



Walla Walla Joint Community Development Agency

55 E. Moore Street, Walla Walla, WA 99362 / 509.524.4710 Main

WALLA WALLA COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION AGENDA

Meeting Location: Board of County Commissioners (BoCC) Meeting Room
County Public Health and Legislative Building
314 W Main Street, 2nd Floor

April 2, 2014
7:00 p.m.

- A. CALL TO ORDER
- B. ROLL CALL
- C. ESTABLISH A QUORUM
- D. CONFLICT OF INTEREST / APPEARANCE OF FAIRNESS
- E. APPROVAL OF MINUTES – March 5, 2014
- F. APPROVAL OF AGENDA
- G. STAFF UPDATE / DISCUSSION
 - 1. Review and discuss Recreational Marijuana Regulations as a result of I-502.
 - Follow-up on work items from March meeting
 - Update on I-502 status in selected jurisdictions
 - Discussion of comprehensive plan policies and purposes of land use designations
 - Discussion of purposes of zoning districts
 - Discussion of effective law enforcement solutions in other jurisdictions
 - Presentation by Sheriff/staff
 - Update on status of legal issues
 - 2. Review the submitted the 2014 Comprehensive Plan and Development Regulations Amendment applications.
 - P14-010 – A Zoning Code Text Amendment from Bernardo Lopez to allow art production facilities in the Rural Residential zone.
 - P14-056 – A Zoning Code Text Amendment from Bernardo Lopez to establish a definition and the front property line for flag lots.
 - P14-058 – A Zoning Code Text Amendment from the Port of Walla Walla to amend the Light Industrial zoning district by allowing a wider range of uses and to eliminate size limitations.
- H. NEW BUSINESS
- I. ADJOURNMENT



and Associates

PLANNING, LAND USE
AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Memorandum

Date: March 27, 2014
To: Walla Walla County Planning Commission
From: Bill Stalzer, county planning consultant
Cc: Jesse Nolte, Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, Jon Maland and Steve Donovan, Walla Walla Joint Community Development Agency
Re: Second Workshop on Recreational Marijuana Regulations

The purposes of the discussion at the workshop this month are to gain an understanding of:

- The land use implications of the rules for recreational marijuana (WAC 314-55) issued by the Washington State Liquor Control Board
- The law enforcement concerns associated with the production, processing and sale of recreational marijuana
- The county's land use policy and zoning framework for regulating the production, processing and sale facilities
- The legal issues raised by Initiative 502

Sections 1 and 2 of this memorandum provide background information. Sections 3 and 4 provide information for a discussion of zoning alternatives. Section 5 contains current information on the status of marijuana regulations in other jurisdictions. A proposed agenda is provided in Attachment 1. Public comments received since the last planning commission meeting are provided in Attachment 9.

Section 1: Recreational Marijuana Facilities

- The WSLCB has allocated 2 retail sales "at large" locations to Walla Walla County
- The number of recreational marijuana production and processing facilities is not limited by the WSLCB
- By the filing deadline the WSLCB had received the following number of applications for recreational marijuana facilities in Walla Walla County:

Producers: 20

Processors: 21

Retail Sales: 9

According to the WSLCB website, all applications are pending.

Section 2: Land Use Considerations for the Location of Recreational Marijuana Facilities

Outdoor production (See Attachment 2):

- Must take place on open or cleared ground
- Must be fully-enclosed by a sight-obscuring wall or fence at least 8 feet high

Security Measures (see Attachment 2)

- Alarm system on all perimeter entry points and windows
- 24-hour video surveillance within the premises and of the entire perimeter fencing and gates
- Fixed unobstructed camera coverage capable of identifying all activity within at least 20 feet of all entry and exit points
- Unobstructed video surveillance of all areas at least 20 feet of the exterior of perimeter fencing and gates of all outdoor production areas

Categories of Production Facilities

- Tier 1: Less than 1,400 square feet
- Tier 2: 1,400 to 7,000 square feet
- Tier 3: 7,000 to 21,000 square feet

Retail Stores

- May be open from 8 am to 12 am

Miscellaneous

- Sufficient outdoor lighting for clear and certain video surveillance
- Signage limited to 11 square feet

Section 3: Zoning Alternatives

Attachment 3 contains a list of the permitted uses from the County Code associated with the production, processing, or sale of recreational marijuana. For processing facilities, distillery production facilities and wineries have been listed for informational purposes. Attachment 5 contains definitions of each permitted use. Attachment 6 contains descriptions of the purposes of each zoning district from the county code.

Section 4: Comprehensive Plan

County comprehensive plan goals and policies that pertain to the production, processing, or sale of recreational marijuana are contained on Attachment 7.

Section 5: Status of Recreational Marijuana Regulations in Other Jurisdictions

Information about the current status of the regulation of the production, processing, or sale of recreational marijuana in other jurisdictions in Washington is provided in Attachment 8. The information was gathered from online sources. However, the status of regulations changes frequently, and I have not verified the accuracy of the information as of March 27th.

**Walla Walla County Planning Commission
Recreational Marijuana (I-502)
Workshop Agenda
April 2, 2014**

Overview

Presentation by County Sheriff

Presentation of Recreational Marijuana Facilities and Land Use Considerations

Presentation and Discussion of Zoning Alternatives and Comprehensive Plan Policies

Presentation of Legal Issues

- Discussion of how I-502 conflicts with Federal law
- Discussion of federal law enforcement responses to I-502
- Summary of court decisions re I-502

Topics for May 7th workshop

- Follow-up on work items from April meeting
- Update on status in other jurisdictions and legal situation
- Discussion of preliminary staff recommendations

**Washington Administrative Code Rules
For Production Facilities and Security Measures**

WAC 314-55-075 What is a marijuana producer license and what are the requirements and fees related to a marijuana producer license? (1) A marijuana producer license allows the licensee to produce marijuana for sale at wholesale to marijuana processor licensees and to other marijuana producer licensees. **Marijuana production must take place within a fully enclosed secure indoor facility or greenhouse with rigid walls, a roof, and doors. Outdoor production may take place in nonrigid greenhouses, other structures, or an expanse of open or cleared ground fully enclosed by a physical barrier. To obscure public view of the premises, outdoor production must be enclosed by a sight obscure wall or fence at least eight feet high. [Emphasis added]** Outdoor producers must meet security requirements described in WAC 314-55-083.

WAC 314-55-083 What are the security requirements for a marijuana licensee? The security requirements for a marijuana licensee are as follows:

(1) **Display of identification badge.** All employees on the licensed premises shall be required to hold and properly display an identification badge issued by the licensed employer at all times while on the licensed premises.

(2) **Alarm systems.** At a minimum, each licensed premises must have a security alarm system on all perimeter entry points and perimeter windows. Motion detectors, pressure switches, duress, panic, and holdup alarms may also be utilized.

(3) **Surveillance system.** At a minimum, a complete video surveillance with minimum camera resolution of 640x470 pixel and must be internet protocol (IP) compatible and recording system for controlled areas within the licensed premises and entire perimeter fencing and gates enclosing an outdoor grow operation, to ensure control of the area. The requirements include image acquisition, video recording, management and monitoring hardware and support systems. All recorded images must clearly and accurately display the time and date. Time is to be measured in accordance with the U.S. National Institute Standards and Technology standards.

(a) All controlled access areas, security rooms/areas and all points of ingress/egress to limited access areas, all points of ingress/egress to the exterior of the licensed premises, and all point-of-sale (POS) areas must have fixed camera coverage capable of identifying activity occurring within a minimum of twenty feet of all entry and exit points.

(b) Camera placement shall allow for the clear and certain identification of any individual on the licensed premises.

(c) All entrances and exits to the facility shall be recorded from both indoor and outdoor vantage points, and capable of clearly identifying any activities occurring within the facility or within the grow rooms in low light conditions. The surveillance system storage device must be secured on-site in a lock box, cabinet, closet, or secured in another manner to protect from employee tampering or criminal theft.

(d) All perimeter fencing and gates enclosing an outdoor grow operation must have full video surveillance capable of clearly identifying any activities occurring within twenty feet of the exterior of the perimeter. Any gate or other entry point that is part of the enclosure for an outdoor growing operation must have fixed camera coverage capable of identifying activity occurring within a minimum of twenty feet of the exterior, twenty-four hours a day. A motion detection lighting system may be employed to illuminate the gate area in low light conditions.

(e) Areas where marijuana is grown, cured or manufactured including destroying waste, shall have a camera placement in the room facing the primary entry door, and in adequate fixed positions, at a height which will provide a clear, unobstructed view of the regular activity without a sight blockage from lighting hoods, fixtures, or other equipment, allowing for the clear and certain identification of persons and activities at all times.

