



## PRESS RELEASE

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### **Are Local Cannabis Policies Protecting Us?**

*Scorecards Reveal Pathway Forward for California Cities and Counties to Better Protect Youth & Public Health*

(Oakland, CA) Today, [Getting it Right from the Start](#), a project of the Public Health Institute (PHI), released its 4th annual [Local Cannabis Policy Scorecards](#), which track and evaluate policies passed by cities and counties that allow legal cannabis retail sales. The scorecards offer practical information for communities on how to provide safer legal access without driving up harmful consumption. The findings also highlight local innovation and the underutilized potential of localities to better safeguard youth and support social equity. The **statewide average score was 21 of 100 possible points (the same as last year)** across all jurisdictions allowing storefront retailers, and only 11 for those allowing sale only by delivery, illustrating the enormous space for local action.

“The legal market in California has grown enormously and is now stabilizing,” **noted pediatrician Lynn Silver, MD, MPH, who heads PHI’s Getting it Right from the Start program.** “Yet, the state and many local jurisdictions still failed to put in place the guardrails necessary to protect youth and public health. These scorecards provide a clear roadmap for cities and counties to meet this moment.”

With notable exceptions, **the findings serve as a stark reminder of California’s failure** to take seriously the public health threat posed by expanding cannabis usage. Unchecked increases in highly potent products, sophisticated and effective marketing tactics, and growing political influence, demand a more proactive response. Instead, California has witnessed a [tripling of daily or near daily use](#) by California adults, [a near doubling of cannabis use](#) during pregnancy over the past decade, and a [53% increase in cannabis-related emergency department](#) visits in just three years, among other preventable harms.

**The city of San Luis Obispo (SLO) was once again the top scorer** among localities allowing storefront sales, with 51 points, thanks to several early and bold actions such as limiting the number of retailers and distancing them from places that serve youth. **South Lake Tahoe** was the most improved jurisdiction that allows storefronts, rising 12 points after enacting a local tax with revenue dedicated to youth programs.

The top scorer among delivery-only jurisdictions, **San Benito County**, with 35 points, restricted delivery locations, passed a local tax, and prohibited billboards and temporary cannabis events such as sales at concerts or fairs. **Burlingame** was the most improved delivery-only jurisdiction, rising from 3 to 21 points by adopting limits on signage and prohibitions on delivery to youth-sensitive areas.

"The practical information PHI offers to cities and counties is informative and valuable. We used it to help design our local cannabis policy that prohibited flavored inhalable cannabis products that hook kids," **says Dr. Ori Tzvieli, Contra Costa County's Public Health Director.** "Local governments' decisions over the next few years will be critical in protecting youth from becoming dual substance users and being lured to flavored cannabis vaping. Without swift action, we could expose younger generations to harm for decades to come."

While the state remains dangerously remiss on increasing product potency levels and refuses to require effective health warnings, a handful of innovative pioneers took on potency. SLO prioritizes retail applicants that offer low-THC products and **Grass Valley and Cathedral City** tax high potency products more heavily. **Contra Costa County and Pomona** prohibit sale of vaping devices. Recognizing the role of flavors in initiating youth use, Contra Costa County, **Watsonville, and Chico** prohibit non-cannabis flavored inhaled products and Mammoth Lakes prohibits labeling non-edible products as flavored. Twenty nine localities, including [San Francisco](#), saw the necessity of requiring health risks information be distributed to consumers in ways beyond the ineffective and hard-to-read state-required package warning.

### **2022 report highlights include:**

- **76% of jurisdictions limit the number of allowed storefront retailers** —one of the most important and widely adopted policies.
- **58% have stronger buffers than the state minimum** to distance stores from youth serving institutions or other sensitive use sites.
- **Backsliding on allowing on-site consumption** in 44 jurisdictions - bringing back smoke-filled rooms.
- **Only 22 jurisdictions have ordinances that prioritize equity** in hiring or licensing despite economic equity being a key rationale for legalization.
- **165 jurisdictions have enacted local cannabis taxes.** Yet **only 17 of those** dedicate cannabis tax revenue to substance abuse prevention, youth education, or mitigating harms caused by the criminalization of cannabis.

