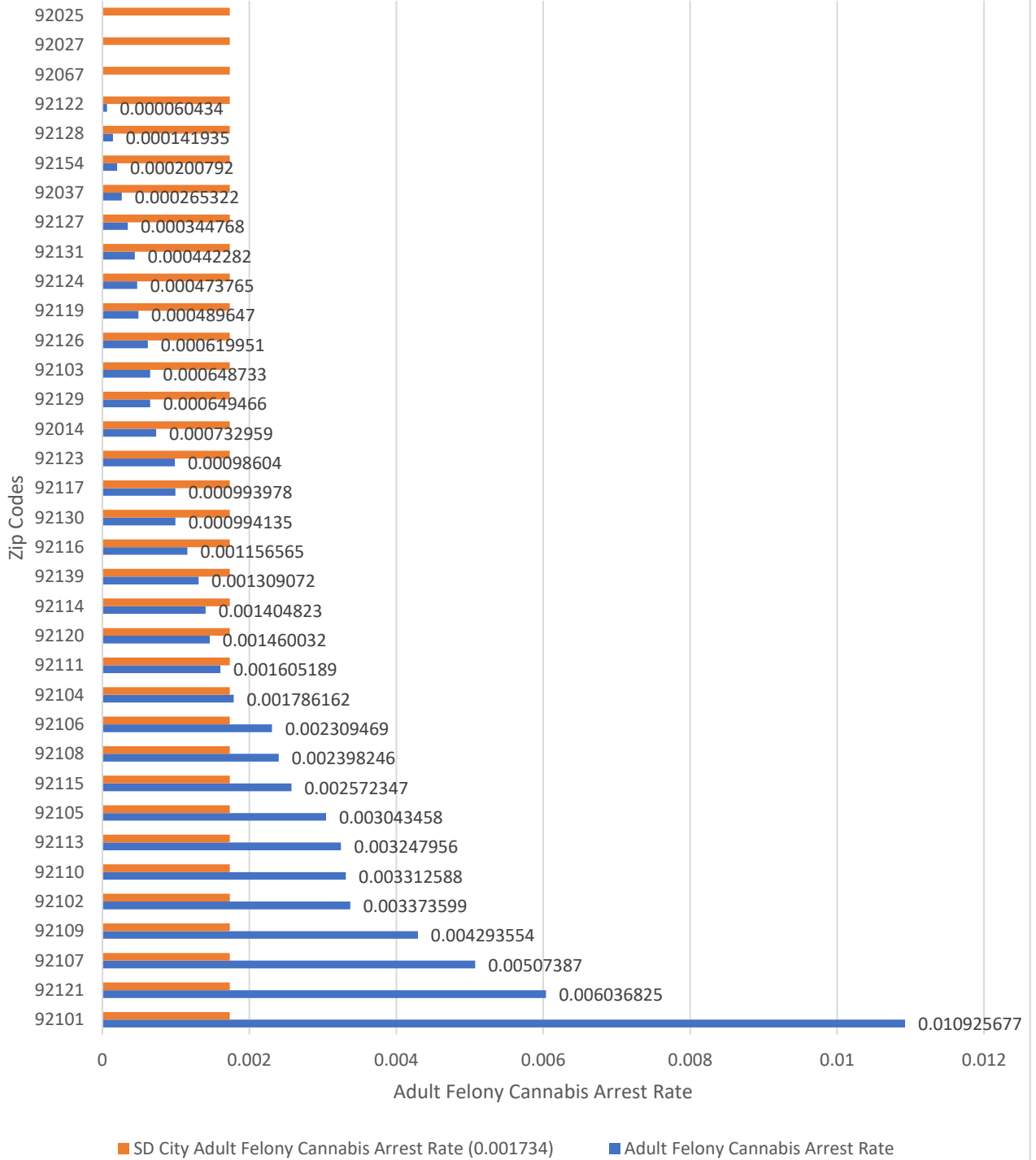


The geographic distribution of adult felony cannabis arrest rates and high rate areas (i.e., above the city’s adult felony cannabis arrest rate, 2 arrests per at 1,000 in the at risk population (18-69 years old)) is similar to the distribution for adult cannabis arrest rates and the rate of all cannabis arrests.

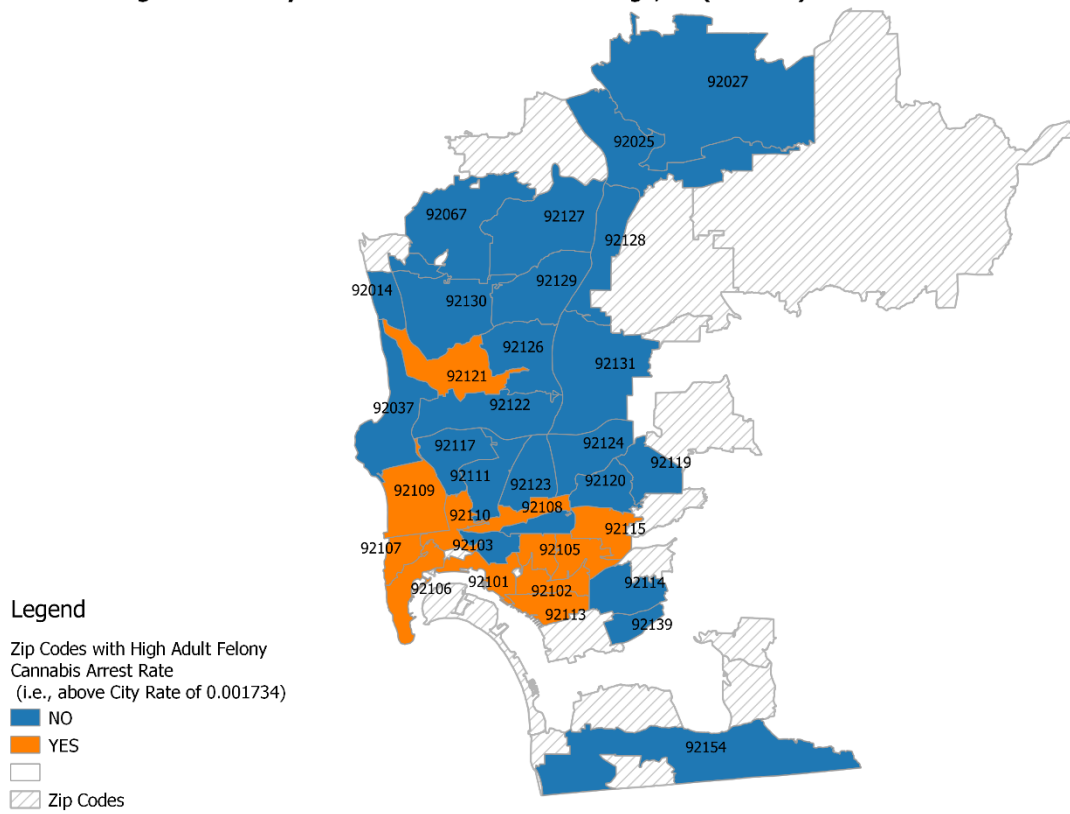
Adult Felony Cannabis Arrest Rate in San Diego, CA (2012-17)