(f) All marijuana or marijuana-infused products that are intended to be removed or transported from marijuana producer to marijuana processor and/or marijuana processor to marijuana retailer shall be staged in an area known as the "quarantine" location for a minimum of twenty-four hours. Transport manifest with product information and weights must be affixed to the product. At no time during the quarantine period can the product be handled or moved under any circumstances and is subject to auditing by the liquor control board or designees.

(g) All camera recordings must be continuously recorded twenty-four hours a day. All surveillance recordings must be kept for a minimum of forty-five days on the licensee's recording device. All videos are subject to inspection by any liquor control board employee or law enforcement officer, and must be copied and provided to the board or law enforcement officer upon request.

Table 1

Walla Walla County Code Chapter 17.16 Permitted Uses and zoning districts applicable to the production, processing and sale of recreational marijuana*

	PA -40	EA - 12 0	GA -20	AR -10	RR -40	RR -20	RA -10	RA -5	RRMC -5	RR -2	RR -5	RD -R	RD -CI	RF C	RA C	IA- M* *	IA- H* *	HI	LI	I/BP *	N C	C G	B C	B R
MARIJUANA PRODUCTION																								
Growing of Crops	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Warehousing and Storage													P		P1	P	P	P	P1	P				
Storage/Packin g of Agricultural Produce	P	P	P	P			P	P		P	P		P	P	P2	P	P	P	P2	P				
MARIJUANA PROCESSING																								
Food and Kindred Products																P	P	P		P				
Warehousing and Storage													P		P1	P	P	P	P1	P				
Storage/Packin g of Agricultural Produce	P	P	P	P			P	P		P	P		P	P	P2	P	P	P	P2	P				
Distillery				P																				
Winery I	P3	P3	P3	P3	C3	P3	P3	P3	P3	P3	P3		P3		P3	P3	P3	P3	P3	P3	P3	P3	P3	
Winery II	C3	C3	C3	C3	C3	C3	C3	C3	C3	C3	C3		P3		P3	P3	P3	P3	P3	P3	P3	P3	P3	
MARIJUANA RETAIL SALE																								
Retail, Misc														AC	P1					P		P	P	

Notes:

1. The primary building cannot exceed twenty thousand square feet per establishment.
2. The primary building not to exceed thirty thousand square feet per establishment
3. See Chapter 17.22 for winery development standards.

* Shaded zoning districts are those with limited or no opportunity for recreational marijuana facilities.

Attachment 3

** See Attachment 4 Port of Walla Walla Resolution No. 01-10-13-A regarding marijuana use on Port property

**PORT OF WALLA WALLA
RESOLUTION NO. 01-10-13-A**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE PORT OF WALLA WALLA REITERATING
TENANT OBLIGATIONS TO COMPLY WITH ALL LOCAL,
STATE AND FEDERAL LAWS**

WHEREAS, consistent with its role as a Port District and its status as the lead economic development agency for Walla Walla County, the Port of Walla Walla engages in diverse economic development activities, the purpose of which is to increase the economic vitality of Walla Walla County through the retention, expansion, start-up, and recruitment of business and employers; and

WHEREAS, consistent with its economic development goals, the Port owns, acquires, operates and leases property and facilities in Walla Walla County for a wide range of commercial and industrial development; and

WHEREAS, the Port, as a special purpose government entity created under the authority of Title 53 of the Revised Code of Washington, seeks to conduct its activities and use its property and facilities in compliance with all federal, state, and local laws; and

WHEREAS, the Port is a recipient of federal funding which includes grants from the Federal Aviation Administration that limit the use of Port property to lawful purposes and require compliance with federal laws; and

WHEREAS, the Port has historically included terms in its leases that reiterate the obligation of Port tenants to comply with all local, state and federal laws; and

WHEREAS, in 2012, voters in the state of Washington passed Initiative 502 which authorizes and regulates marijuana production, distribution, and possession for persons over twenty-one and removes state-law criminal and civil penalties for the same activities, effective December 6, 2012; and

WHEREAS, the same activities that are authorized under Initiative 502 continue to be illegal under federal law, which criminalizes cultivation, sale, possession and use of marijuana.

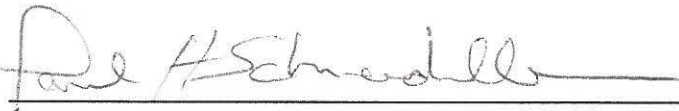
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

1. The Port of Walla Walla has required and will continue to require tenants on Port property to comply with all applicable local, state and federal laws.


2. When there is inconsistency between local, state or federal laws regarding criminal activities, it has and continues to be the Port's intent to require tenants to comply with the most restrictive law. Tenants on Port property must refrain from any criminal activity, under local, state or federal law.
3. Based on current federal law, no Port tenant shall cultivate, store, distribute, sell, or use marijuana on Port property. Port tenants cannot operate on Port property as a marijuana producer, marijuana processor, or marijuana retailer as those terms are defined by Initiative 502.

ADOPTED by the Commissioners of the Port of Walla Walla this 10th day of January, 2013.

PORT OF WALLA WALLA COMMISSIONERS



PAUL H. SCHNEIDMILLER, PRESIDENT



RONALD W. DUNNING, VICE PRESIDENT



MICHAEL FREDRICKSON, SECRETARY

Permitted Uses Definitions *

Distillery, Production Facility (Industrial/Manufacturing Land Use)

Distillery, production facility. A distillery is a facility which produces by distillation spirits for consumption; the sales and distribution of which are subject to regulation by the Washington State Liquor Control Board. Uses that are clearly incidental to the production of spirits are allowed accessory uses to a distillery. On-site retail sales and samples shall not be permitted.

Food and Kindred Products (Industrial/Manufacturing Land Use)

Food and kindred products manufacture. "Food and kindred products manufacture" means establishments manufacturing or processing foods and beverages for human consumption, and certain related products, such as manufactured ice, chewing gum, vegetable oils, and prepared feeds for animals and fowls.

Growing of Crops (Resource Land Use)

Growing of crops. "Growing of Crops" means establishments primarily engaged in the production of crops, plants, vines, and trees (excluding forestry operations, retail nurseries, and commercial greenhouses); in the operation of sod farms; in the production of mushrooms, bulbs, flower seeds, vegetable seeds and seeds of field crops; and in the growing of hydroponic crops

Retail, Miscellaneous (Retail/Wholesale Land Use)

Retail, miscellaneous. "Retail, miscellaneous" means retail establishments not elsewhere classified, including, but not limited to, liquor stores, used merchandise stores, florists, news dealers and newsstands.

Storage/Packing Agricultural Produce (Industrial/Manufacturing Land Use): No definition

Warehousing and Storage (Government/General Services Land Use)

Warehousing and storage. "Warehousing and storage" means establishments primarily engaged in farm products warehousing and storage, refrigerated warehousing and storage, and general warehousing and storage.

Winery(Industrial/Manufacturing Land Use)

A winery is a facility specifically designed, at a minimum, for one or more of the following: crushing, fermentation, and barrel aging of wine. Facilities located on land zoned industrial, commercial, or airport development shall be considered wineries as long as such facilities comply with state licensing requirements for wineries. A winery may include any of the following: a tasting room, barrel rooms, bottling rooms, tank rooms, laboratories, and offices. Uses that are clearly incidental to the production of wine are allowed accessory uses to a winery. These may include, but are not limited to, the following: bottling, case goods storage, retail and/or wholesale sales of wine, employee day care, tours, ancillary retail sales, public display of art to wine related items, picnic areas, and food service. Food service is not to include restaurants, unless otherwise allowed in the zoning district. [WWCC 17.22.030]

Winery, Type I. (Industrial/Manufacturing Land Use)

On a legal lot of record, the total cumulative building area of structure or structures housing a winery must be less than twelve thousand square feet and be served by fewer than forty parking spaces. [WWCC 17.22.030]

Winery, Type II. (Industrial/Manufacturing Land Use)

Any winery on a legal lot of record exceeding the size requirements of a Type I winery, or that exceeds the number of events in Section 17.22.040(B), or that is located on a legal lot of record with another winery. [WWCC 17.22.030]

* Walla Walla County Code Chapter 17.08 Definitions

WWCC 17.12.040 Establishment of districts—Designated—General purposes.

The county of Walla Walla is divided by this section into separate districts with the designations and general purposes listed in this section and the specifically permitted uses tabulated in [Section 17.16.014](#) of this title. See [Chapter 17.14](#) for the development regulations specific to the UPC zone.