Despite industry claims to the contrary, the scorecard data indicates **legalization continued to spread across the state**: By January of 2022, 61% of Californians lived where they could legally buy cannabis (up from 56% in 2019), and many more were within an easy trip to retailers in neighboring jurisdictions. Only 4 of 58 counties had no location allowing legal sale, one third of jurisdictions allowed storefronts, and an additional 20% allowed sales only by delivery, including 85 which don't issue local licenses but permit delivery from outside their jurisdiction.

The [scorecards](#), the research methodology and many other resources are available at [www.gettingitrightfromthestart.org](http://www.gettingitrightfromthestart.org).

**Important Note:** These scorecards reflect how local laws protect youth, public health and equity. They do not capture how local governments are implementing their laws, inspecting cannabis businesses, or funding prevention and implementation, which we recognize many local governments staff work hard to do - and do well.

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***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.*

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



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 four years of legalization. Scorecards summarize the evolution of cannabis policies in the 289 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, have rapidly become entrenched, leading to growth in cannabis-related health problems.

**WHY:** New data is showing increases in harmful patterns of cannabis use, including a tripling of daily or near daily use by California adults and a near doubling of cannabis use during pregnancy over the past decade. Cannabis-related emergency department visits increased 53% in just three years (2016-2019).

According to the U.S. Surgeon General, cannabis can have severe negative effects on the adolescent brain, including problems with memory and learning, and impaired coordination. Higher potency products are particularly dangerous for youth.

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. Rates of cannabis-related mental health issues, including psychosis and suicidal ideation are also climbing.

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, the State of California, and National Institutes of Drug Abuse. However, the opinions expressed here reflect the positions of the project and do not necessarily represent the views of any other organization.

## 2022 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, 2022 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).** Impose a local tax on cannabis retail
  - **Dedicated Tax Revenue (6 points max).** 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