Adult Felony Cannabis Arrest Rate by Zip Code

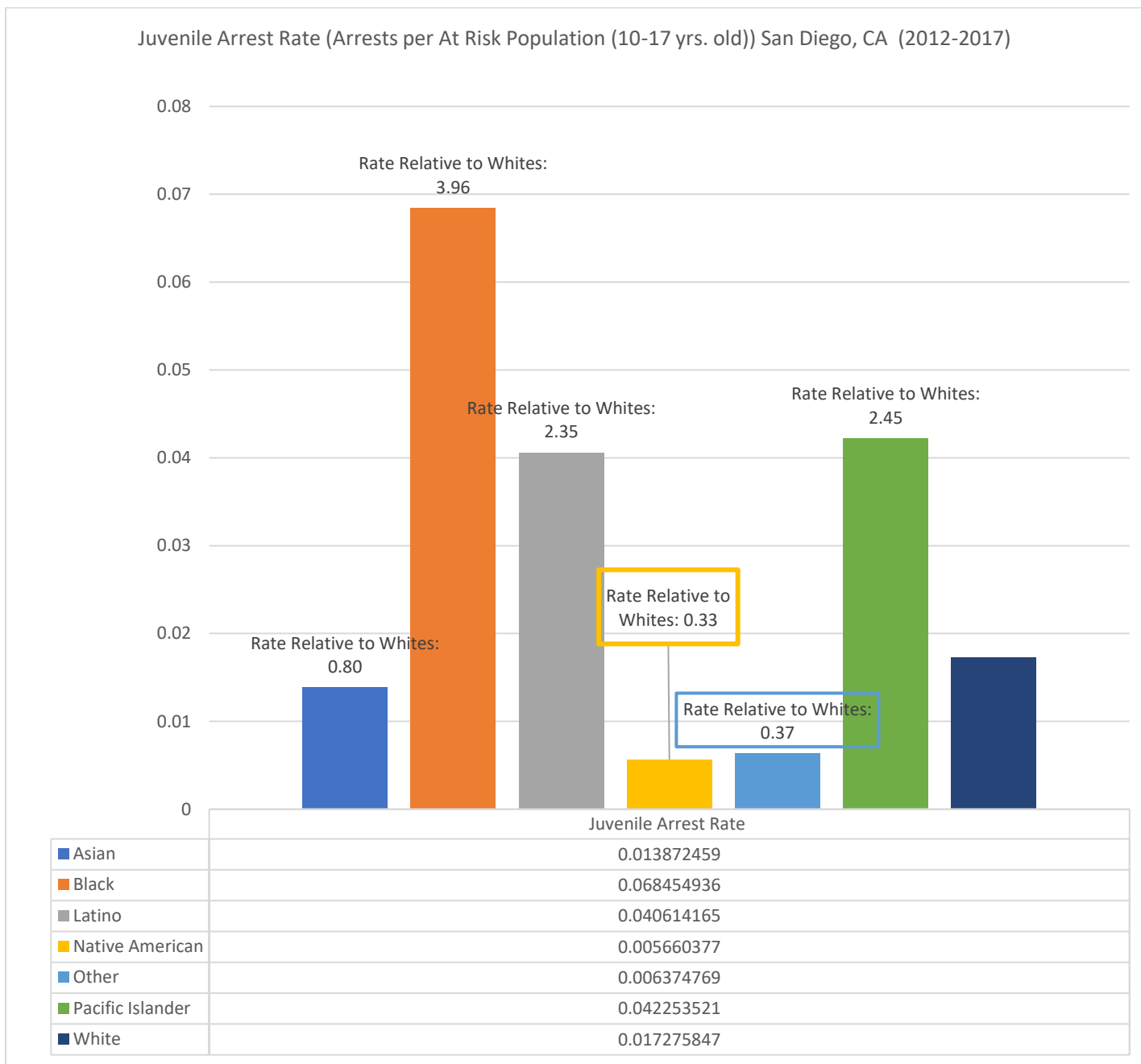


Areas of High Adult Felony Cannabis Arrest Rate in San Diego, CA (2012-17)

