

# THE STATE OF CANNABIS POLICY IN CALIFORNIA'S CITIES & COUNTIES



## PRESS RELEASE

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## California's Local Cannabis Policies Can't Keep Pace With Surging Sales, Leaving Public Health and Equity Behind

*Scorecards Reveal Pathway Forward for Cities and Counties*

**OAKLAND, CALIF., DECEMBER 2, 2021 ...** While legal cannabis sales in California are increasing dramatically, local policy efforts to protect youth and public health have lagged behind, according to a statewide study conducted by the Public Health Institute's Getting it Right from the Start Project.

The Project, which generates scorecards evaluating policies passed by cities and counties that allow cannabis sales, found only limited progress in cannabis policy since 2020, with many jurisdictions not yet opting to go beyond basic state law to promote public health, protect youth or advance social equity.

"Until the state takes up its responsibilities to protect our kids, it falls on local governments to do what's necessary to protect our public health and prevent the cannabis industry from evolving into yet another 'Big Tobacco,'" says Dr. Lynn Silver, MD, MPH, the Project's Principal Investigator. "These scorecards provide a clear roadmap for cities and counties."

Some local governments are choosing to lead the way, taxing more dangerous high potency products and prohibiting flavored products—such as flavored grape vaping cartridges and strawberry "pre-rolls"—known to attract youth, and capping the number of retailers to avoid oversaturation. While 52 percent of all jurisdictions in the state allow some form of legal cannabis retail, only three of them, Contra Costa County and the cities of San Luis Obispo and El Monte, scored at or above 50 out of a possible 100 points on the scorecard, with a statewide average score of 17 across all jurisdictions allowing any form of retail sales. Turlock improved the most, rising from 11 to 31 points from 2020 to 2021.

"The legal market in California is growing," says Dr. Alisa Padon, the Project's research director. "Sales, and consequently tax revenue, grew by 55 percent in just the past year, with the number of licensed retailers skyrocketing to 1,361. Yet the state and many local jurisdictions have failed to put in the urgently needed guardrails necessary to protect kids and public health, or advance social equity. Some communities are beginning to step up to the plate, but many more need to take action."

Based on a 100-point scale and three years of data, the [scorecards](#) measure 27 storefront-specific and 24 delivery-specific local policies across six categories: retailer requirements, taxes and prices, product limits, marketing, smoke-free air, and equity and conflicts of interest. PHI worked with state and national subject matter experts, including cannabis businesses, regulatory officials, policymakers, municipalities and community partners, to identify best practices that can help communities better safeguard their youth and support social equity through passage of more thoughtful and effective cannabis policies.

Again, San Luis Obispo scored highest of all by limiting the number of retailers and distancing them from places that serve youth. Contra Costa County showed statewide leadership by prohibiting the sale of

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flavored products for inhalation or combustion, widely known to hook kids. El Monte dedicated tax revenue to youth programs and addiction prevention, established equity laws and limited marketing. The top scorer among delivery-only jurisdictions, San Benito County, with 39 points, only allows deliverers located outside the county to serve residents and established a licensing program, restricted delivery locations, prohibited billboards, blocked temporary events and passed a local tax.

“The practical information these scorecards offer is indispensable to cities and counties, and was used to formulate our local rules,” says Rryn Schumacher, deputy director of Public Health for Santa Barbara County. “Local governments’ decisions over the next few years will be critical. If we do this right, we can provide safer legal access while reversing increases in youth vaping and use of marijuana. But without swift action, we could expose our young people to harm for decades to come.”

The Project found that by January of 2021, 173 of California's 539 cities and counties allowed storefront sales of cannabis, and an additional 108 allowed sales by delivery only. Most jurisdictions had low scores, averaging 21 points for storefront scorecards and 12 for delivery-only. However, overall scores did improve by an average of one point between 2020 and 2021. Highlights of the findings include:

- 74% (a 4% increase) of jurisdictions allowing storefront retailers limited the number of outlets.
- 45% established stronger buffers to distance storefront outlets from schools and youth.
- 157 implemented local cannabis taxes, and 12 dedicated revenues to substance abuse prevention, youth education or mitigating the impact of the war on drugs.
- Two cities, Grass Valley and Cathedral City, taxed products by the amount of THC.
- Contra Costa County and Watsonville prohibited flavored products for inhalation, which are known to be appeal to youth, while Chico and Mammoth Lakes severely limited them.
- Mono County, Chula Vista, San Diego County and Pasadena prohibited “cannapops”—cannabis-infused beverages like orange soda.
- Most kept storefront retailers smoke-free, though 40 (up from 34) went backwards on smoke-free air by allowing on-site cannabis consumption, bringing back the era of “smoke-filled rooms.”
- 20 had specific policies for equity in hiring or licensing, up from 13 in 2020 and five in 2019.
- Pasadena and Imperial Beach prohibited discount coupons, while Pomona and Chico prohibited paraphernalia giveaways.