Agriculture Residential. All lands in this district are lands of long-term commercial significance. The purpose of this district is to maintain the viability of agricultural uses. Land in this district is located adjacent to existing rural lands, rural activity centers, and urban growth areas. Uses are distinctive of the agricultural sector. Large-scale natural resource processing industry is discouraged. Limited commercial-tourism and businesses that support agriculture are permitted. Residences are an allowed use and clustering to preserve large tracts of resource land is the preferred method of residential land development.

Airport Development District. The purpose of the airport development district is to provide a zoning classification to regulate the use and development of land within the boundaries of the city-county airport, to insure compatibility with aviation facilities and adjacent properties, protection of runway safety and clear zones and aviational facilities, and enhance the potential for future industrial development.

Burbank Commercial. This district is a general commercial designation that allows for commercial uses that serve the local retail needs of the community as well as passing travelers.

Burbank Residential. This district is primarily a single-family residential district with provisions for multifamily dwelling units that are consistent with the height, bulk and scale of adjacent development.

Burbank Rural Activity Center. Land in this district typically is too far from an urban area to enable cost-effective provision of public services at this time. Typical uses include small-scale farms, dispersed single-family homes, recreation, and other uses that do not require urban services. Within the Burbank Rural Activity Center limited recreational and community-oriented cultural uses are allowed.

Exclusive Agriculture. All lands in this district are lands of long-term commercial significance. This district is intended to: preserve agriculture lands of long-term commercial significance; protect and preserve land for agricultural use in areas of large holdings with a minimum of roads and other utilities and services; recognize the desire of owners of large commercial agricultural operations to maintain those operations and limit the creation of nonfarm parcels. Natural resource related industries are priority compatible uses. Limited outdoor recreation uses and agricultural accessory uses and non-agricultural accessory uses and activities that support, promote, or sustain agricultural operations and production consistent with RCW 36.70A.177 are permitted uses. Residences are an allowed use in this district, but clustering of residential development is not allowed.

General Agriculture. All lands in this district are lands of long-term commercial significance. The purpose of this zoning district is to perpetuate the viability of resource lands of long-term commercial significance. Land in this district is characterized by a mix of sparsely populated irrigated and non-irrigated lands within close proximity to existing transportation corridors and urban areas. Uses in this district are distinctive of the agricultural sector except that natural resource-related industries are permitted compatible uses. Limited outdoor recreation and agricultural accessory uses and non-agricultural accessory uses and activities that support, promote, or sustain agricultural operations and production consistent with RCW 36.70A.177 are permitted. Residences are an allowed use in this district and clustering to preserve large tracts of resource land is an encouraged method of residential land development.

General Commercial District. The purpose of this district is primarily to accommodate regional retail enterprises, offices, service uses, institutions, and recreational and cultural uses which require close proximity to major streets and arterials for trade or transportation.

Heavy Industrial District. This district is primarily for manufacturing, processing, fabrication and assembling of products or materials, warehousing and storage, and transportation facilities.

Industrial Agriculture Heavy. This district is primarily for manufacturing, processing, fabrication and assembling of products or materials, warehousing and storage, rail and water borne transportation facilities and agricultural activities.

Industrial Agriculture Mixed. This district is for a mix of agricultural activities and light and heavy industrial uses, excluding power plants.

Industrial/Business Park District. This district allows for light industrial uses such as assembly, fabrication, and processing as well as compatible commercial, office, and recreation uses to serve the surrounding community.

Light Industrial District. This district is exclusively for limited assembly, fabrication, processing and service facilities involving small or portable machinery and regulated with regards to dissemination of atmosphere, pollutants, noise, vibration, odors and the creation of physical hazards to adjacent uses.

Neighborhood Commercial District. This district is exclusively a neighborhood business district for the provision of convenience shopping for limited residential area and which involves retail enterprises dispensing commodities, and providing personal services to the individual.

Primary Agriculture. All lands in this district are lands of long-term commercial significance. The purpose of this zoning district is to maintain the viability of irrigated and non-irrigated resource lands of long-term commercial significance. Uses are distinctive of the agricultural sector. Natural resource-related industries are priority compatible uses. Limited outdoor recreation uses and agricultural accessory uses and non-agricultural accessory uses and activities that support, promote, or sustain agricultural operations and production consistent with RCW 36.70A.177 are permitted. Residences are an allowed use. Clustering to preserve large tracts of resource land is the preferred method of residential land development.

Public Reserve District. This district is intended for open space uses such as parks, playgrounds, federal and state wildlife habitats, and greenbelts; public facilities such as schools, fire stations, and recreation centers; low intensity public cultural facilities; and limited low intensity general service uses such as utilities, cemeteries and mausoleums.

Rural Activity Center. The purpose of this zone is to recognize the historic, unincorporated rural communities in the county. Rural activity centers are generally small, compact, isolated rural centers that primarily exist to provide housing, convenience goods, and services to residents in and around the area. They may also provide limited services to travelers and some tourist attractions. This zone is intended to allow a mixture of uses. Permitted uses in this zone include single-family residences, small-scale industries and businesses, and public facilities such as post offices, schools, and fire departments.

Rural Agriculture. The primary purpose of this district is to accommodate smaller scale farming activity, and limited agricultural production on medium-sized rural lots. Limited residential and recreational uses also should be accommodated. In determining the appropriate implementing zoning district, factors such as the following should be considered; historic platting patterns, road access, floodplain locations, land availability, and the surrounding built densities.

Rural Development. The primary purpose of this district is to recognize that there are certain rural areas within the county that are characterized by more intensive rural development but do not have the range of uses typically found in rural activity centers. These areas are previously platted neighborhoods or shoreline development areas where development patterns differ from those in the surrounding area, and they either include or have access to public facilities and services such as roads and water systems. Infill, new development, or redevelopment is allowed, as is the intensification of isolated nonresidential

uses. New development of small-scale recreational or tourist uses with related commercial facilities is allowed as is the new development of isolated cottage industries and small-scale businesses that conform to the rural character of the area.

Rural Farm Worker Community District. The primary purpose of this district is to provide housing for employees of agricultural operations and limited services to support the residents in a planned community that includes or is located in close proximity to agricultural processing facilities. Residential uses can include permanent and temporary single family or multi-family housing for farm worker employees and their families. Limited recreational and cultural uses in support of residents also should be accommodated. The range of appropriate resident-related services may include uses such as: day care facilities, meeting rooms, laundry facilities, offices, recreation facilities, health services, convenience retail uses, and storage facilities for residents. Residential densities are limited by the capacity for on-site sewage disposal.

Rural Remote. The purpose of this district primarily is to accommodate resource-oriented activities in on large rural lots that are not suitable for intensive farming and are generally not attractive for residential development. Land in this district typically is too far from an urban area to enable cost-effective provision of public services at this time. Uses in this district emphasize resource-oriented activities such as farming, grazing, timber harvesting, and mineral extraction. Residential and recreation uses also are appropriate in this district. In determining the appropriate implementing zoning district, factors such as the following should be considered; historic platting patterns, road access, floodplain locations, land availability, and the surrounding built densities.

Rural Residential. The purpose of this district is to provide a transition or a buffer between existing rural developments and areas of higher densities and higher or lower densities in the Burbank Rural Activity Center. Land in this district typically is too far from an urban area to enable cost-effective provision of public services at this time. Typical uses include small-scale farms, dispersed single-family homes, recreation, and other uses that do not require urban services. Within the Burbank Rural Activity Center limited recreational and community-oriented cultural uses are allowed.

Rural Residential Mill Creek. The purpose of this district is to recognize and preserve the unique physical and visual characteristics of land and uses in the Mill Creek canyon. Uses should emphasize small scale farming, commercial uses appropriate for the agricultural nature of the area, and other uses consistent with the current rural character of the area. The minimum lot size in this district is five acres.

Urban Planned Community. The purpose of the urban planned communities (UPC) zone is to provide greater flexibility and encourage more creative land planning solutions on large parcels of land than would be achieved by traditional lot by lot development using the other zoning districts in this title, while at the same time insuring substantial compliance with the goals and policies of the comprehensive plan and permitting more advantageous and efficient use of sites and infrastructure through the location and arrangement of structures, circulation, parking, and open spaces. The purposes of this district also are to provide flexibility to achieve public benefits and to respond to changing community needs.

Walla Walla County Comprehensive Plan Applicable Land Use Policies

General Land Use Policies

- Policy LU-2 Recognize that some areas of the County are unsuitable for residential, commercial, and industrial development due to natural constraints and/or distance from urban services.
- Policy LU-11 Require visual screening and landscaped buffers where other barriers are not adequate to minimize the impacts of industrial uses from non-industrial areas.
- Policy LU-25 Locate industrial uses where environmental impacts such as noise, odors, and other hazards can be controlled and separated from incompatible land uses.
- Policy LU-40 Develop standards for development in the Walla Walla UGA that are compatible with standards for developments inside the City.