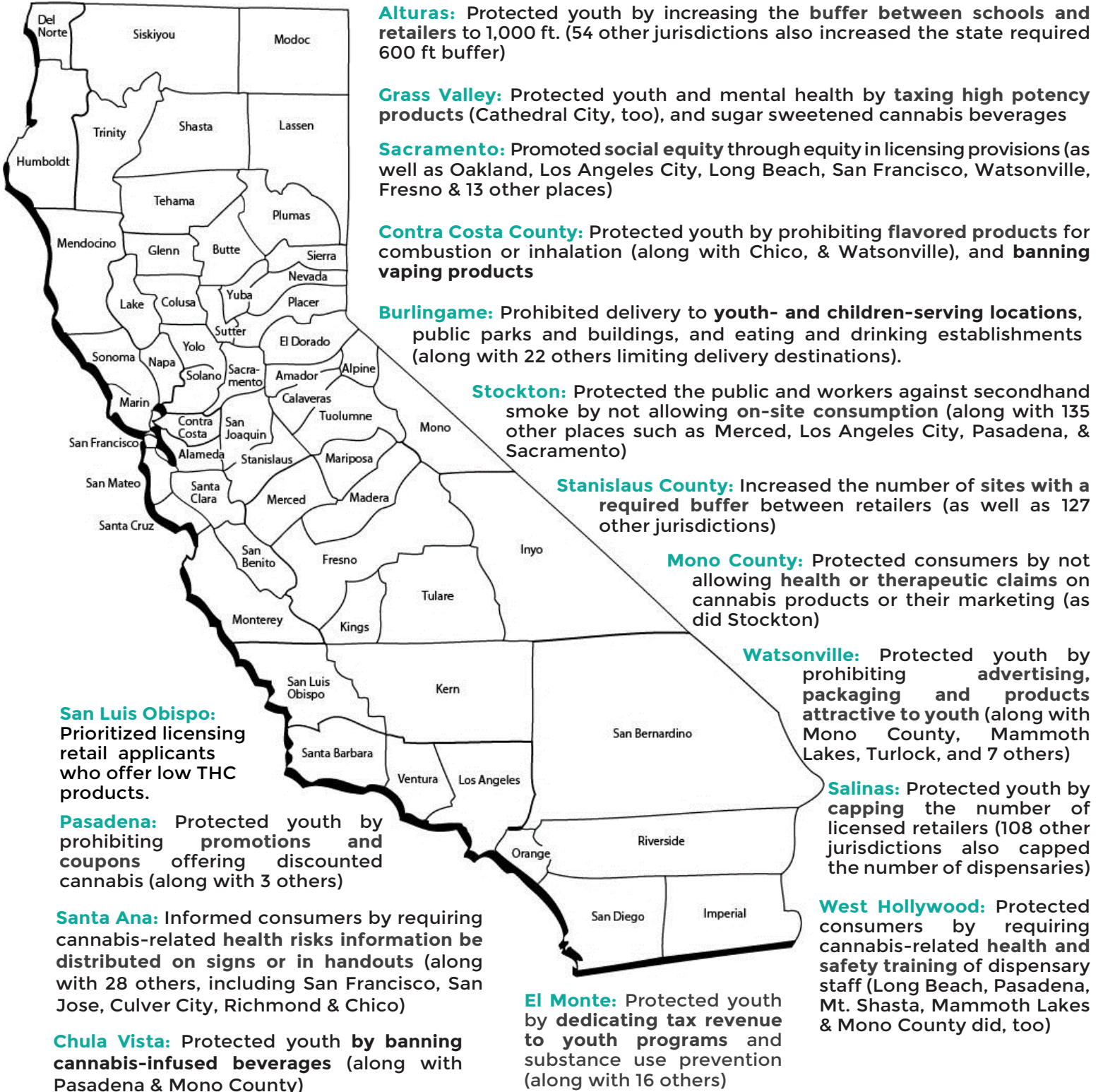


# THE STATE OF CANNABIS POLICY IN CALIFORNIA'S CITIES & COUNTIES in 2022



Advancing Public Health & Equity in Cannabis Policy

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

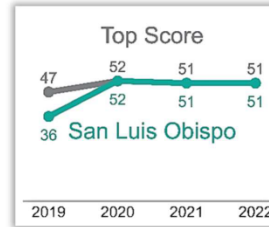


# THE STATE OF CANNABIS POLICY IN CALIFORNIA'S CITIES & COUNTIES

## EXAMPLE STOREFRONT SCORECARD

### Cannabis Policy 2022 SCORECARD

This scorecard analyzes local cannabis ordinances passed prior to January 1, 2022, in each California city or county that legalized storefront retail sales, to assess policies in effect going into 2022. It evaluates to what extent potential best practices were adopted to protect youth, reduce problem cannabis use and promote social equity beyond those already in state law. Scores fall into six public health and equity focused categories for a total maximum of 100 points.