To assist local governments, the Getting it Right from the Start Project offers model policies for cannabis retailing, marketing and taxation that cities and counties can adopt. The Project also offers complementary resources and expert technical assistance to state and local regulatory agencies, policymakers and their staff, as well as community organizations and advocates.

The most current Local Cannabis Policy Scorecards, an overview of best practices throughout the state, the research methodology and many other resources are available at [www.gettingitrightfromthestart.org](http://www.gettingitrightfromthestart.org).

###

**Getting it Right from the Start**, a project of the Public Health Institute, works with states, cities, counties and community partners to develop evidence-based model policies and provide guidance on cannabis policies that can help reduce harms, protect against youth and problem cannabis use, and advance social equity.

**Public Health Institute** improves health, equity and wellness by discovering new research, strengthening key partnerships and programs, and advancing sound public health policies. Their hundreds of programs have impacted millions of people, creating a framework that will continue to impact communities for generations to come.

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Advancing Public Health & Equity in Cannabis Policy

## FACT SHEET

**WHAT:** California cities and counties can now measure how well their cannabis ordinances are protecting youth and supporting social equity in the first two years of legalization. New scorecards summarize cannabis policies in the 283 California cities and counties that have opted to permit retail sales, whether by storefront or delivery, of cannabis.

The scorecards bring light to a patchwork of local policies that continue to mostly fall far short of what public health leaders believe is necessary. In a legal market lacking that more solid foundation, dangerous products and practices, like ultra-high potency grape flavored vapes, billboards everywhere or invisible health warnings in 6-point font, will rapidly become entrenched, leading to a host of problems down the line.

**WHY:** Data from the National Study on Drug Use and Health shows statistically significant increases in cannabis use among California teens aged 12 to 17 between 2016/17 and 2018/19. Past year cannabis use in this age group rose from 13% up to 16%, while past month use went from 7% up to 9%—a 26 percent increase in the proportion of teens using cannabis monthly.

According to the Surgeon General, cannabis can have several negative effects on the adolescent brain, including problems with memory and learning, and impaired coordination.

The National Academies of Science, Engineering and Medicine concluded there was substantial evidence that cannabis use is associated with:

- Low birth weight, if used during pregnancy
- Motor vehicle accidents
- Psychosis and schizophrenia
- Problem use, especially when used at a young age or frequently.

These effects can have a strong impact on community public safety, including increased auto accident rates due to consumers driving under the influence. Emerging evidence also suggests higher rates of other mental health issues, including depression and suicidal ideation.

To mitigate these issues, cities and counties that choose to legalize retail sales of cannabis should adopt a set of common sense, evidence-based cannabis policies to fulfill our collective responsibility to protect youth and promote social equity as soon as possible.

**WHO:** **Getting it Right from the Start**, a project of the Public Health Institute, works with states, cities, counties and community partners to develop evidence-based model policies and provide guidance on cannabis policies that can help reduce harms, protect against youth and problem cannabis use, and advance social equity.



### Model Ordinances

Developing model local ordinances for licensing cannabis retailers, marketing, and general and special taxes on cannabis.



### Research

Carrying out research with local and national stakeholders and experts to identify best practices.



### Legal Analyses

Developing legal analyses of relevant issues for licensing, constraints on marketing and taxation.



### Technical Resources

Managing a national listserv, providing webinars, presentations, visits & other TA tools that support communities, educating policymakers & sharing experiences.



### Public Health Input

Providing public health-oriented input to regulatory processes and supporting other stakeholders to do so.

*The Getting it Right from the Start project is funded by the Conrad N. Hilton Foundation. Our research is also generously funded by the Tobacco-Related Disease Research Program and the National Institutes of Drug Abuse. However, the opinions expressed in our work reflect the positions of the project and do not necessarily represent the official views of any other organization.*

## 2021 SCORECARD METHODOLOGY

Based on the best available research, we identified six primary categories of policies where local government can act to protect youth, public health, and equity if they opted to allow cannabis retail commerce. Criteria with the greatest potential for achieving these goals receive higher points, based on evidence from tobacco, alcohol and/or cannabis research. Cannabis laws of all California cities and counties passed by January 1st, 2021 were scored, using legal databases including Municode and Cannaregs, as well as municipal websites, accompanied by direct outreach to county or city clerks when needed. The maximum score possible was 100.