Resource Lands Policies

- Policy RL-43 Conserve and protect from conflicts productive farmland that is located outside an Urban Growth Area.
- Policy RL-44 Ensure that preferred land uses in agricultural areas are related to farming, ranching, and open space activities in areas designated as agricultural. Limited outdoor recreation uses are allowed, and mining is allowed with certain restrictions. Zoning standards shall limit non-agricultural accessory uses on designated agricultural lands.
- Policy RL-45 Protect existing prime and unique agriculture lands, as identified by the resource lands committee and shown on Maps RL-9 and RL-10, to a greater extent than other agricultural lands of long-term commercial significance by allowing within their limits only uses that are compatible with the agricultural industry.
- Policy RL-50 Ensure that natural resource support services or on-site enterprises that are proposed within the agricultural land designations maintain the agricultural character of the area and are permitted only through the conditional use permit process if strong nuisance potential or need for mitigation exists.
- Policy RL-55 Require that land use activities within or adjacent to resource lands are sited and designed to minimize conflicts with and impacts on resource lands. Minimization of impacts may be accomplished through the use of setbacks, buffers and other requirements.

Rural Lands Policies

- Policy RL-1 Give preference to land uses in rural areas that are related to agriculture, mining, rural residential development, tourism, outdoor recreation, and other open space activities.
- Policy RL-7 Avoid extending or expanding urban public services in or to rural areas, except in those limited circumstances shown to be necessary to protect basic public health and safety and the environment and when such services are financially supportable at rural densities and do not permit urban development.

- Policy RL-13 Ensure that public spending priorities for facilities, services, and utilities within rural areas are primarily to maintain or upgrade existing facilities, services, and utilities to serve existing development at rural service level standards. New facilities, services, roads, and utilities that support planned rural growth shall be allowed at rural service level standards and shall be borne by the developer consistent with the requirements and impacts of development.
- Policy RL-18 Ensure that rural service level standards for water supply, water quality, domestic supply, and rural fire protection are consistent with rural densities and uses.
- Policy RL-19 Uses in the Rural Residential Mill Creek designation will be more similar to those designated for agricultural purposes than those designated for residential purposes. Commercial uses which are in character with the agricultural nature of the area should be included in the development regulations.
- Policy LU-40 Allow new development in the Rural Residential Mill Creek designation that is consistent with the current rural character of the area.

Local Areas of More Intensive Rural Development Policies

- Policy RL-29 Permit commercial and industrial uses on a Conditional Use Permit basis in Limited Areas of More Intensive Development. Development regulations should set criteria which evaluate the following issues in the permit review process:
- Historic use of the subject property and adjoining properties
 - Availability of services such as public water and fire protection
 - Volume of traffic and the level of service of the public road which serves the site

Rural Activity Centers Policies

- Policy RL-30 Support mixed use areas comprised of residential uses, small-scale industries and businesses, and public facilities in rural areas where historic, unincorporated communities with an existing mix of higher density land uses already exists, and where some limited new residential, commercial, and industrial development is expected to continue to occur. Non-residential uses may be evaluated based on performance standards.
- Policy RL-33 Within Rural Activity Centers, limit commercial uses in size to serve the communities in which they are located and/or travelers and tourists.
- Policy RL-35 Small-scale industrial uses in Rural Activity Centers (other than small-scale home-based or natural resource-based industries) should generally be those appropriate to the lower densities and land uses of rural areas, such as:
- Independent contracting services;
 - Incubator facilities;
 - Home-based industries;
 - Services which support agriculture.

- Policy RL-40 Ensure that natural resource support services located within the Rural Activity Center maintain the rural character of the area. Such uses shall be directly related to natural resource enhancement, production, or utilization. Performance standards and mitigation measures may be developed in order to govern the intensity, siting, and design of any proposed on-site enterprise and support business to conserve natural resource lands and protect existing rural character. Performance standards may govern permitted uses regarding their impacts on soils, drainage, critical areas, traffic generation, visual impact, noise, and any other relevant criteria.
- Policy LU-40 Ensure that Rural Activity Center development regulations specify size, use, and other threshold criteria which natural resource industrial uses shall be required to meet.

Burbank Policies

- Policy BSA-14 Adequate waste water disposal, water, fire protection, and utility services shall be available before commercial development begins
- Policy BSA-19 Maintain rural residential densities in the rural activity center.
- Policy BSA-20 Maintain agricultural farmland.
- Policy BSA-21 Maintain the agricultural nature of lands at the edge of the Burbank Subarea.

**Status of Recreational Marijuana Regulations
Counties**

County	Moratorium	Interim Zoning	Permanent Zoning	Prohibition
Benton			X	
Chelan	X			
Clark	X			
Columbia	X			
Cowlitz	X			
Douglas			X	
Franklin	X			
Garfield	X			
Grant			X	
Grays Harbor	X			
Island	X			
King			X	
Kitsap			X	
Kittitas			X	
Klickitat	X			
Lewis	X			
Mason			X	
Okanogan			X	
Pacific			X	
Pierce				X
San Juan			X	
Skamania	X			
Skagit			X	
Snohomish			X	
Spokane		X		
Stevens	X			
Thurston		X		
Walla Walla	X			
Whatcom	X			
Yakima	X			

From: [Bill Stalzer](#)
To: [Steve Donovan](#)
Subject: FW: 1 of 3 - Colorado / Marijuana: Lack of Marijuana Regulation Imperils Public Welfare
Date: Thursday, March 27, 2014 11:42:03 AM

From: Lucy Henderson [mailto:lucy.a.henderson@gmail.com]
Sent: Friday, March 07, 2014 6:49 PM
To: 'Bill Stalzer'
Subject: 1 of 3 - Colorado / Marijuana: Lack of Marijuana Regulation Imperils Public Welfare

To: Walla Walla City Council
Walla Walla County Commissioners (via Connie Vinti)
Walla Walla Joint Community Development Agency (via Tom Glover and Steve Donovan)
Bill Stalzer

This is for your information.

Thank you,
Lucy Henderson
336 South Palouse Street #5
Walla Walla, WA 99362
509-200-0103
Lucy.a.henderson@gmail.com

###

New post on Smart Colorado



[Lack of Marijuana Regulation Imperils Public Welfare](#)
by [SmartColorado](#)

Concerning public health and safety questions raised in recent Inter-Neighborhood Cooperation meeting regarding marijuana in our community. Many important issues are still not being addressed by Denver City officials.

[box]

Lack of Marijuana Regulation Imperils Public Welfare

Kathleen Wells, Ph.D., child welfare scholar, and Liz O'Sullivan, Architect, Residents of Denver

2/18/2014

On February 8, 2014, Inter-Neighborhood Cooperation, a city-wide association of Registered Neighborhood Organizations, sponsored a panel discussion about marijuana in Denver. The panel included, among others, Ashley Kilroy, Denver's Executive Director of Marijuana Policy; Robert White, Denver Chief of Police; and Debbie Ortega, Denver City Councilwoman-at-Large.

The panelists discussed their work related to marijuana, then answered questions raised by some of the approximately 60 people at the meeting. Panelists provided useful information. However, some pressing questions relevant to a thoughtful regulatory policy were not addressed or not addressed completely. We highlight these, with the hope that the Mayor's Office, City Council, and others responsible will advance regulation in the interest of public health and safety.

One: 39 of Denver's 244 medical marijuana stores, mostly in the city center, have already become retail marijuana stores, and nearly all 244 are eligible to do so. This is a large number, compared to the total number of retail marijuana stores to be allowed in Seattle, which has been capped at 21. City Council's plan to limit the number of retail marijuana stores by "only" allowing the hundreds of existing medical marijuana stores to apply for retail licenses (until 2016) is a weak effort. Is there a way for Denver to cap the number of stores and adopt a more methodical approach to their placement than has occurred to date?

Two: Retail marijuana stores sell products that can be consumed in a variety of forms. These vary widely in THC levels, and almost none have potency limits. Some of these products are over 80 percent THC. Since products containing more than 15 percent THC are widely considered dangerous to consumers, what are the city's plans to limit potency of these products? Will variation in potency levels be made clear to the public?

Three: Some edible products being sold in Denver, such as marijuana-infused candy, look exactly like non-marijuana food. These products may be especially appealing to young people. Will regulation be put in place that prevents the production and sale of products that look similar to non-marijuana products and then marketed, however slyly, to children and adolescents?