San Luis  
Obispo



 Policy Adopted  
Beyond State Law

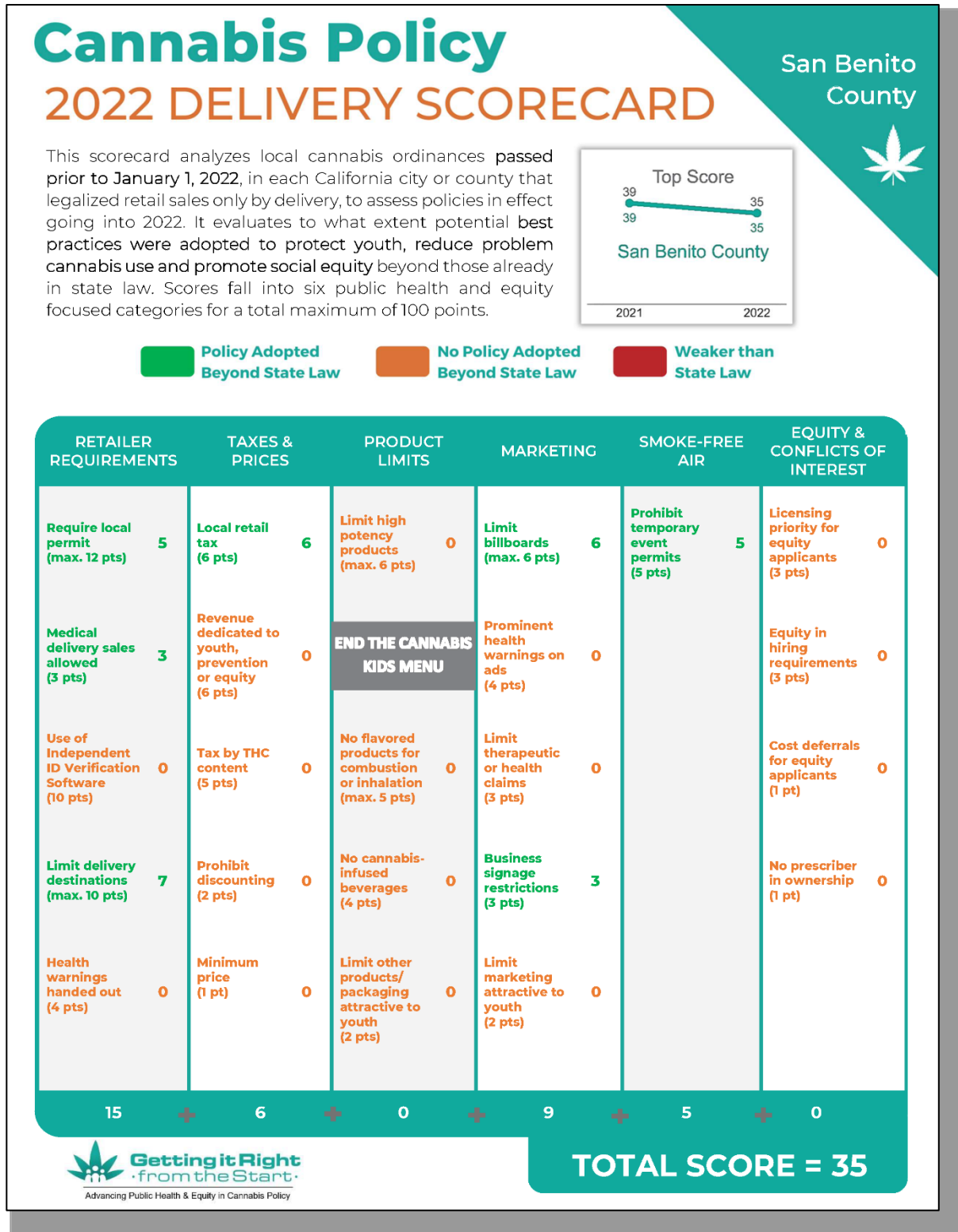
 No Policy Adopted  
Beyond State Law

 Weaker than  
State Law

RETAILER REQUIREMENTS		TAXES & PRICES		PRODUCT LIMITS		MARKETING		SMOKE-FREE AIR		EQUITY & CONFLICTS OF INTEREST	
Limit # of retailers (max. 10 pts)	5	Local retail tax (6 pts)	6	Limit high potency products (max. 6 pts)	6	Limit billboards (max. 6 pts)	3	Prohibit temporary event permits (5 pts)	5	Licensing priority for equity applicants (3 pts)	3
Require distance >600 ft. from schools (5 pts)	5	Revenue dedicated to youth, prevention or equity (max. 6 pts)	0	END THE CANNABIS KIDS MENU		Prominent health warnings on ads (4 pts)	0	Prohibit on-site consumption (3 pts)	3	Equity in hiring requirements (3 pts)	3
Require distance between retailers (2 pts)	2	Tax by THC content (5 pts)	0	No flavored products for combustion or inhalation (max. 5 pts)	0	Limit therapeutic or health claims (3 pts)	0			Cost deferrals for equity applicants (1 pt)	0
Other location restrictions (max. 3 pts)	2	Prohibit discounting (2 pts)	0	No cannabis-infused beverages (4 pts)	0	Business signage restrictions (3 pts)	3			No prescriber on retail premises (1 pt)	0
Health warnings posted in store (4 pts)	4	Minimum price (1 pt)	0	Limit other products/packaging attractive to youth (2 pts)	0	Limit marketing attractive to youth (2 pts)	0			No prescriber in ownership (1 pt)	1
Health warnings handed out (4 pts)	0										
18	+	6	+	6	+	6	+	8	+	7	

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

## EXAMPLE DELIVERY SCORECARD



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



## TOPLINE SUMMARY

Type of Sales	Number of Jurisdictions (Out of 539)			
	2022	2021	2020	2019
Storefront	180 (33%)	167 (31%)	151 (28%)	137 (25%)
Delivery	287 (53%)	276 (51%)	266 (49%)	239 (44%)
Storefront, Delivery or Both	289 (54%)	279 (52%)	273 (51%)	253 (47%)

Share of California Cities and Counties Which Allow Retail Sales Meeting At Least One Retail Practice Category Scoring Criteria						
Retail Practice Categories	2022		2021		2020	2019
	Among Cities and Counties Allowing Type of Sales					
	Storefront	Delivery-only	Storefront	Delivery-only	Storefront	Storefront
Retailer Requirements	91%	99%	90%	99%	90%	90%
Taxation and Prices	81%	23%	80%	24%	78%	79%
Product Limits	5%	0%	6%	0%	5%	4%
Marketing	63%	11%	63%	11%	57%	51%
Smoke-free Air	77%	8%	77%	8%	77%	79%
Equity & Conflicts of Interest	51%	3%	49%	3%	47%	39%
Median size of retail tax as percent of gross receipts, including both adult-use and medicinal	5%		5%		5%	5%

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).