**1) RETAILER & DELIVERER REQUIREMENTS:** Strategic limits on cannabis retailers can decrease youth use and exposure to cannabis.

- **Caps on Retailers (10 points max).** Limit the number of licensed retailers, we used the ratio to number of inhabitants
- **Distance from Schools (5 points).** Mandate a distance greater than 600 feet between K-12 schools and retailers
- **Retailer Buffers (2 points).** Mandate a required distance between retailers
- **Other Location Restrictions (3 points).** Mandate required distance between retailers and other youth serving locations not covered by state law such as parks, playgrounds, or universities, or other locations such as residential areas
- **Health Warnings Posted in Stores OR Handed Out to Customers (4 points each).** Mandate retailers post and/or hand out health warnings informing consumers of relevant risks at point of sale

**Delivery-only requirements:**

- **Local Permit (12 points max).** Mandate a local permit be obtained by deliverers originating within and outside the jurisdiction
- **Medical Cannabis Sales (3 points).** Allow delivery sales of medicinal cannabis
- **Independent ID Verification Process (10 points max).** Mandate use of an independent age and identity verification process before cannabis delivery
- **Delivery Destinations (10 points max).** Limit where deliveries can terminate, i.e., no delivery to college dormitories

**2) TAXES & PRICES:** Taxes & higher prices can decrease youth access while raising valuable revenue for local communities

- **Local Cannabis Tax (6 points max).** Impose a local tax on cannabis retail
- **Dedicated Tax Revenue (6 points).** Dedicate tax revenue to youth, prevention, or reinvestment in communities most affected by the war on drugs
- **Tax by THC Content (5 points).** Impose higher tax rates for high potency (high THC) products (if sale is allowed)
- **Discounting (2 points).** Prohibit discounting on cannabis such as coupons or discount days
- **Minimum Price (1 point).** Establish a minimum price floor for cannabis

**3) PRODUCT LIMITS:** End the Cannabis Kids Menu of products that appeal to youth and limit products which increase adverse effects

- **Limit Potency (6 points max).** Prohibit sale of high potency cannabis flower and products through bans or ceilings
- **Flavored Products (Non-Edibles) (5 points).** Prohibit sale of flavored combustible or inhalable (non-edible) products
- **Cannabis-Infused Beverages (4 points).** Prohibit sale of cannabis-infused beverages
- **Products Attractive to Youth (2 points).** Prohibit sale of products attractive to youth more clearly than state law

**4) MARKETING:** Limited exposure to marketing to decrease youth use and provide accurate warnings to inform consumers.

- **Billboards (6 points max).** Restrict or prohibit the use of billboards to advertise cannabis
- **Health Warnings on Ads (4 points).** Require health warnings on all cannabis advertisements
- **Therapeutic or Health Claims (3 points).** Prohibit the use of therapeutic or health claims on cannabis products, packages, or ads
- **Business Signage Restrictions (3 points).** Restrict on-site business advertising
- **Marketing Attractive to Youth (2 points).** Detailed restrictions on packaging or advertising attractive to youth

**5) SMOKE-FREE AIR:** Smoke-free air policies can improve air quality, protect kids, and reduce secondhand smoke exposure.

- **Temporary Events (5 points).** Prohibit temporary cannabis events such as at county fairs or concerts in parks
- **On-Site Consumption (3 points).** Prohibit on-site cannabis consumption, whether by smoking, vaping or use of edibles

**6) EQUITY & CONFLICTS OF INTEREST:** Cannabis policy can promote social equity and reduce conflicts of interest.

- **Priority in Licensing (3 points).** Prioritize equity applicants when issuing cannabis business licenses
- **Equity in Hiring (3 points).** Require hiring to prioritize low-income, transitional, or other workers from communities disadvantaged by the war on drugs
- **Cost Reduction/Deferral (1 point).** Reduce/defer the costs of cannabis business licenses for equity applicants
- **Prescribers (1 point each).** Prohibit on-premises patient evaluations and prescriber ownership of retailers

*Getting it Right from the Start is a project of the Public Health Institute. The Project has worked with experts from across the nation and within the state to identify potential best regulatory practices and develop model regulatory and taxation frameworks to protect youth, public health and social equity. Visit us at [www.gettingitrightfromthestart.org](http://www.gettingitrightfromthestart.org).*



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## Examples of what your neighbors are doing to protect youth, public health and social equity



**Del Norte County:** Protected youth by increasing the **buffer between schools and retailers** to 1,000 ft. (52 other jurisdictions also increased the state required 600 ft buffer)