Four: While marijuana-related taxes will provide funds for marijuana regulation, will these funds be sufficient to cover the health and safety costs associated with expansive commercialization of marijuana, possible costs such as emergency room admissions, high

school achievement declines and drop-out rates, and readiness of young people to enter and remain in the workforce?

Five: Before legalization, Denver had some of the highest rates of marijuana use by adolescents in the country. What is the city doing to reduce exposure to, access to, and use of marijuana by adolescents? What educational efforts are underway in the city for young people who risk significant permanent cognitive (and other) impairments, if they use regularly?

Six: Legalization and commercialization of marijuana will expand the population of individuals dependent on marijuana. (Approximately 1 in 6 regular adolescent users and 1 in 10 regular adult users become dependent, i.e., addicted.) What are the city's plans to provide treatment for an increased population of individuals with this disease for which, as of now, there is no cure?

The majority of citizens who voted for Amendment 64 did not envision a community in which commercialization of marijuana was the city's policy. Rather, they hoped legalization would reduce costs of law enforcement, limit illegal drug trafficking, and move profits from marijuana sales on the black market to tax-paying businesses and governments. Inadequate regulation of marijuana will mean that these goals may be realized only at the expense of vulnerable individuals in our community.

In a society saturated with legal and illegal addictive drugs, the legalization and commercialization of any additional such drug must be approached with great caution. We call on our government to advance regulation to protect the well-being of the public.

[/box]

SmartColorado | March 6, 2014 at 8:14 pm | URL: <http://wp.me/p3kKYG-KI>

[Comment](#) [See all comments](#)

[Unsubscribe](#) to no longer receive posts from Smart Colorado.

Change your email settings at [Manage Subscriptions](#).

Trouble clicking? Copy and paste this URL into your browser:

<http://smartcolorado.org/lack-of-marijuana-regulation-imperils-public-welfare/>

From: [Lucy Henderson](#)
To: [Jerry Cummins](#); [Chris Plucker](#); [Jim Barrow](#); [Barbara Clark](#); [Mary Lou Jenkins](#); [Dick Morgan](#); [Allen Pomraning](#); ["Connie Vinti"](#); [Tom Glover](#); [Steve Donovan](#); bsteltzer@seanet.com
Subject: 2 of 3 - Colorado / Marijuana: Scary Facts On "Wax"
Date: Friday, March 07, 2014 8:37:30 PM

To: Walla Walla City Council
Walla Walla County Commissioners (via Connie Vinti)
Walla Walla Joint Community Development Agency (via Tom Glover and Steve Donovan)
Bill Steltzer

This is for your information.

Thank you,
Lucy Henderson
336 South Palouse Street #5
Walla Walla, WA 99362
509-200-0103
Lucy.a.henderson@gmail.com

New post on Smart Colorado



Scary Facts On "Wax"

by [SmartColorado](#)

Every middle and high school student and parent needs to be aware of marijuana "wax", a pure form of THC that is being sold legally in Colorado stores. It remains illegal everywhere else in the world because of the extremely dangerous health and safety risks involved with using the product.

- Wax, the ultimate distillation of marijuana, is so potent that it is said a single hit will keep a person high for more than a day.
- "There is no weed out there that possesses the punching power that the wax does," an undercover DEA informant who asked to remain anonymous told ABC News' "Nightline." "And it's like smoking 20 joints of the best grade of weed that you have into one hit of the wax."
- Creating the drug is dangerous enough. "Butane, a substance so flammable that any spark can set off an explosion, is used to strip out the THC, the chemical in marijuana that gets a person high," ABC News reported.
- "We have seen people have an onset of psychosis and even brain damage from that exposure to that high concentration of THC," said Gary Hill, assistant special agent in charge at the DEA's San Diego office. "Our concern is that this is going to spread before we get it under control."
- [Read more here.](#)

[/box]

SmartColorado | March 6, 2014 at 8:40 pm | URL: <http://wp.me/p3kKYG-KY>

[Comment](#)

[See all comments](#)

From: [Bill Stalzer](#)
To: [Steve Donovan](#)
Subject: FW: 3 of 3- Colorado / Marijuana: Marijuana in the Classroom
Date: Thursday, March 27, 2014 11:41:01 AM

From: Lucy Henderson [mailto:lucy.a.henderson@gmail.com]
Sent: Friday, March 07, 2014 6:48 PM
To: 'Bill Stalzer'
Subject: 3 of 3- Colorado / Marijuana: Marijuana in the Classroom

To: **Walla Walla City Council**
Walla Walla County Commissioners (via Connie Vinti)
Walla Walla Joint Community Development Agency (via Tom Glover and Steve Donovan)
Bill Stalzer

This is for your information.

Thank you,
Lucy Henderson
336 South Palouse Street #5
Walla Walla, WA 99362
509-200-0103
Lucy.a.henderson@gmail.com

###

New post on Smart Colorado



[Marijuana in the Classroom](#)
by [SmartColorado](#)

Marijuana vapor pens are growing in popularity with students in Colorado schools. Discreet and easy to use, school officials are realizing students are using the vapor pens to get high, not only on school grounds, but actually in the classrooms.

[This article and video above from CBS4 News.](#)

[box]

LAKEWOOD, Colo. (CBS4) – A device is making its way into schools to hide the smell and smoke of marijuana.

Students are using vapor pens, and they're using them in classrooms. It's becoming a problem at Lakewood High School.

"I've seen people in my math class and they'll be sitting there with the teacher and they'll be smoking it and they won't even know," said Jack Maestas, a student at Lakewood High.

Principal Ron Castagna has good things to say about his student body, but he's not happy to see vapor pens in his school. Staff at Lakewood High know the gestures of vapor pen use.

"Teachers are aware of what to look for. The nervous habit of biting on your pen has a new meaning to it," Castagna said.

Vapor pen are just like e-cigarettes. The can be purchased at grocery stores for \$25.00 and up. When used for marijuana there's no "skunk" smell, which makes it easy for students to bring them to school.

"You can use them for weed, hash oil. Pens that come with capsules with weed in them, melts the plastic and cooks the weed," said Tim Martinez, Lakewood High campus security supervisor.

But vapor pens, marijuana, and their use have consequences.

"Would they try to mask it somehow? Yeah. A lot of kids use cologne or vaporizer pens and stuff to cover the smell on their breath," said Jordan Williams, who was expelled for using marijuana at school.

Williams is clean now and he's been allowed to return to school.

Vapor pens aren't the only things students are using. CBS4 was told that students are also using inhalers and edibles to hide the signs of marijuana.

- Written for CBSDenver.com by CBS4 Intern Jaimie E. Goldstein

[/box]

[SmartColorado](#) | March 6, 2014 at 8:21 pm | URL: <http://wp.me/p3kKYG-KN>

[Comment](#) [See all comments](#)

[Unsubscribe](#) to no longer receive posts from Smart Colorado.

Change your email settings at [Manage Subscriptions](#).

Trouble clicking? Copy and paste this URL into your browser:

<http://smartcolorado.org/marijuana-in-the-classroom/>

From: [Lucy Henderson](#)
To: ["jcummings@wallawallawa.gov"](#); [cpolucker@wallawalla.gov](#); [Jim Barrow](#); [bclark@wallawalla.gov](#); [Mary Lou Jenkins](#); [dmorgan@wallawalla.gov](#); [Allen Pomraning](#); ["Connie Vinti"](#); [Tom Glover](#); [Steve Donovan](#); ["Bill Staltzer"](#)
Subject: Marijuana Revenues: Will Colorado voters get what they bargained for?
Date: Wednesday, March 12, 2014 8:25:38 AM

To: Walla Walla City Council
Walla Walla County Commissioners (via Connie Vinti)
Walla Walla Joint Community Development Agency (via Tom Glover and Steve Donovan)
Bill Staltzer

This is for your information.

Thank you,
Lucy Henderson
336 South Palouse Street #5
Walla Walla, WA 99362
509-200-0103
Lucy.a.henderson@gmail.com

###

re: Marijuana Revenues

Posted by [SmartColorado](#) on Mar 11, 2014 in [City & County](#), [Economic Impact](#), [Marijuana Retail](#) | [0 comments](#)

Smart Colorado Spokesperson Rachel O'Bryan on Recently Released Marijuana Revenues

"Colorado voters passed Amendment 64 with the expectation that \$40 million annually would be raised for public schools construction under the BEST program. Yesterday, we learned that only \$195,318 was collected in excise taxes during the first month of recreational marijuana sales, for an annual collection of \$2,343,816. Will Colorado voters get what they bargained for? So far, it looks like voters are on the losing end of this deal.

Moreover, the collected sales taxes, which will provide the critical funds to regulate the industry and to provide for youth education and prevention, are also distressingly low, just \$1,818,258. Based on January's reported numbers we ask, will retail marijuana tax revenues ever be enough to cover the regulation and oversight of this new industry, let alone address the health and social costs of commercialized marijuana?