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

## REGIONAL SCORE SUMMARY

### BAY AREA

JURISDICTION	2022	2021	2020	2019
<b>Alameda County</b>	31	28	28	24
– Alameda	32	32	32	32
– Albany	9 <sup>†</sup>	9 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Berkeley	42	41	26	24
– Emeryville	14	14	7	7
– Hayward	17	12	12	12
– Livermore	23 <sup>†</sup>	23 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Oakland	25	25	25	25
– Piedmont	15 <sup>†</sup>	15 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– San Leandro	42	42	31	31
– Union City	22	19	17	17
<b>Contra Costa County</b>	50	50	50	47
– Antioch	3	8	8	8
– Clayton	23 <sup>†</sup>	23 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Concord	27	27	*	*
– El Cerrito	15	15	15	15
– Lafayette	3 <sup>†</sup>	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Martinez	12	12	12	11
– Oakley	23 <sup>†</sup>	23 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Pittsburg	24	*	*	*
– Pleasant Hill	13 <sup>†</sup>	13 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Richmond	31	31	31	31
– Walnut Creek	21 <sup>†</sup>	21 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
<b>Marin County</b>	21 <sup>†</sup>	21 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Belvedere	3 <sup>†</sup>	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Corte Madera	3 <sup>†</sup>	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Fairfax	12	12	12	10
– Larkspur	15 <sup>†</sup>	15 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Novato	8 <sup>†</sup>	8 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Ross	3 <sup>†</sup>	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– San Anselmo	15 <sup>†</sup>	15 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– San Rafael	25 <sup>†</sup>	25 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Sausalito	15 <sup>†</sup>	15 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Tiburon	3 <sup>†</sup>	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.

† These cities and counties only offer delivery-based retail.

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

## REGIONAL SCORE SUMMARY

### BAY AREA

JURISDICTION	2022	2021	2020	2019
<b>Napa County</b>	3 <sup>†</sup>	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– American Canyon	11 <sup>†</sup>	11 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Napa	16	16	16	6
– St. Helena	3 <sup>†</sup>	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Yountville	8 <sup>†</sup>	14 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
<b>San Francisco Co. &amp; City</b>	22	22	22	22
<b>San Mateo County</b>	6 <sup>†</sup>	6 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Belmont	11 <sup>†</sup>	11 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Brisbane	9 <sup>†</sup>	9 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Burlingame	21 <sup>†</sup>	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Daly City	16	*	*	*
– Foster City	15 <sup>†</sup>	15 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Half Moon Bay	9 <sup>†</sup>	9 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Hillsborough	15 <sup>†</sup>	15 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Menlo Park	3 <sup>†</sup>	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Millbrae	15 <sup>†</sup>	15 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Pacifica	26	26	27	27
– Portola Valley	3 <sup>†</sup>	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Redwood City	20	20	*	*
– San Carlos	9 <sup>†</sup>	9 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– San Mateo	3 <sup>†</sup>	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– South San Francisco	21 <sup>†</sup>	21 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Woodside	3 <sup>†</sup>	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
<b>Santa Clara County</b>				
– Campbell	21 <sup>†</sup>	21 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Cupertino	3 <sup>†</sup>	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Los Altos	3 <sup>†</sup>	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Los Altos Hills	3 <sup>†</sup>	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Monte Sereno	11 <sup>†</sup>	11 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Mountain View	17 <sup>†</sup>	17 <sup>†</sup>	*	25
– Palo Alto	3 <sup>†</sup>	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– San Jose	36	36	36	33