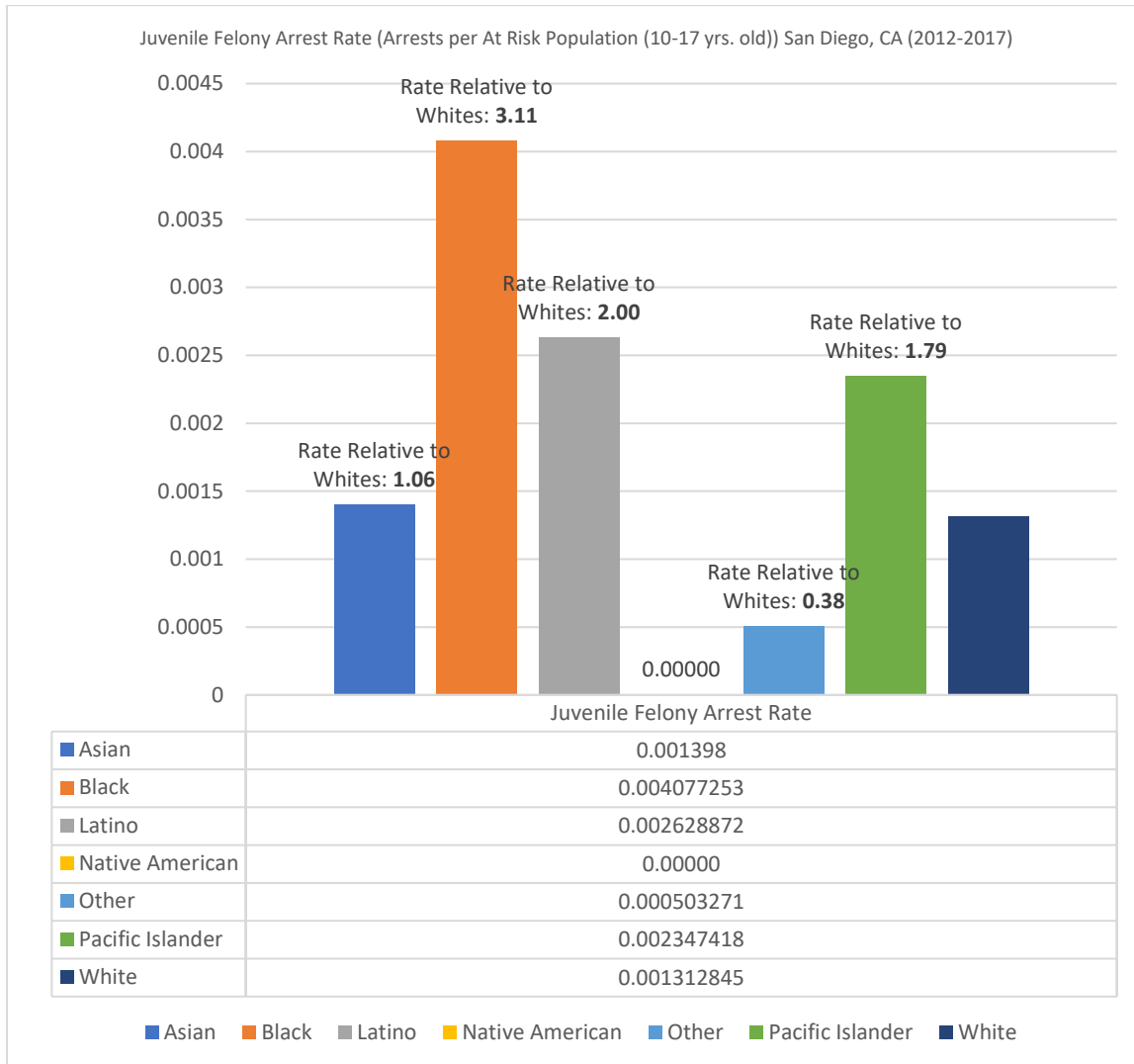


Youth Cannabis Arrests

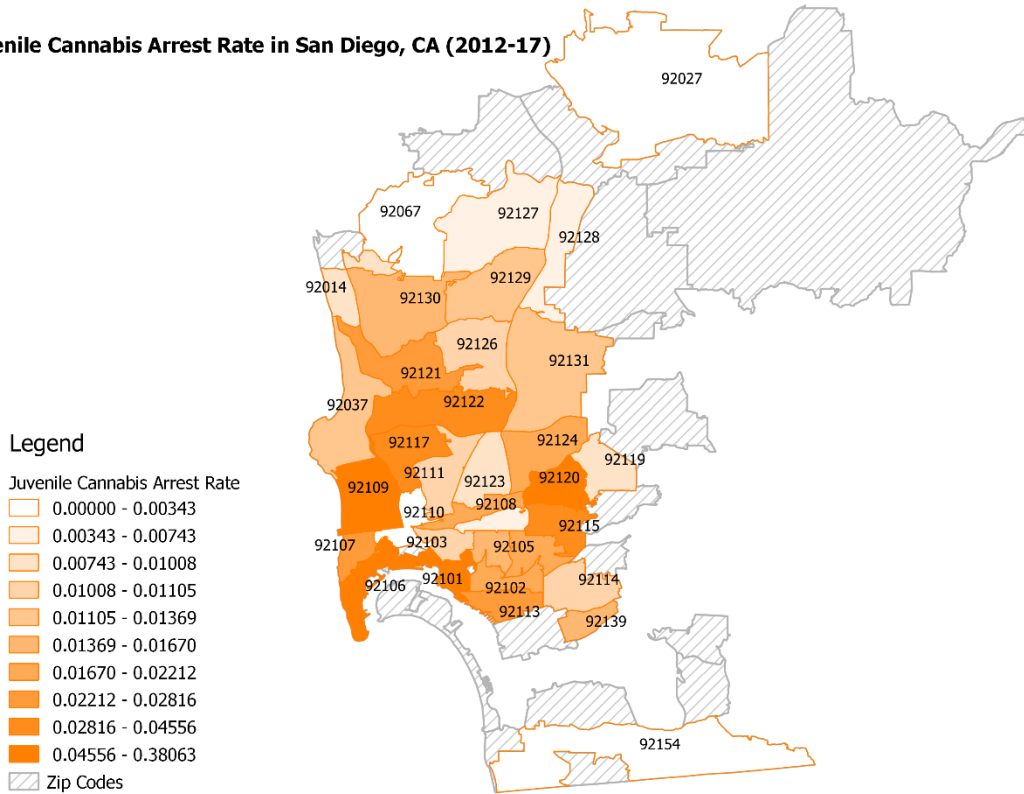
Youth of color are arrested at higher rates than white youth. There were 68 cannabis-related arrests of black people per 1,000 in the at risk population, a rate four times the white arrest rate (17 per 1,000 in the at risk population (10-17 years old)). The second most frequently arrested San Diegans were Pacific Islanders youth whose cannabis-related arrest rate was 42 per 1,000 in the at risk population. Young Pacific Islanders were arrested at a rate double the arrest rate for white adults. Latino youth 41 per 1,000 in the at risk population are arrested for cannabis-related charges at a rate over twice the rate of white adults' rate.