**Weed:** Protected the public and workers against secondhand smoke by not allowing **on-site consumption** (along with 132 other places such as Merced, Los Angeles City, Pasadena, & Sacramento)

**Sacramento:** Promoted **social equity** through equity in licensing provisions (as well as Oakland, Los Angeles City, Long Beach, San Francisco, Watsonville, El Monte & 13 other places)

**Contra Costa County:** Protected youth by prohibiting **flavored products** for combustion or inhalation (along with Chico, Watsonville & Mammoth Lakes), and banning vaping products

**Grass Valley:** Protected youth and mental health by **taxing high potency products** (Cathedral City, too), and sugar sweetened cannabis beverages

**Stanislaus County:** Increased the number of **sites with a required buffer** from retailers (as well as 117 other jurisdictions)

**Mono County:** Protected consumers by not allowing **health or therapeutic claims** on cannabis products or their marketing (as did Palm Springs)

**Watsonville:** Protected youth by prohibiting **advertising, packaging and products attractive to youth** (along with Mono County, Mammoth Lakes, Turlock, and 8 others)

**Salinas:** Protected youth by **capping** the number of licensed retailers at 1 for every ~32,000 people (102 other jurisdictions also capped the number of dispensaries)

**Pasadena:** Protected youth by prohibiting **promotions and coupons** offering discounted cannabis (along with 3 others)

**West Hollywood:** Protected consumers by requiring cannabis-related **health and safety training** of dispensary staff (Long Beach, Pasadena, Mt. Shasta, Mammoth Lakes & Mono County did, too)

**El Monte:** Protected youth by **dedicating tax revenue to youth** programs, addiction prevention and recreation (Riverside County, Sonoma County, Sacramento, Placerville, Pomona, Merced, Santa Ana, Turlock, Oxnard & Davis funded similar programs for youth)

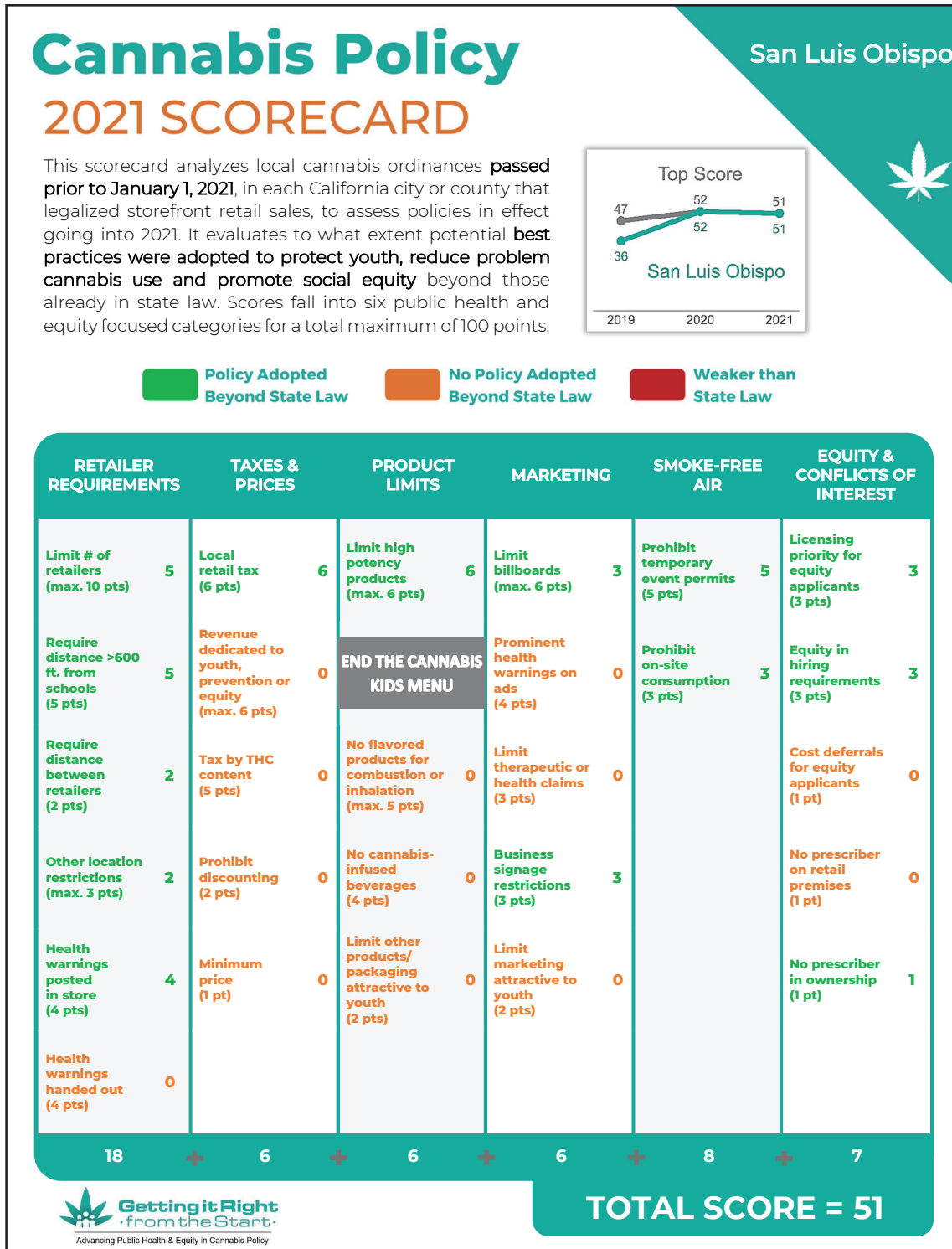
**Santa Ana:** Informed consumers by requiring cannabis-related **health risks information on signs or in handouts** in dispensaries (along with 23 others, including San Francisco, San Jose, Culver City, Richmond & Chico)