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

## REGIONAL SCORE SUMMARY

### BAY AREA

JURISDICTION	2022	2021	2020	2019
<b>Santa Cruz County</b>	18	18	18	17
– Capitola	29	23	23	22
– Santa Cruz	28	28	28	21
– Scotts Valley	10 <sup>†</sup>	10 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Watsonville	44	44	*	*
<b>Solano County</b>	21 <sup>†</sup>	21 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Benicia	23	23	23	14
– Dixon	19	19	14	14
– Fairfield	29	29	*	*
– Rio Vista	15	15	15	16
– Suisun City	8	8	22	22
– Vacaville	27	*	*	*
– Vallejo	18	18	15	15
<b>Sonoma County</b>	39	40	34	36
– Cloverdale	14	14	15	15
– Cotati	19	19	19	19
– Petaluma	11 <sup>†</sup>	11 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Santa Rosa	15	15	15	15
– Sebastopol	8	8	7	4
– Sonoma	32	41	35	*
– Windsor	3 <sup>†</sup>	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*

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## REGIONAL SCORE SUMMARY

### SACRAMENTO & GOLD COUNTRY

JURISDICTION	2022	2021	2020	2019
<b>Butte County</b>	3 <sup>†</sup>	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Biggs	0 <sup>†</sup>	0 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Chico	37	37	*	*
<b>Calaveras County</b>	19	19	22	22
– Angels Camp	15 <sup>†</sup>	15 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
<b>El Dorado County</b>	32	32	33	15
– Placerville	17	17	14	14
– South Lake Tahoe	29	17	17	4
<b>Inyo County</b>	9	9	9	9
– Bishop	26	21 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
<b>Nevada County</b>				
– Grass Valley	36	36	*	*
– Nevada City	25	25	25	25
– Truckee	8 <sup>†</sup>	8 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
<b>Placer County</b>				
– Colfax	26	26	22	22
<b>Plumas County</b>	3 <sup>†</sup>	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Portola	15 <sup>†</sup>	15 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
<b>Sacramento County</b>				
– Citrus Heights	3 <sup>†</sup>	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Isleton	6	6	9	12
– Sacramento	26	26	25	25
<b>Sierra County</b>	3 <sup>†</sup>	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Loyalton	3 <sup>†</sup>	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
<b>Tuolumne County</b>				
– Sonora	15	12	12	12
<b>Yolo County</b>	7	*	*	*
– Davis	19	19	19	16
– West Sacramento	3 <sup>†</sup>	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Woodland	27 <sup>†</sup>	27 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
<b>Yuba County</b>				
– Marysville	28	28	28	35

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## REGIONAL SCORE SUMMARY

### NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

JURISDICTION	2022	2021	2020	2019
<b>Colusa County</b>				
– Colusa	3 <sup>†</sup>	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
<b>Del Norte County</b>	11	11	16	16
– Crescent City	9	9	*	*
<b>Glenn County</b>				
– Willows	12	12	12	12
<b>Humboldt County</b>	12	12	12	11
– Arcata	0	0	0	0
– Eureka	0	0	0	3
– Rio Dell	10	10	13	22
– Trinidad	3 <sup>†</sup>	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
<b>Lake County</b>				
– Clearlake	3	3	3	0
– Lakeport	14	14	14	14
<b>Lassen County</b>	17	17	17	*
<b>Mendocino County</b>	14	14	14	14
– Fort Bragg	6	6	6	6
– Point Arena	7	7	7	7
– Ukiah	12	12	12	12
– Willits	14	14	15	15
<b>Modoc County</b>				
– Alturas	23	23	23	23
<b>Mono County</b>	31	31	31	31
– Mammoth Lakes	26	26	16	16
<b>Shasta County</b>				
– Redding	28	28	28	28
– Shasta Lake	18	18	18	18
<b>Siskiyou County</b>				
– Dunsmuir	13	13	13	13
– Fort Jones	3 <sup>†</sup>	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Mount Shasta	7	7	7	10
– Weed	10	10	16	16
<b>Sutter County</b>	3 <sup>†</sup>	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
<b>Trinity County</b>	22 <sup>†</sup>	22 <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.