On the same page the Denver Post is reporting "lower than expected" tax revenues, they are also reporting "booming sales of Cannabis." How is this possible? How does this add up? Colorado voters need answers.

In the meantime, while zero has been done to educate our children about the risks from early marijuana use, marijuana edibles and highly potent marijuana concentrates are showing up in

our middle and high schools. We can't wait for surprisingly low tax revenues to accumulate before action is taken. Significant funds must be immediately committed to youth education."

###

Smart Colorado(www.smartcolorado.org) is a citizen led nonprofit organization focused on protecting the health and safety of Colorado youth as Amendment 64 is implemented.

From: [Lucy Henderson](#)
To: [Jerry Cummins](#); [Chris Plucker](#); [Jim Barrow](#); [Barbara Clark](#); [Mary Lou Jenkins](#); [Dick Morgan](#); [Allen Pomraning](#); ["Connie Vinti"](#); [Tom Glover](#); [Steve Donovan](#); ["Bill Stalzer"](#)
Subject: Marijuana / Colorado: Spike in college applications sparked by marijuana law?
Date: Thursday, March 13, 2014 9:06:50 AM

TO: Walla Walla City Council
Walla Walla County Commissioners (via Connie Vinti)
Walla Walla Joint Community Development Agency (via Tom Glover and Steve Donovan)
Bill Stalzer

This is for your information.

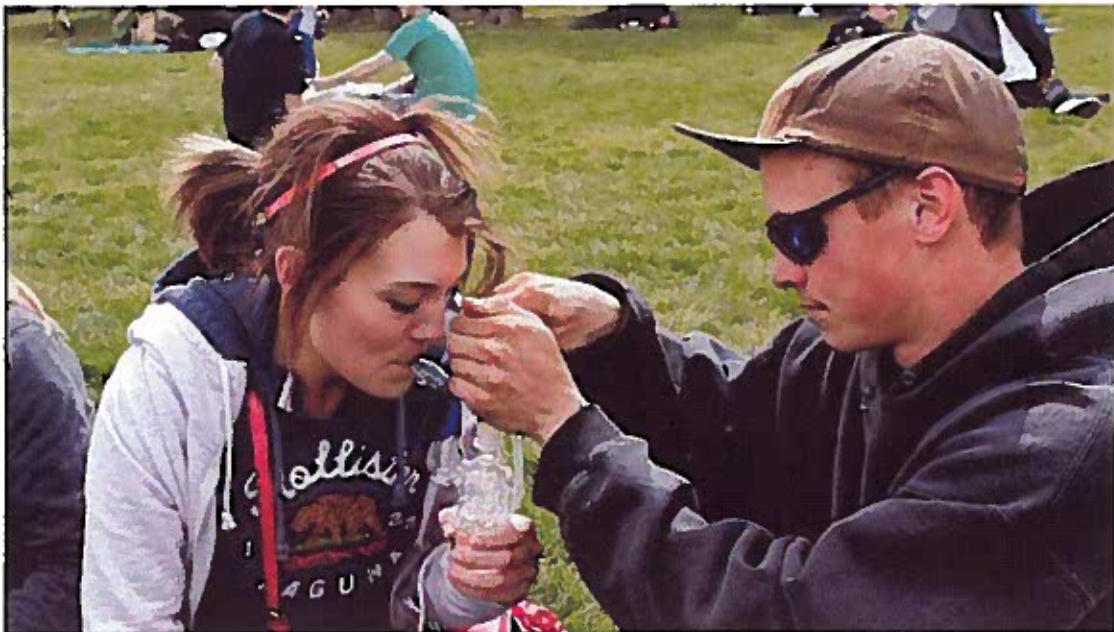
Thank you,
Lucy Henderson
336 South Palouse Street #5
Walla Walla, WA 99362
509-200-0103
lucy.a.henderson@gmail.com

###

Pot connection? Colorado schools deny spike in applications sparked by marijuana law

By Katharine J. Crane

Published March 13, 2014
[FoxNews.com](#)



Incoming freshmen might like the idea of legalized pot in Colorado, but school officials warn it's still banned on campus and illegal for those under 21. (AP)

Colorado colleges and universities have seen a dramatic jump in applications, including from out of state, following the legalization of marijuana, but officials insist there's no drug connection.

Attachment 9

Applications to the University of Colorado are up 30 percent since Amendment 64 made recreational pot legal, according to Director of Admissions Kevin MacLennan. But while several marijuana advocates told FoxNews.com it is hardly surprising that the Centennial State would become a mecca for college-bound tokers, MacLennan disagrees.

"We aren't getting a lot of questions about this," MacLennan said, referring to the new law.

He said a better explanation for the rise in applications is increased recruitment at high schools across the country and abroad and the university's adoption of the Common Application, which facilitates students' ability to apply to multiple schools around the nation using a single form.

"Some of the kids I've talked to back home think it's a big deal, like 'Oh my god, you can smoke legally.'"

- Kate Brickley, University of Colorado senior from Oakland, Calif.

Colorado College has also seen a rise in applications, but Mark Hatch, vice president for enrollment, said it is part of a longer-term trend.

"This year is no different, so there is no evidence that our increase [is tied] to Amendment 64," Hatch told FoxNews.com in an email.

Hatch fears the new pot law could actually be a drag on applications, as out-of-state parents reject the idea of their tuition money going up in smoke.

But both students and marijuana advocates say graduates looking to experience Rocky Mountain high is not such a bad thing.

"I don't know that students would apply here solely because of the new law, but if they were choosing between two comparable schools, I could see them choosing University of Colorado because of that," said Kathryn Krempasky, a 21-year-old senior from Denver.

Kate Brickley, a 22-year-old senior at University of Colorado, from Oakland, California, agreed. "Some of the kids I've talked to back home think it's a big deal, like 'Oh my god, you can smoke legally,'" she said.

Parents don't like to admit it, but students going off to college to party is hardly new. Rachel Gillette, executive director of the Colorado chapter of the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML), said smoking pot in college has an appeal for students similar to drinking.

"I can see how Amendment 64 could be an incentive for some prospective students to apply to college in the State of Colorado," Gillette said. "From a college student's perspective, we can analogize it to alcohol. Young people do appreciate freedom."

But incoming freshman would be wise to read up on the state law, which went into full effect Jan. 1, 2014, and to learn campus rules as well. The law forbids marijuana possession by anyone under 21, and all colleges and universities in the state have policies forbidding use or possession on campus. And many localities -- including Colorado Springs, where Colorado College is located -- have banned the sale of marijuana for recreational use.

In addition to their own codes of conduct, Colorado schools are citing the Controlled Substances Act, the Drug-Free Workplace Act, and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act as federal statutes that prohibit marijuana's use on their campuses. In a "frequently asked questions" section of its website, Colorado College also notes that a federal drug-related conviction could render students ineligible for federal financial aid.

"I have a hard time believing that someone is going to make that kind of significant decision about investing in their education based on whether they can smoke marijuana in the state," said Mike Hooker, spokesman for Colorado State University, located in Fort Collins. "There may be some water cooler talk about what effect Amendment 64 might have, but we believe there are more significant factors that drive enrollment decisions."

University of Denver has seen an 81 percent increase in the number of applicants over the past five years, according to spokesman Will Jones. He rejected the idea that the new law played a role, but acknowledged the school has gotten calls from parents outside the state who have asked about its pot policy. He tells them marijuana is just as forbidden on campus now as it was a year ago.

"Even with passage of Amendment 64, there will be no change in policy," Jones said.

It's not clear what concerns those parents could be expressing, however. Clearly, many parents don't want their kids smoking pot, but others may be resigned to it, said NORML Executive Director Allen St. Pierre.

Attachment 9

"In a Hobson's choice-type way, parents might be chagrined by their child's marijuana use but still prefer that the child go to school in a state where it is legal as opposed to a state where the child will be punished and face the entire loss of their investment in a college education," he said. "There can be a really cogent argument that it could be an incentive to apply to schools where marijuana use is legal and students are not considered criminals."

###

From: [Lucy Henderson](#)
To: [Jerry Cummins](#); [Chris Plucker](#); [Jim Barrow](#); [Barbara Clark](#); [Mary Lou Jenkins](#); [Dick Morgan](#); [Allen Pomraning](#); ["Connie Vinti"](#); [Tom Glover](#); [Steve Donovan](#); ["Bill Stalzer"](#)
Subject: I-502 / Allowable products and dosages
Date: Friday, March 14, 2014 5:46:42 PM

TO: Walla Walla City Council
Walla Walla County Commissioners (via Connie Vinti)
Walla Walla Joint Community Development Agency (via Tom Glover and Steve Donovan)
Bill Stalzer

This is for your information.