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## EXAMPLE STOREFRONT SCORECARD



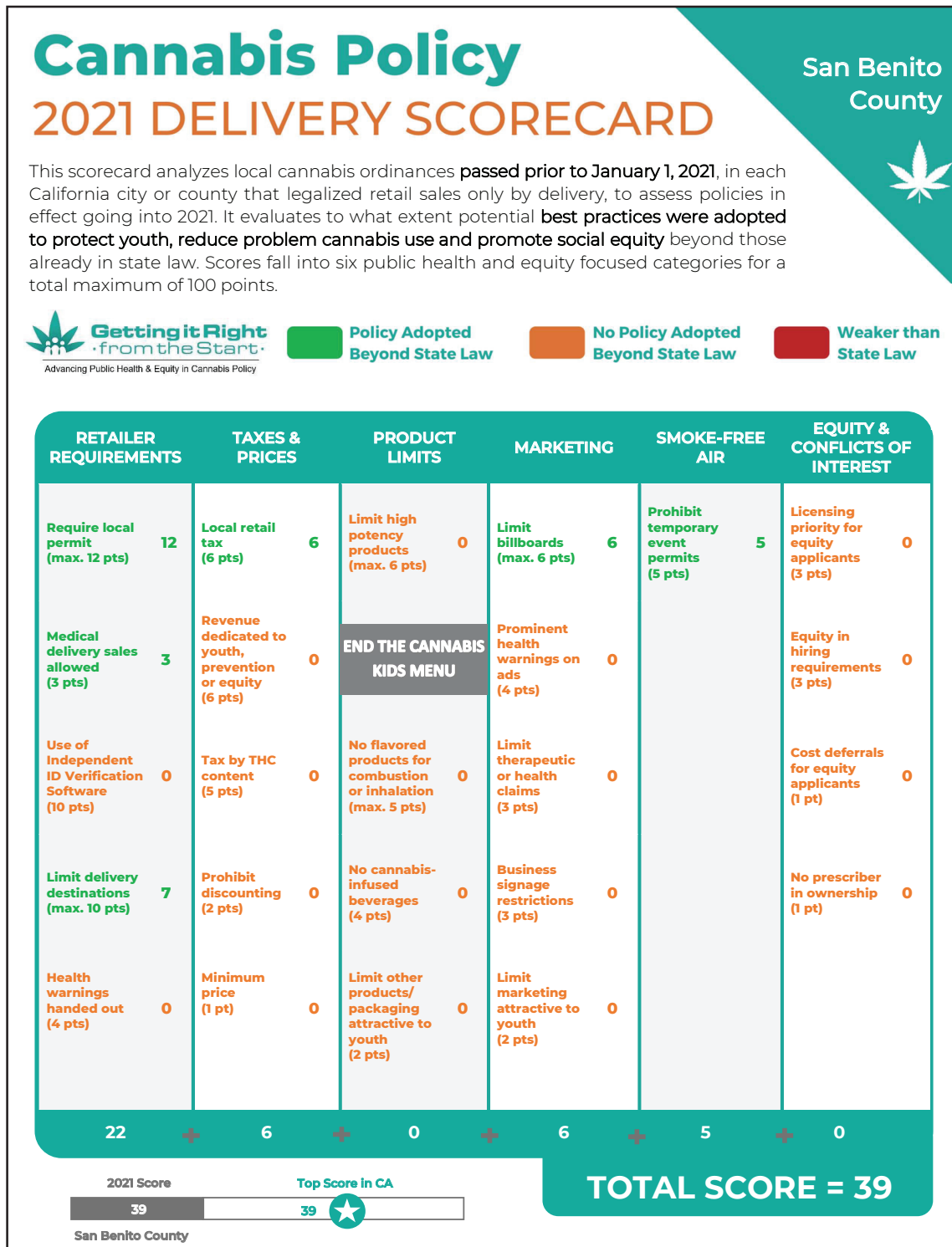
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# THE STATE OF CANNABIS POLICY IN CALIFORNIA'S CITIES & COUNTIES