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

## REGIONAL SCORE SUMMARY

### CENTRAL VALLEY

JURISDICTION	2022	2021	2020	2019
<b>Fresno County</b>				
– Coalinga	23	23	29	29
– Firebaugh	22	22	22	*
– Fresno	46	46	46	39
– Mendota	13	23	23	*
– Parlier	27	27	*	*
<b>Kern County</b>				
– Arvin	17 <sup>†</sup>	17 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– California City	28	28	28	30
<b>Kings County</b>				
– Hanford	25	26	26	*
– Lemoore	9	9	9	*
<b>Madera County</b>				
– Madera	24	*	*	*
<b>Merced County</b>				
– Atwater	12	12	12	12
– Gustine	3	3	3	*
– Livingston	15 <sup>†</sup>	15 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Merced	37	35	32	31
<b>San Joaquin County</b>				
– Lathrop	16	*	*	*
– Manteca	25	*	*	*
– Stockton	40	40	40	29
– Tracy	18	26	17	*
<b>Stanislaus County</b>				
– Ceres	9	9	9	9
– Modesto	23	23	22	12
– Oakdale	12	12	15	15
– Patterson	11	11	14	11
– Riverbank	15	16	16	13
– Turlock	31	31	11	*
– Waterford	8	8	2	*
<b>Tulare County</b>				
– Farmersville	20	20	20	24
– Lindsay	9	9	9	*
– Porterville	13	16	10	*
– Tulare	21	21	13	13
– Woodlake	15	15	15	18

#### NOTE:

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

## REGIONAL SCORE SUMMARY

### CENTRAL COAST

JURISDICTION	2022	2021	2020	2019
<b>Monterey County</b>	18	18	18	18
– Del Rey Oaks	22	22	22	22
– Gonzales	9 <sup>†</sup>	9 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Greenfield	17	17	17	17
– King City	16	16	*	*
– Marina	21	21	15	15
– Salinas	30	30	30	30
– Seaside	15	16	16	15
<b>San Benito County</b>	35 <sup>†</sup>	39 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Hollister	28	28	28	28
– San Juan Bautista	17	17	17	16
<b>San Luis Obispo County</b>	9 <sup>†</sup>	9 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Arroyo Grande	3 <sup>†</sup>	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Atascadero	22 <sup>†</sup>	29 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Grover Beach	13	13	13	12
– Morro Bay	23	23	23	23
– Paso Robles	14 <sup>†</sup>	14 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Pismo Beach	3 <sup>†</sup>	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– San Luis Obispo	51	51	52	36
<b>Santa Barbara County</b>	29	29	27	25
– Buellton	3 <sup>†</sup>	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Carpinteria	11 <sup>†</sup>	11 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Goleta	19	19	21	20
– Guadalupe	21	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Lompoc	6	6	6	6
– Santa Barbara	28	28	28	32
– Santa Maria	3 <sup>†</sup>	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Solvang	25	25	25	24
<b>Ventura County</b>	9 <sup>†</sup>	9 <sup>†</sup>	*	*
– Ojai	12	12	6	6
– Oxnard	37	37	19	*
– Port Hueneme	13	13	13	4
– Thousand Oaks	32	32	32	32
– Ventura	33	33 <sup>†</sup>	*	*

#### NOTE:

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

## REGIONAL SCORE SUMMARY

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	JURISDICTION	2022	2021	2020	2019	<b>NOTE:</b>  <b>The highest total score possible is 100 points.</b>  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.  † These cities and counties only offer delivery-based retail.
	<b>Los Angeles County</b>					
	– Avalon	8 <sup>†</sup>	8 <sup>†</sup>	*	*	
	– Bell	15 <sup>†</sup>	15 <sup>†</sup>	*	*	
	– Bellflower	15	15	15	15	
	– Beverly Hills	3 <sup>†</sup>	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*	
	– Calabasas	9 <sup>†</sup>	9 <sup>†</sup>	*	*	
	– Carson	21 <sup>†</sup>	21 <sup>†</sup>	*	*	
	– Commerce	8 <sup>†</sup>	8 <sup>†</sup>	*	*	
	– Cudahy	12 <sup>†</sup>	12 <sup>†</sup>	*	*	
	– Culver City	32	32	27	23	
	– El Monte	49	50	38	*	
	– Hawthorne	14 <sup>†</sup>	14 <sup>†</sup>	*	*	
	– Huntington Park	14	15	15	15	
	– Long Beach	40	40	41	40	
	– Los Angeles	34	34	34	34	
	– Lynwood	14 <sup>†</sup>	14 <sup>†</sup>	*	*	
	– Malibu	21	21	21	21	
	– Maywood	22	22	22	19	
	– Montebello	3 <sup>†</sup>	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*	
	– Palos Verdes Estates	3 <sup>†</sup>	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*	
	– Pasadena	43	43	43	43	
	– Pomona	46	46	49	*	
	– Redondo Beach	3 <sup>†</sup>	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*	
	– Rolling Hills	15 <sup>†</sup>	15 <sup>†</sup>	*	*	
	– San Fernando	22 <sup>†</sup>	22 <sup>†</sup>	*	*	
	– San Gabriel	3 <sup>†</sup>	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*	
	– Santa Monica	19	19	19	19	
	– Torrance	3 <sup>†</sup>	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*	
	– West Hollywood	6	6	6	0	
	– Westlake Village	3 <sup>†</sup>	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*	