Colorado is dealing with dangerous health and safety risks concerning "marijuana wax." (Please see #1 below, which I forwarded to you a few days ago.)

Today I asked the Washington State Liquor Control Board about the allowable products and dosages under I-502.

Frank O'Dell (WSLC Board) referred me to WAC 314-55-095, which addresses servings and transaction limitations, usable marijuana flowers, and infused products. (Please see #2 below.)

Frank also said applicants are required to know the rules (WAC 314-55-000). www.liq.wa.gov

Thank you,
Lucy Henderson
336 South Palouse Street #5
Walla Walla, WA 99362
509-200-0103
lucy.a.henderson@gmail.com

###

#1

New post on Smart Colorado

Scary Facts On "Wax"

by [SmartColorado](#)

Every middle and high school student and parent needs to be aware of marijuana "wax", a pure form of THC that is being sold legally in Colorado stores. It remains illegal everywhere else in the world because of the extremely dangerous health and safety risks involved with using the product.

Wax, the ultimate distillation of marijuana, is so potent that it is said a single hit will keep a person high for more than a day.

"There is no weed out there that possesses the punching power that the wax does," an undercover

DEA informant who asked to remain anonymous told ABC News' "Nightline." "And it's like smoking 20 joints of the best grade of weed that you have into one hit of the wax."

Creating the drug is dangerous enough. "Butane, a substance so flammable that any spark can set off an explosion, is used to strip out the THC, the chemical in marijuana that gets a person high," ABC News reported.

"We have seen people have an onset of psychosis and even brain damage from that exposure to that high concentration of THC," said Gary Hill, assistant special agent in charge at the DEA's San Diego office. "Our concern is that this is going to spread before we get it under control."

[Read more here.](#)

[/box]

[SmartColorado](#) | March 6, 2014 at 8:40 pm | URL: <http://wp.me/p3kKYG-KY>

###

#2

WAC 314-55-095

Marijuana servings and transaction limitations.

Marijuana dosage and transaction limitations are as follows:

(1) **Single serving.** A single serving of a marijuana-infused product amounts to ten milligrams active tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), or Delta 9.

(2) **Maximum number of servings.** The maximum number of servings in any one single unit of marijuana-infused product meant to be eaten or swallowed is ten servings or one hundred milligrams of active THC, or Delta 9. A single unit of marijuana-infused extract for inhalation cannot exceed one gram.

(3) **Transaction limitation.** A single transaction is limited to one ounce of usable marijuana, sixteen ounces of marijuana-infused product in solid form, seven grams of marijuana-infused extract for inhalation, and seventy-two ounces of marijuana-infused product in liquid form for persons twenty-one years of age and older.

[Statutory Authority: RCW [69.50.325](#), 69.50.331, 69.50.342, 69.50.345. WSR 13-21-104, § 314-55-095, filed 10/21/13, effective 11/21/13.]

###

From: [Lucy Henderson](#)
To: [Jerry Cummins](#); colucker@wallawalla.gov; [Jim Barrow](#); [Barbara Clark](#); [Mary Lou Jenkins](#); [Dick Morgan](#); [Allen Pomraning](#); ["Connie Vinti"](#); [Tom Glover](#); [Steve Donovan](#); ["Bill Stalzer"](#)
Subject: Marijuana / Colorado: "Will street price of pot pose a risk to stores?" (The News Tribune, March 17, 2014)
Date: Monday, March 17, 2014 4:48:22 PM

TO: Walla Walla City Council
Walla Walla County Commissioners (via Connie Vinti)
Walla Walla Joint Community Development Agency (via Tom Glover and Steve Donovan)
Bill Stalzer

For your information.

Thank you,
Lucy Henderson
336 South Palouse Street #5
Walla Walla, WA 99362
509-200-0103
lucy.a.henderson@gmail.com

###

Will street price of pot pose a risk to stores?

Jordan Schrader of The News Tribune

#DENVER — Colorado has freed the weed, but it doesn't come for free — not even close.

#After taxes, one Denver store charged recreational customers \$411.81 for an ounce of marijuana last month, more than twice what many patients pay for medical marijuana.

#And that's at one of the largest stores, Medicine Man, that can take advantage of economies of scale and a relatively cheap location on the outskirts of town.

#Price is important, and not just for customers trying to keep their bong hits on a budget.

#Too-high prices could drive people to the black market, leaving legalization to fail in its stated goal of putting the drug cartels out of business. Too-low prices could encourage people to consume it, and not everyone thinks that is a good thing either.

#Denver lawyer and legalization advocate Brian Vicente estimated street prices are around \$300 to \$400 an ounce, similar to recreational marijuana. On the other hand, the website [priceofweed.com](#), which taps anonymous consumers to "crowdsource the street value of marijuana," and which Washington state consultants used in their estimations, listed prices lower.

#High-quality marijuana in both Colorado and Washington is selling on the street for less than \$240 an ounce, the website's contributors reported this month. (Anyone can post, risking the possibility that some of the prices are inaccurate or describe purchases at dispensaries.)

#It's early yet in Colorado's experiment to know how drug dealers — the illegal kind — are faring.

#“Really what we're hoping is that we're going to pull so many of (the drug cartels') customers away from them that they become a nonentity,” said Elan Nelson, a consultant for Medicine Man. “And we're seeing that happening, definitely. We've got a line every day at 5 o'clock when people get out of work.”

#Arrests by Denver police for illegal distribution of marijuana dropped off in 2009 and 2010, around the time Colorado embarked on its experiment with state-licensed medical marijuana. (The drop also came after Denver voters called for making the drug the police's lowest priority.)

#One might expect full legalization to cut further into those numbers.

#Time will tell.

#In 2013, the first year of legalized possession, arrests for distribution spiked. That continued in the first month and a half after retail stores opened to all adults Jan. 1, with six arrests in that period.

#It's not clear if black-market sales really are increasing, and if so, why. One possibility: Unlike Washington's Initiative 502, Colorado's legalization Amendment 64 allows people to grow their own marijuana at home for their personal use. Some people might illegally sell or trade from their personal supply.

#State regulators worry about these personal grows, which lie outside their authority and allow for people to grow up to six plants.

#“You could supply your whole neighborhood,” complained Rachel O'Bryan, an advocate for stricter regulations.

#If prices in retail stores eventually are low enough, they could make black-market sales less appealing.

#The recreational prices are sure to drop, just as they have for medical marijuana since the medical dispensaries and producers were licensed, said Nelson, who is also vice chairwoman of a state trade association, the Marijuana Industry Group.

#The price of medical marijuana in Colorado fell nearly 30 percent in the last two years, according to ArcView Market Research, owned by a national network of marijuana investors.

#Medicine Man was selling marijuana to patients last month for as low as \$21.54 per eighth of an ounce, or \$32.32 in the case of one popular strain. The same amount sold to recreational users for \$56.93.

#Medical patients also have the benefit of being able to buy twice as much marijuana at a time. But they must sign up for a state registry, while recreational users can remain largely anonymous.

#Stores doing both medical and recreational sales said they are seeing similar numbers of

patients as before Jan. 1.

#“Recreational has really taken over as the bread and butter of the organization at this moment,” Nelson said. “There is still, and always will be, a market for medicinal marijuana. There are many, many people that this product can benefit, so that’s always going to remain.”

#Colorado taxes recreational marijuana at 12.9 percent in sales taxes and 15 percent in excise tax; some local governments add more, such as Denver’s 3.5 percent tax. Medical marijuana is subject to a much smaller state sales tax and no excise tax.

#Washington will levy a 25 percent excise tax each time recreational products change hands — at least twice — plus the usual sales taxes that approach 10 percent in parts of the Puget Sound region.

#With higher taxes in the Evergreen State, the price might be higher, too.

#Then again, Colorado made recreational sellers decide in advance how much pot they needed to convert from their medical marijuana inventory, and some didn’t grab enough. It’s possible that has made early prices artificially high in a way that Washington doesn’t have to worry about.

#Another price factor is the amount of competition. Denver already has far more stores than the 21 the state plans to allow in Seattle. Both states are seeing local bans multiply.

#Regardless of price, the black market will diminish, said Mason Tvert of Denver, communications director for the pro-legalization Marijuana Policy Project. Customers won’t deal with the hassle of calling friends hoping to negotiate a deal when they can stop by a store on the way home from work, he said.

#“People don’t say, those bastards at Coors are overcharging me,” Tvert said, drawing a comparison with beer. “They just say, that’s what it costs. And at this store it costs more than that store, and therefore I prefer store X over store Y.”