Felony arrest rates for youth of color are also higher than their white counterparts. For example, black youth are arrested for felony-level cannabis-related charges at a rate that is about 3. Pacific Islanders and Latino youth are arrested for cannabis-related felony charges at a rate 2 times the rate for their white counterparts. Arrests for felony charges can lead to more severe negative impacts on accused youth. Youth of color are arrested for cannabis-related charges at higher rates than their white counterparts.

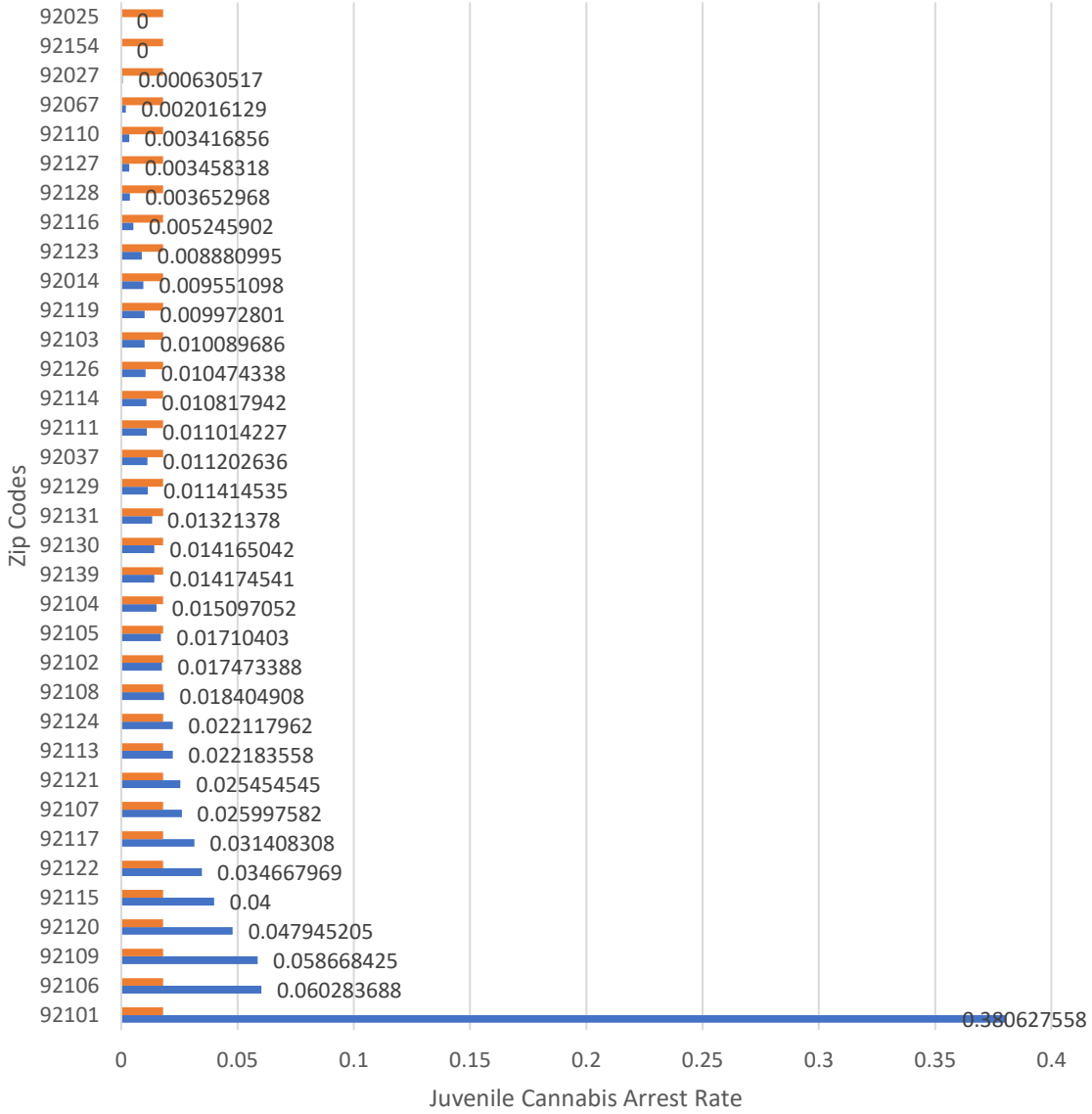


Juvenile Cannabis Arrest Rate in San Diego, CA (2012-17)