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## EXAMPLE DELIVERY SCORECARD



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# THE STATE OF CANNABIS POLICY IN CALIFORNIA'S CITIES & COUNTIES

## TOPLINE SUMMARY

TYPE OF SALES	NUMBER OF JURISDICTIONS (OUT OF 539)		
	2021	2020	2019
Storefront	173 (32%)	161 (31%)	147 (28%)
Delivery	275 (51%)	264 (49%)	248 (47%)
Storefront, Delivery or Both	281 (52%)	276 (51%)	263 (49%)

SHARE OF CALIFORNIA CITIES AND COUNTIES WHICH ALLOW RETAIL SALES MEETING AT LEAST ONE SCORING CRITERIA				
Retail Practice Categories	2021		2020	2019
	Storefront Sales Allowed	Delivery-Only Allowed	Storefront Sales Allowed	Storefront Sales Allowed
Retailer Requirements	100%	100%	88%	84%
Taxation and Prices	76%	26%	74%	74%
Product Limits	4%	0%	4%	3%
Marketing	60%	12%	53%	46%
Smoke-free Air	78%	8%	79%	81%
Equity & Conflicts of Interest	46%	3%	44%	37%
Median size of retail tax as percent of gross receipts, including both adult- use and medicinal	5%		5%	5%



# THE STATE OF CANNABIS POLICY IN CALIFORNIA'S CITIES & COUNTIES

## REGIONAL SCORE SUMMARY

### BAY AREA

JURISDICTION	2021 SCORE	2020 SCORE	2019 SCORE
<b>Alameda County</b>	28	28	24
– Alameda	33	33	32
– Albany	9 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Berkeley	41	26	24
– Emeryville	14	7	4
– Hayward	12	12	12
– Livermore	23 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Oakland	25	25	25
– Piedmont	15 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– San Leandro	42	31	33
– Union City	19	17	17
<b>Contra Costa County</b>	50	50	47
– Antioch	8	8	8
– Clayton	23 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Concord	27	*	*
– El Cerrito	15	15	15
– Lafayette	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Martinez	12	12	9
– Oakley	23 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Pleasant Hill	13 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Richmond	31	31	31
– Walnut Creek	21 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
<b>Marin County</b>	21 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Belvedere	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Corte Madera	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Fairfax	12	12	10
– Larkspur	15 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Novato	8 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Ross	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– San Anselmo	15 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– San Rafael	25 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Sausalito	15 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Tiburon	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*

#### NOTE:

**The highest total score possible is 100 points.**

Not all counties and cities have permitted sales or implemented policies. Some jurisdictions are not listed.

If a city and county are listed on the same row of this chart, the score represents the city, not the county.

If a county score is listed, it refers to laws for the unincorporated area of that county.

<sup>†</sup> These cities and counties only offer delivery-based retail.

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### BAY AREA

JURISDICTION	2021 SCORE	2020 SCORE	2019 SCORE
<b>Napa County</b>	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– American Canyon	11 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Napa	16	16	6
– St. Helena	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Yountville	14 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
<b>San Francisco Co. &amp; City</b>	22	22	22
<b>San Mateo County</b>	6 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Belmont	11 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Brisbane	9 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Burlingame	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Foster City	15 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Half Moon Bay	9 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Hillsborough	15 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Menlo Park	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Millbrae	15 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Pacifica	26	27	27
– Portola Valley	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Redwood City	17	*	*
– San Carlos	9 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– San Mateo	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– South San Francisco	21 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Woodside	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
<b>Santa Clara County</b>			
– Campbell	21 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Cupertino	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Los Altos	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Los Altos Hills	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Monte Sereno	11 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Mountain View	17 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Palo Alto	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– San Jose	36	36	33