###

From: [Lucy Henderson](#)
To: [Jerry Cummins](#); [Chris Plucker](#); [Jim Barrow](#); [Barbara Clark](#); [Mary Lou Jenkins](#); [Dick Morgan](#); [Allen Pomraning](#); ["Connie Vinti"](#); [Tom Glover](#); [Steve Donovan](#); ["Bill Stalzer"](#)
Subject: Marijuana: "Colorado wrestles with how to keep edible marijuana away from kids" (The Christian Science Monitor)
Date: Wednesday, March 19, 2014 11:31:49 AM

TO: Walla Walla City Council
Walla Walla County Commissioners (via Connie Vinti)
Walla Walla Joint Community Development Agency (via Tom Glover and Steve Donovan)
Bill Stalzer

For your information.

Thank you,
Lucy Henderson
336 South Palouse Street #5
Walla Walla, WA 99362
509-200-0103
lucy.a.henderson@gmail.com

###

Colorado wrestles with how to keep edible marijuana away from kids

A new law extends the same packaging requirements to medical marijuana products as exist for recreational pot, but critics say it's still hard for kids to tell if a gummy bear is pot-infused

The Christian Science Monitor
Weekly Digital Edition

BOULDER, COLO.

A new [Colorado](#) law, signed by [Gov. John Hickenlooper](#) (D) Monday, closes a loophole in the state's marijuana laws, extending the same packaging requirements to medical marijuana products that already exist for recreational ones.

Under the new law, edible marijuana products sold to medical marijuana patients must be in opaque, child-proof packaging. The law also allows marijuana businesses to confiscate fake IDs from minors, just as liquor stores do, and requires that marijuana grown in a home with minors must be enclosed and locked.

Advocates of the law, which included the marijuana industry, say it is an important clarification that will help keep legal marijuana from getting into the hands of minors. "Keeping marijuana out of the hands of kids should be a priority for all of us," said Governor Hickenlooper, before signing the bill.

RECOMMENDED: [How much do you know about marijuana? Take the quiz](#)

But there is still disagreement about whether the regulations go far enough. In particular, the popular niche of marijuana "edibles" – candy, cookies, gummy bears, lollipops – has been controversial, since skeptics say it can be too easy for someone to confuse the products with their non-pot-infused counterparts, or to ingest higher quantities of THC, the psychoactive component of marijuana, than they intend. There have also been concerns about the accuracy of testing and labeling, particularly when it comes to the potency of such products.

The new packaging requirements "are a step in the right direction," says Rachel O'Bryan, an attorney and member of Smart Colorado, a group pushing for tighter regulation. "But the underlying product in the packaging can still be confused with real food. The second you take it out of that packaging, you don't know if the product is a gummy bear or a marijuana-infused product.

Ms. O'Bryan cites the incident in a Westminster, Colo., middle school last week in which a student brought marijuana candies to school and shared them with friends, some of whom said they didn't know the candy contained marijuana. In another incident, reported in Steamboat Springs last week, an 18-year-old man cleaning a condo apparently ate a candy bar left behind by the renters without realizing it was infused with marijuana. He went to the hospital and was treated for an overdose.

In the middle school incident, at least 15 students were involved, according to police and three have been arrested. Several more are facing suspensions. But O'Bryan says that she would prefer to see punishment of the adults – who presumably purchased the candy and made it accessible – than the students.

"We would like to see both messaging to Colorado parents, as well as strict enforcement of laws that when an adult gives marijuana to a child they are going to be held accountable," she says.

Her group would also like to see tighter regulations on the amount of marijuana concentrates that can be sold. Buying an ounce of pure THC, as is currently allowed, says O'Bryan, can be the equivalent of roughly 2,800 servings and yet could fit into a shampoo bottle. "That's concerning to us when the No. 1 [federal] priority is keeping it out of hands of minors."

Such concerns have some validity, says Michael Elliott, executive director of the Medical Marijuana Industry Group, but in most cases he doesn't think new laws are necessary. The packaging law was an appropriate way to close a loophole, Mr. Elliott says, but the Department of Revenue can look into limits on concentrates and can set rules.

"We have a very good process in place, and the Department of Revenue is doing a tremendous job in a very difficult environment," says Elliott.

Concerns have been raised, too, about the accuracy of testing and the ability of labs to handle the state's needs. Starting May 1, all edibles that are sold from a recreational pot business must have been tested for potency. And by Oct. 1, all marijuana products will need to be tested both for potency and contaminants.

The Denver Post has raised questions about the accuracy of some of the testing. And Elliott says there are concerns about whether there will be enough labs to meet the demand. Currently there are three licensed facilities, and three more on the way.

"It's a huge testing burden," says Elliott.

Since recreational sales became legal in Colorado on Jan. 1, the state has been under tremendous scrutiny. But while there have been some anecdotal incidents of increased emergency room visits and minors accessing pot, there isn't much data.

Elliott says that the lack of incidents should be viewed as a success.

"All the public safety nightmares people said were going to happen, none of them materialized," Elliott says, noting that both traffic fatalities and teen marijuana use both went down in the past few years. Unlike the black-market system through which marijuana is readily available in the rest of the world, he adds, "we now have a system of accountability and transparency."

The biggest safety concern that Elliott and marijuana industry members still have, he says, is that marijuana businesses, no matter how big, can't use banks. They are forced to deal almost exclusively in cash – a situation that could make them attractive targets for criminals.

Critics of legalization say it's far too soon to count Colorado as a success.

Project SAM (Smart Approaches to Marijuana), a national group that opposes legalization, has started a new website, legalizationviolations.org, that tracks some kinds of incidents in Colorado and Washington State, which has also legalized recreational marijuana. Recent posts speak of Colorado pot crossing into Nebraska and Wyoming and teenagers using vaporizers – a sort of e-cigarette – to discreetly smoke pot in class, since there's no smell or smoke.

"Any steps to reduce access to kids and make it less likely kids will use marijuana is laudable, but I think will ultimately be unsuccessful in the framework of legalization," says Kevin Sabet, the cofounder of Project SAM and director of the Drug Policy Institute at the University of Florida. "Because legalization by definition is the commercialization of marijuana and companies only make money off heavy users, they have to target young people as part of a successful business model."

###

From: [Lucy Henderson](#)
To: [Jerry Cummins](#); [Chris Plucker](#); [Jim Barrow](#); [Barbara Clark](#); [Mary Lou Jenkins](#); [Dick Morgan](#); [Allen Pomraning](#); ["Connie Vinti"](#); [Tom Glover](#); [Steve Donovan](#); ["Bill Stalzer"](#)
Subject: Marijuana / Colorado: "File Your Complaint" help sheet for Colorado citizens
Date: Monday, March 24, 2014 1:42:15 PM

TO: Walla Walla City Council
Walla Walla County Commissioners (via Connie Vinti)
Walla Walla Joint Community Development Agency (via Tom Glover and Steve Donovan)
Bill Stalzer

For your information.

Thank you,
Lucy Henderson
336 South Palouse Street #5
Walla Walla, WA 99362
509-200-0103
lucy.a.henderson@gmail.com

###

File Your Complaint

Posted by [SmartColorado](#) on Mar 21, 2014

1. If you see illegal open and public consumption of marijuana in Denver:

Contact the Denver Police Department non-emergency line: 720-913-9000.

2. If marijuana odor is excessive:

File a nuisance odor complaint with the Denver Department of Environmental Health by calling 311.

3. If you have a concern about a Denver medical marijuana dispensary or retail marijuana store:

Submit a complaint form to: **Department of Excise and Licenses Attn: Complaints** 201 W. Colfax Ave. Dept. 206 Denver, CO 80202

or via email to: licenses@denvergov.org

Download complaint form by [clicking here](#).

4. If you have concerns about the marijuana store licensing process in Denver:

Contact Denver Excise and Licenses:

Stacie Loucks, Director of Denver Excise: Stacie.Loucks@denvergov.org

Judy Steele judy.steele@denvergov.org

John Jennings john.jennings@denvergov.org

5.If you see or suspect noncompliant or illegal activity or have any concern about a medical marijuana dispensary or retail marijuana store anywhere in the state:

Contact the Colorado Department of Revenue

Marijuana Enforcement Division

MED Tip Line at 855-277-7500

Lewis Koski, Director of the Marijuana Enforcement Division Lewis.Koski@state.co.us

6. Overall questions and concerns:

Ashley Kilroy Executive Director of Marijuana Policy for Denver

720-865-9030 ashley.kilroy@denvergov.org

Andrew Freedman Director of Marijuana Coordination, State of Colorado

Andrew.Freedman@state.co.us

###