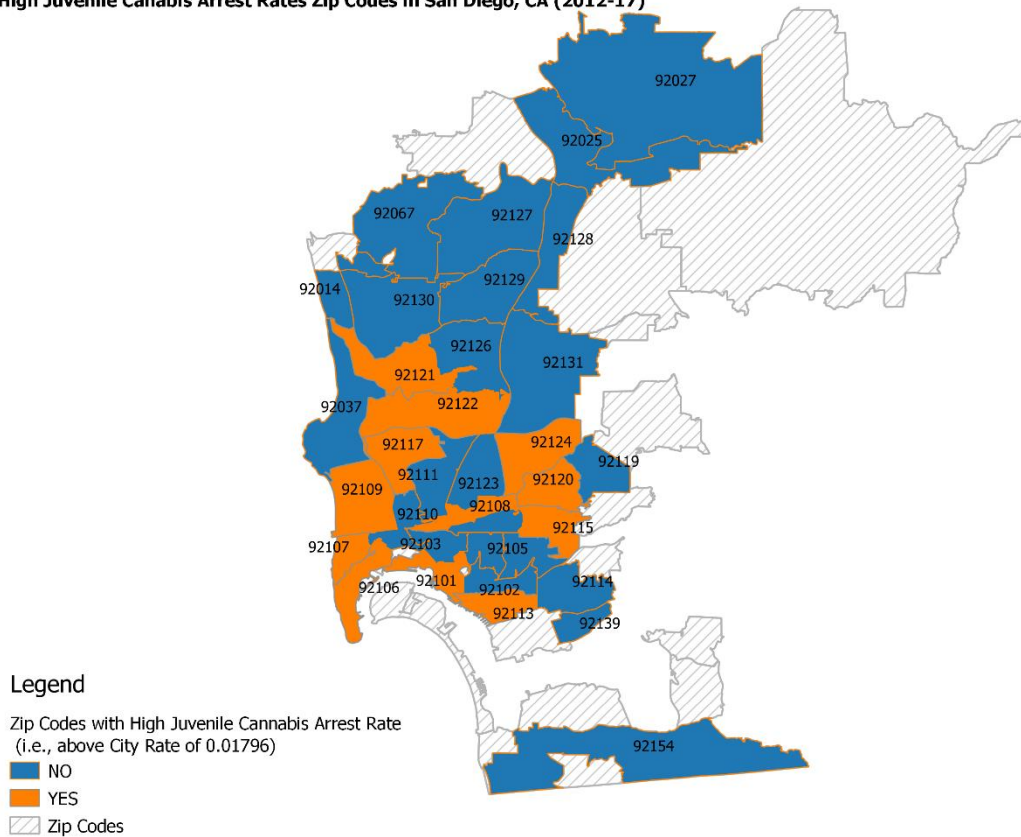
Juvenile cannabis arrests in San Diego occurred more frequently in central and southeastern areas. There are some differences in the geographical distribution of adult and juvenile cannabis arrests: Among city zip codes University City's (92122), Clairemont's (92117), Paradise Hills' (92139) juvenile cannabis arrest rates were higher than their adult cannabis arrest rates; Midway's (92110) juvenile cannabis arrest rate was lower than its adult cannabis arrest rate.

Juvenile Cannabis Arrest Rates by Zip Code in San Diego, CA (2012-17)



■ San Diego City Juvenile Cannabis Arrest Rate (0.01796 arrests per at risk population (10-17 years old))
■ Juvenile Arrest Rate in arrests per at risk population (10-17 years old)

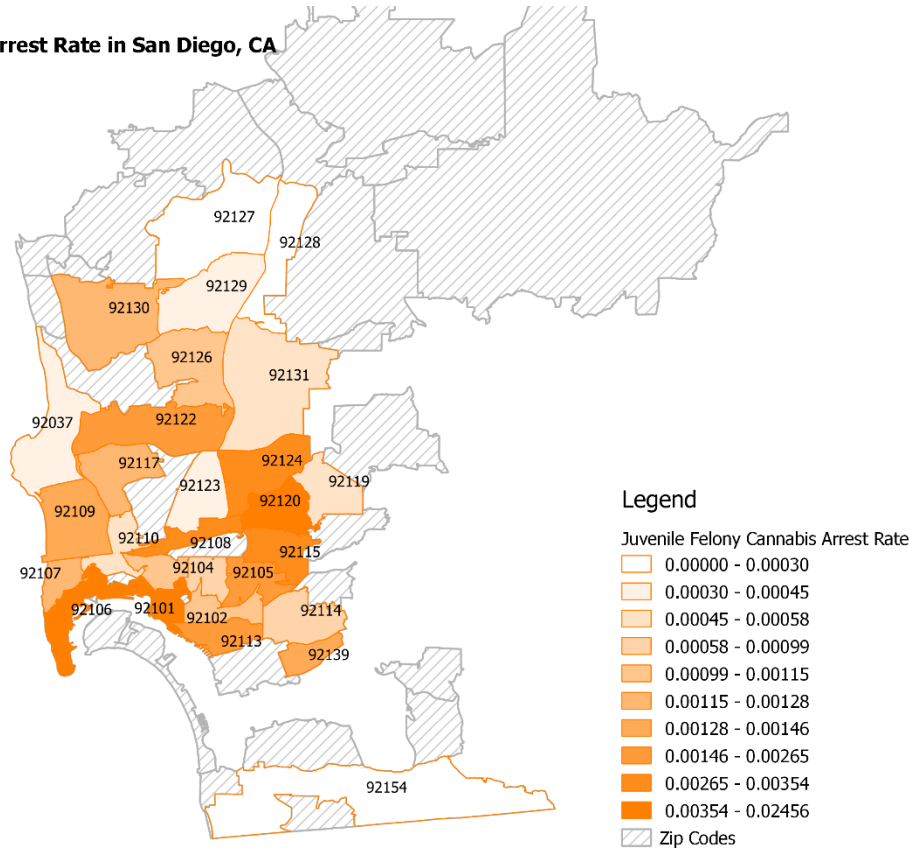
High Juvenile Cannabis Arrest Rates Zip Codes in San Diego, CA (2012-17)