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

## REGIONAL SCORE SUMMARY

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA	JURISDICTION	2022	2021	2020	2019	NOTE:
	<b>Orange County</b>					<b>The highest total score possible is 100 points.</b>
	– Costa Mesa	21	*	*	*	
	– Cypress	3 <sup>†</sup>	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*	Not all counties and cities have permitted sales or implemented policies. Some jurisdictions are not listed.
	– La Habra	21 <sup>†</sup>	21 <sup>†</sup>	*	*	
	– Laguna Woods	13 <sup>†</sup>	13 <sup>†</sup>	*	*	
	– Santa Ana	30	30	30	27	
	– Stanton	18	18	*	*	
	<b>Riverside County</b>	38	44	44	22	If a city and county are listed on the same row of this chart, the score represents the city, not the county.
	– Banning	19	19	19	18	
	– Beaumont	15 <sup>†</sup>	15 <sup>†</sup>	*	*	
	– Blythe	24	24	24	24	
	– Calimesa	15 <sup>†</sup>	15 <sup>†</sup>	*	*	
	– Canyon Lake	14	*	*	*	If a county score is listed, it refers to laws for the unincorporated area of that county.
	– Cathedral City	21	21	16	16	
	– Coachella	10	10	4	7	
	– Corona	29	29	*	*	
	– Desert Hot Springs	7	10	13	13	
	– Hemet	22	*	*	*	† These cities and counties only offer delivery-based retail.
	– Jurupa Valley	22	22	22	19	
	– La Quinta	11 <sup>†</sup>	11 <sup>†</sup>	*	*	
	– Lake Elsinore	12	12	12	12	
	– Moreno Valley	15	15	17	17	
	– Palm Desert	24	24	24	24	
	– Palm Springs	16	16	15	18	
	– Perris	21	21	21	20	
	– Rancho Mirage	15 <sup>†</sup>	15 <sup>†</sup>	*	*	
	– San Jacinto	11	11	11	*	
	– Temecula	3 <sup>†</sup>	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*	
	– Wildomar	17	17	*	*	
	<b>San Bernardino County</b>					
	– Adelanto	13	13	13	13	
	– Barstow	11	*	*	*	
	– Colton	29 <sup>†</sup>	29 <sup>†</sup>	*	*	
	– Hesperia	27 <sup>†</sup>	27 <sup>†</sup>	*	*	
	– Needles	11	11	14	14	
	– San Bernardino	27	26	32	32	
	– Victorville	22 <sup>†</sup>	22 <sup>†</sup>	*	*	

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

## REGIONAL SCORE SUMMARY

SAN DIEGO AREA	JURISDICTION	2022	2021	2020	2019	<b>NOTE:</b>  <b>The highest total score possible is 100 points.</b>  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.  † These cities and counties only offer delivery-based retail.
	Imperial County	9	9	9	19	
	- Calexico	9	9	9	11	
	- El Centro	25	25	*	*	
	- Holtville	20 <sup>†</sup>	20 <sup>†</sup>	*	*	
	- Imperial	20	19	19	16	
	- Westmorland	3 <sup>†</sup>	3 <sup>†</sup>	*	*	
	San Diego County	23	27	27	27	
	- Chula Vista	43	43	41	41	
	- Encinitas	22	22	*	*	
	- Imperial Beach	44	44	44	44	
	- La Mesa	23	23	23	20	
	- Lemon Grove	20	20	20	23	
	- National City	16	*	*	*	
	- Oceanside	25 <sup>†</sup>	25 <sup>†</sup>	*	*	
	- San Diego	38	38	38	30	
	- Vista	29	23	23	23	