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## REGIONAL SCORE SUMMARY

### BAY AREA

JURISDICTION	2021 SCORE	2020 SCORE	2019 SCORE
<b>Santa Cruz County</b>	18	18	17
– Capitola	23	23	21
– Santa Cruz	28	28	21
– Scotts Valley	10 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Watsonville	41	*	*
<b>Solano County</b>	21 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Benicia	23	23	14
– Dixon	19	14	12
– Fairfield	29	*	*
– Rio Vista	15	15	16
– Suisun City	8	22	22
– Vallejo	18	15	15
<b>Sonoma County</b>	40	34	36
– Cloverdale	14	15	15
– Cotati	19	19	19
– Petaluma	11 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Santa Rosa	15	15	15
– Sebastopol	8	7	4
– Sonoma	41	35	*
– Windsor	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*

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## REGIONAL SCORE SUMMARY

### SACRAMENTO & GOLD COUNTRY

JURISDICTION	2021 SCORE	2020 SCORE	2019 SCORE
<b>Butte County</b>	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Biggs	3	3	1
– Chico	40	*	*
– Gridley	6	6	1
<b>Calaveras County</b>	19	22	22
– Angels Camp	15 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
<b>El Dorado County</b>	32	33	13
– Placerville	17	14	17
– South Lake Tahoe	17	17	4
<b>Inyo County</b>	9	9	9
– Bishop	21 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
<b>Nevada County</b>	36	*	*
– Grass Valley			
– Nevada City	25	25	25
– Truckee	8 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
<b>Placer County</b>	26	22	22
– Colfax			
<b>Plumas County</b>	3	3	1
– Portola	15 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
<b>Sacramento County</b>			
– Citrus Heights	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Isleton	6	9	12
– Sacramento	26	25	24
<b>Sierra County</b>	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Loyalton	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
<b>Tuolumne County</b>	12	12	10
– Sonora			
<b>Yolo County</b>	19	19	16
– Davis			
– West Sacramento	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Woodland	27 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
<b>Yuba County</b>	28	28	35
– Marysville			

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## REGIONAL SCORE SUMMARY

### NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

JURISDICTION	2021 SCORE	2020 SCORE	2019 SCORE
<b>Colusa County</b>			
– Colusa	3	*	*
<b>Del Norte County</b>	11	16	14
– Crescent City	9	*	*
<b>Glenn County</b>	12	12	12
– Willows			
<b>Humboldt County</b>	12	12	11
– Arcata	0	0	0
– Eureka	0	0	1
– Rio Dell	10	13	22
– Trinidad	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
<b>Lake County</b>			
– Clearlake	6	6	3
– Lakeport	14	14	14
<b>Lassen County</b>	17	17	*
<b>Mendocino County</b>	14	14	14
– Fort Bragg	6	6	6
– Point Arena	7	7	7
– Ukiah	12	12	12
– Willits	14	15	15
<b>Modoc County</b>	23	23	23
– Alturas			
<b>Mono County</b>	31	31	31
– Mammoth Lakes	26	16	16
<b>Shasta County</b>			
– Redding	28	28	28
– Shasta Lake	18	18	18
<b>Siskiyou County</b>			
– Dunsmuir	13	13	13
– Fort Jones	3	3	*
– Mount Shasta	7	7	10
– Weed	10	16	16
<b>Sutter County</b>	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
<b>Trinity County</b>	22 <sup>†</sup>	*	0

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### CENTRAL VALLEY

JURISDICTION	2021 SCORE	2020 SCORE	2019 SCORE
<b>Fresno County</b>			
– Coalinga	23	29	29
– Firebaugh	22	22	*
– Fresno	46	46	39
– Mendota	23	23	*
– Parlier	17 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
<b>Kern County</b>			
– Arvin	17 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– California City	28	28	30
<b>Kings County</b>			
– Avenal	3	3	1
– Corcoran	*	3	1
– Hanford	26	26	*
– Lemoore	9	9	*
<b>Merced County</b>	15 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Atwater	12	12	10
– Gustine	3	3	*
– Livingston	15 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Merced	35	32	30
<b>San Joaquin County</b>	17 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Stockton	40	40	27
– Tracy	26	17	*
<b>Stanislaus County</b>	21	21	21
– Ceres	9	9	7
– Modesto	23	22	10
– Oakdale	12	15	13
– Patterson	11	14	9
– Riverbank	16	16	11
– Turlock	31	11	*
– Waterford	8	2	*
<b>Tulare County</b>	28	28	*
– Farmersville	20	20	22
– Lindsay	9	9	*
– Porterville	16	10	*
– Tulare	21	13	13
– Woodlake	15	15	18