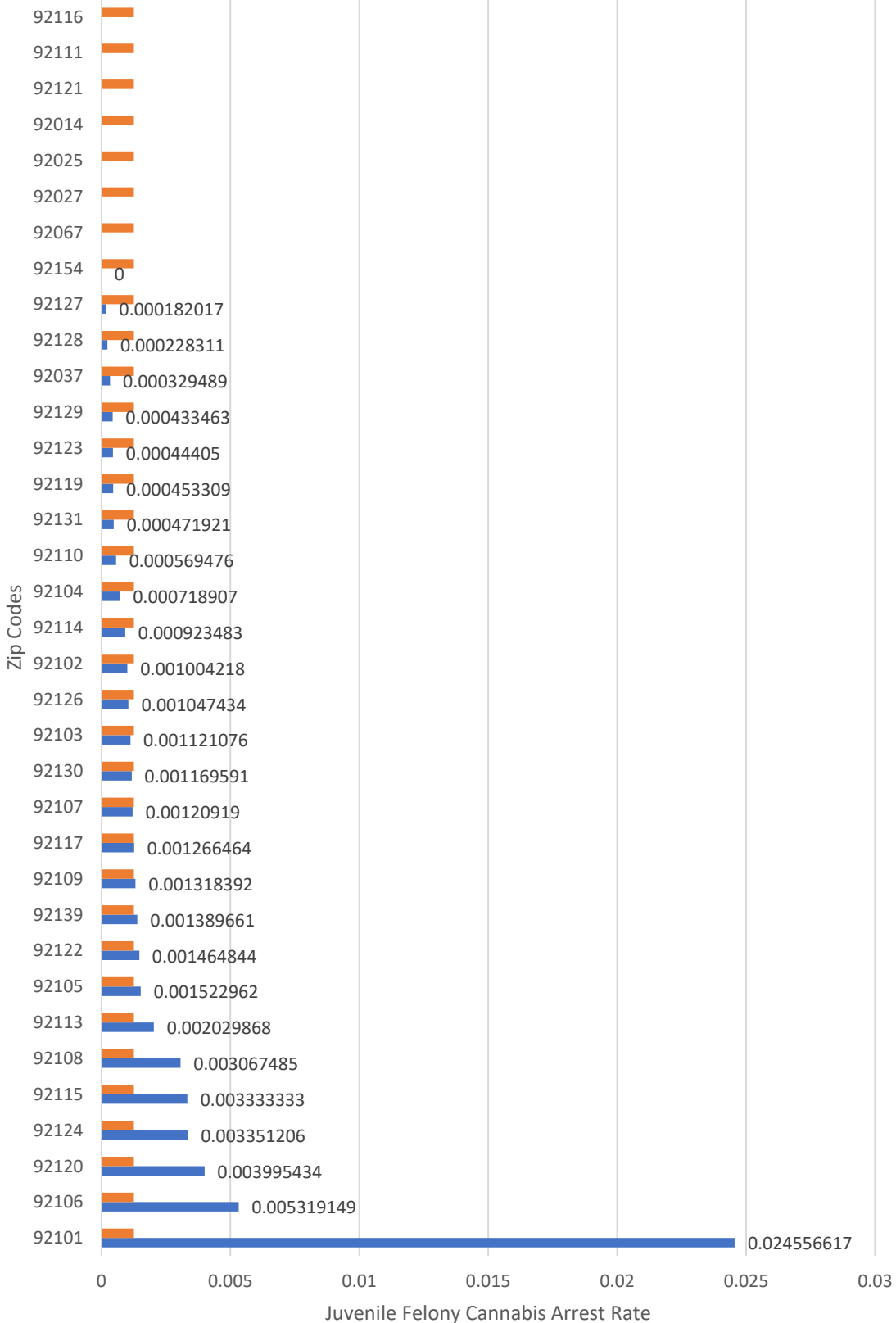
Areas with high juvenile cannabis arrest rates (i.e., above the city’s juvenile arrest rate of 0.01796 arrests per at risk population (10-17 years old)). Juvenile cannabis arrests occurred at a high frequency in Logan Heights (92113), Barrio Logan (92113), University City (92122), Clairemont (92117), Eastern Mid-City (92115), near Grantville (92120) and Sorrento Valley (92121). Juvenile cannabis arrest rates were also above the city rate in high policed areas of downtown (92101), Point Loma (92106) and Ocean Beach (92107). Youth arrested in these areas are less likely to live in these areas as these areas attract more non-residents and the racial profile of these areas are incongruous with the racial profile of juvenile cannabis arrests.

Compared to all juvenile cannabis arrests felony-level juvenile cannabis arrests occurred less in northern zip codes and more frequently in south and southeastern zip codes

Juvenile Felony Cannabis Arrest Rate in San Diego, CA

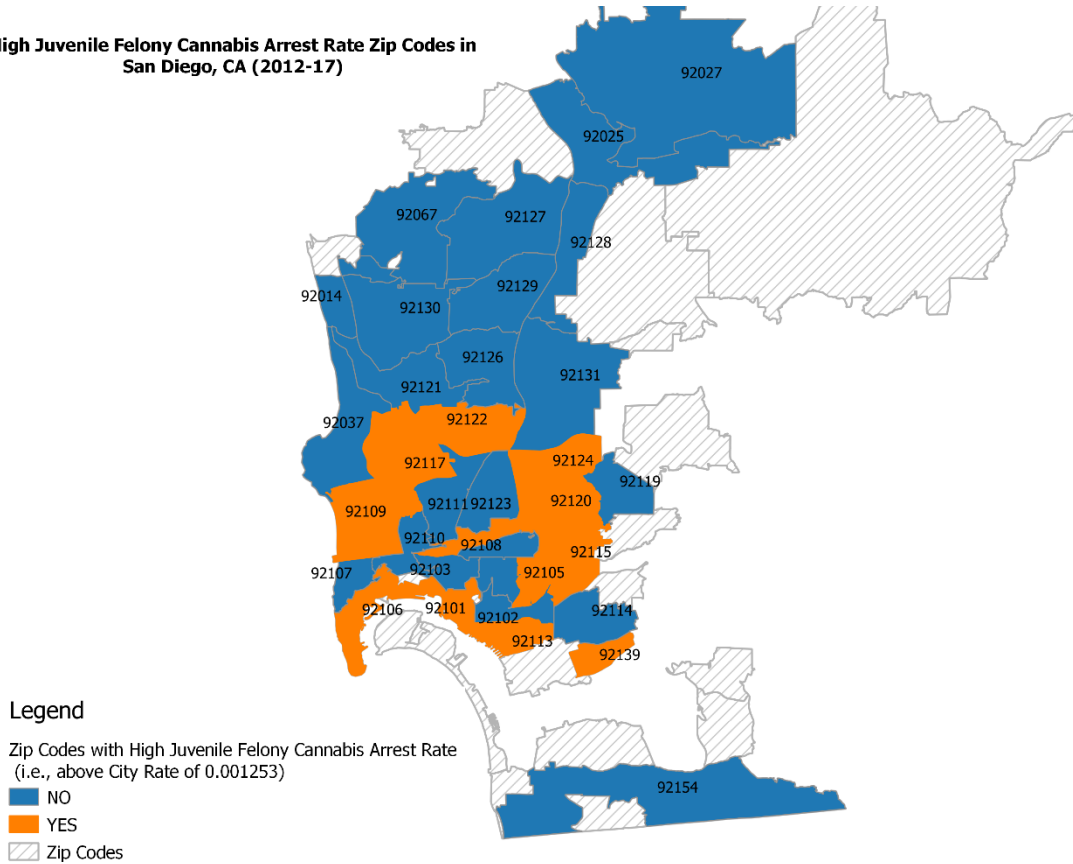


Juvenile Felony Cannabis Arrest Rates by Zip Codes



■ San Diego City Juvenile Felony Cannabis Arrest Rate (0.001252603)
■ Juvenile Felony Cannabis Arrest Rate

High Juvenile Felony Cannabis Arrest Rate Zip Codes in San Diego, CA (2012-17)



Compared to all juvenile cannabis arrests, felony-level juvenile cannabis arrests occurred comparatively more frequently in southern and southeastern region. It should be noted that areas with high juvenile felony arrest rates are different from areas with high juvenile arrest rates. Mid-City: City Heights (92105) and Paradise Hills (92139) are both areas of high (i.e., above city juvenile felony cannabis arrest rate of 0.001253 arrests per at risk population (10-17 years old)) juvenile felony cannabis arrest rates, but that did not have above average juvenile cannabis arrest rates. Areas with above average juvenile felony cannabis arrest rates have been particularly impacted by the criminalization of cannabis.

CONCLUSION

In San Diego, the criminalization of cannabis impacted some communities more than others. Youth (under 18 years old) and people of color (especially Black, Pacific Islander and Latino San Diegans) were arrested at disproportionately higher rates for cannabis related charges. Areas in central and southeastern San Diego have been particularly impacted by the criminalization of cannabis. To address these past societal harms, the City of San Diego should utilize local cannabis tax revenues to advance equity and comply with State Prop. 64 requirements, by incorporating equity measures into licensing, business opportunities and practices, and investing in youth development for impacted communities.

Appendix H

Stakeholder Recommendations List

Social Equity Application and Plan Request

Application

- Qualifications must fit at least one of the following criterias
 - Incarcerated for cannabis
 - Directly impacted by the war on drugs
 - Immediate family member incarcerated for drug related charges
 - Placed in foster care system due to families impacted on war on drug
 - Child born with drugs in their system
 - Live in an impoverished community at least 5 years between the year 1980- 2016

Licensing

- Utilyze cannabis taxes that are currently going into the general fund
 - Funding to train potential applicants prior to licensing
 - All cannabis taxes should go to help repair the communities ravished by the failed war on drugs not the general fund
 - Community based organizations vetted by the San Diego Black Cannabis Group or other BIPOC lead advisory group
 - Focused on job training
 - Business incubation
 - Crime prevention
 - Youth Education
 - BIPOC business incubation
 - Capital for social equity applicants
- Low to 0 interest loans or grants to fully setup and establish cannabis operation
 - This should not hold up the qualified individual that is already self funded.
- No limit on social equity licenses in any category / limit the number of non equity licenses. The bottom line threshold should be a 2 to one criteria (for every current license there will be at least 2 social equity licenses).
 - Cultivation
 - Manufacturing
 - Distribution
 - Retail
 - Delivery
 - Micro licenses
- Grant support to fund cannabis operation
 - Licensing, licensing fees, fully equipped building start up