#### NOTE:

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# THE STATE OF CANNABIS POLICY IN CALIFORNIA'S CITIES & COUNTIES

## REGIONAL SCORE SUMMARY

### CENTRAL COAST

JURISDICTION	2021 SCORE	2020 SCORE	2019 SCORE
<b>Monterey County</b>	18	18	18
– Del Rey Oaks	22	22	22
– Gonzales	9 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Greenfield	17	17	17
– King City	16	*	*
– Marina	21	15	15
– Pacific Grove	23	*	*
– Salinas	30	30	30
– Seaside	16	16	15
<b>San Benito County</b>	39 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Hollister	28	28	28
– San Juan Bautista	17	17	14
<b>San Luis Obispo County</b>	9 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Arroyo Grande	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Atascadero	29 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Grover Beach	13	13	10
– Morro Bay	23	23	23
– Paso Robles	14 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Pismo Beach	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– San Luis Obispo	51	52	36
<b>Santa Barbara County</b>	29	27	25
– Buellton	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Carpinteria	11 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Goleta	18	20	20
– Guadalupe	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Lompoc	6	6	6
– Santa Barbara	28	28	30
– Santa Maria	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Solvang	25	25	24
<b>Ventura County</b>	9 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Ojai	12	6	6
– Oxnard	37	19	*
– Port Hueneme	13	13	4
– Thousand Oaks	32	32	32
– Ventura	33 <sup>†</sup>	*	*

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# THE STATE OF CANNABIS POLICY IN CALIFORNIA'S CITIES & COUNTIES

## REGIONAL SCORE SUMMARY

### SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

JURISDICTION	2021 SCORE	2020 SCORE	2019 SCORE
<b>Los Angeles County</b>			
– Avalon	8 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Bell	15 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Bellflower	15	15	15
– Beverly Hills	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Calabasas	9 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Carson	21 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Commerce	8 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Cudahy	12 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Culver City	32	27	23
– El Monte	50	*	*
– Hawthorne	14 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Huntington Park	15	15	13
– Long Beach	40	41	41
– Los Angeles	34	34	34
– Lynwood	14	*	*
– Malibu	21	21	21
– Maywood	22	22	19
– Montebello	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Palos Verdes Estates	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Pasadena	45	45	45
– Pomona	46	49	*
– Redondo Beach	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Rolling Hills	15 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– San Fernando	22 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– San Gabriel	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Santa Monica	19	19	19
– Torrance	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– West Hollywood	6	6	0
– Westlake Village	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*

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# THE STATE OF CANNABIS POLICY IN CALIFORNIA'S CITIES & COUNTIES

## REGIONAL SCORE SUMMARY

### SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

JURISDICTION	2021 SCORE	2020 SCORE	2019 SCORE
<b>Orange County</b>			
– Cypress	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Fullerton	33	*	*
– La Habra	21 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Laguna Woods	13 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Santa Ana	30	30	27
– Stanton	17	9	1
<b>Riverside County</b>			
– Banning	19	19	18
– Beaumont	15 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Blythe	24	24	24
– Calimesa	15 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Cathedral City	21	16	19
– Coachella	10	4	7
– Corona	29	*	*
– Desert Hot Springs	10	13	11
– Jurupa Valley	22	22	17
– La Quinta	11 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Lake Elsinore	12	12	12
– Moreno Valley	15	17	17
– Norco	3	3	1
– Palm Desert	24	24	22
– Palm Springs	16	15	18
– Perris	21	21	18
– Rancho Mirage	15 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– San Jacinto	11	11	*
– Temecula	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Wildomar	17	*	*
<b>San Bernardino County</b>			
– Colton	29 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Hesperia	27 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Victorville	22 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Adelanto	13	13	13
– Needles	9	12	12
– San Bernardino	26	32	32

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# THE STATE OF CANNABIS POLICY IN CALIFORNIA'S CITIES & COUNTIES

## REGIONAL SCORE SUMMARY

### SAN DIEGO AREA

JURISDICTION	2021 SCORE	2020 SCORE	2019 SCORE
<b>Imperial County</b>	9	9	17
– Calexico	9	9	11
– El Centro	25	*	*
– Holtville	20 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Imperial	19	19	16
<b>San Diego County</b>	27	27	27
– Chula Vista	43	41	41
– Encinitas	22	*	*
– Imperial Beach	44	44	44
– La Mesa	23	23	18
– Lemon Grove	20	20	21
– Oceanside	25 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– San Diego	38	38	30
– Vista	23	23	23

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# THE STATE OF CANNABIS POLICY IN CALIFORNIA'S CITIES & COUNTIES



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