- Allow for expanded zoning (commercial, mixed used, downtown specific zones) only for social equity applicants so they can attempt to catch up with current operators
- Zero taxes for social equity operators for 5-7 years
- Lease city owned property for social equity operators at \$1 per month (Non negotiable)
- 2 consumption lounge licenses per each council district for social equity applicants.
- Social equity license holder can sell license when they want
 - Absolutely no forced sales
 - City should review and give final approval of the sale of approved social equity commission
- Prohibit slotting fees for products created by social equity operators in City of San Diego cannabis outlets for 5-7 years
 - And/or require free shelving space for San Diego social equity owners products
 - By-Right permitting (administrative / over the counter / non CUP) for social equity applicants
- We must lighten restrictions in communities impacted by the failed war on drugs to allow BIPOC patients to have safe access to their much needed medicine
 - Zoning
- All licensing issued in communities impacted by the failed war on drugs be issued to Social Equity applicants

Additional Needs

1. Currently existing operators should allocate a certain percentage of shelving space to social equity brands.
2. Funding received from CA State cannabis prop 64
 - a. A percentage of taxes taken from cannabis industry businesses should be utilized for advertisement in local minority & social equity brand publications.

Extra priority shall be given to applications that demonstrate that an applicant:

- Is a member of a community disproportionately impacted by the enforcement of cannabis prohibition;
- Has an income lower than eighty percent of the median income of the county in which the applicant resides; and Was convicted of a cannabis-related offense prior to the effective date of this chapter, or had a parent, guardian, child, spouse, or dependent, or was a dependent of an individual who, prior to the effective date of this chapter, was convicted of a cannabis-related offense.

San Diego Black Cannabis Group

San Diego Black Chamber of Commerce Cannabis Sub Committee

Paving Great Futures

California Minority Alliance

RESOLUTION NUMBER R- 314394DATE OF FINAL PASSAGE OCT 18 2022A RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF
SAN DIEGO ADOPTING THE CANNABIS EQUITY
ASSESSMENT REPORT.

WHEREAS, on November 8, 2016, California voters approved Proposition 64, known as the Control, Regulate, and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA); and

WHEREAS, in its statement of purpose and intent, the AUMA calls for regulating cannabis in a way that reduces barriers to entry into the legal, regulated market; and

WHEREAS, the California Legislature recognized the need for cannabis equity grant funding and passed AB 97 to provide equity grant funds to local governments; and

WHEREAS, on March 15, 2021, the Governor of the State of California's Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz) awarded grant funds to the City of San Diego to conduct a cannabis equity assessment; and

WHEREAS, this grant funding was used by the City to conduct a cannabis equity assessment to quantify the impact of cannabis prohibition or criminalization on communities of color in the City; and

WHEREAS, the City's Cannabis Business Division (CBD) compiled quantitative data from the City of San Diego Police Department, County of San Diego, US Census, San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG), cannabis arrest data, cannabis conditional use permits, released a developed on-line survey and conducted one-on-one meetings to understand barriers to cannabis equity; and

WHEREAS, the City's CBD, in partnership with the Department of Race and Equity conducted nine community listening sessions to gather feedback from community groups and individuals disproportionately affected by the War on Drugs; and

WHEREAS, on July 8, 2022, the CBD published a draft Cannabis Equity Assessment Report (Report), which proposes the creation of an equitable cannabis program that addresses both the administrative and infrastructure barriers that create inequitable outcomes and the gaps in educational, technical, and financial resources caused by systemic racism that was exacerbated by cannabis criminalization; and

WHEREAS, the Report contains preliminary recommendations to build a structure for future prioritization analysis of potential policy, operations, and program implications to guide an implementation plan based on budgetary allocations; and

WHEREAS, the Report referenced twelve preliminary recommendations to develop a Cannabis Social Equity and Economic Development (SEED) program to focus on building inclusive services and support for individuals and communities negatively impacted by cannabis criminalization; and

WHEREAS, the primary purpose of the SEED program is to support and promote equitable ownership and employment opportunities in the legal cannabis industry; and

WHEREAS, the success of these recommendations rests on the ability of the City to implement them over time, with feedback from community members throughout the process, as well as the support of state and local stakeholders and legislators; and

WHEREAS, the Office of the City Attorney has drafted this resolution based on the information provided by City staff, including information provided by third parties and verified

by City staff, with the understanding that this information is complete, true, and accurate; NOW,
THEREFORE,

BE IT RESOLVED, by the City Council of the City of San Diego, that the Council
adopts the City of San Diego's first Cannabis Equity Assessment Report.

APPROVED: MARA W. ELLIOTT, City Attorney

By /s/ Noah J. Brazier
Noah J. Brazier
Deputy City Attorney

NJB:nja
09/07/2022
Or. Dept: Planning Dept.
Doc. No. 3080746

I certify that the foregoing Resolution was passed by the Council of the City of San Diego, at this
meeting of OCT 11 2022

ELIZABETH S. MALAND
City Clerk

By [Signature]
Deputy City Clerk

Approved: 10/18/22
(date)

[Signature]
TODD GLORIA, Mayor

Vetoed: _____
(date)

TODD GLORIA, Mayor

Passed by the Council of The City of San Diego on OCT 11 2022, by the following vote:

Councilmembers	Yeas	Nays	Not Present	Recused
Joe LaCava	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jennifer Campbell	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stephen Whitburn	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Monica Montgomery Steppe	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Marni von Wilpert	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chris Cate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Raul A. Campillo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vivian Moreno	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sean Elo-Rivera	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Date of final passage OCT 18 2022.

(Please note: When a resolution is approved by the Mayor, the date of final passage is the date the approved resolution was returned to the Office of the City Clerk.)

AUTHENTICATED BY:

TODD GLORIA
Mayor of The City of San Diego, California.

(Seal)

ELIZABETH S. MALAND
City Clerk of The City of San Diego, California.

By Connie Patterson, Deputy
for Matthew Hilaris

Office of the City Clerk, San Diego, California

Resolution Number R- 314394