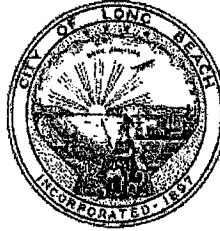


Exhibit A

**September 10, 2013
City Council agenda item and minutes**

City of Long Beach
Many Unique Neighborhoods
One Great City



Dr. Suja Lowenthal
Councilmember

Memorandum

To: Mayor and City Council

September 10, 2013

From: Suja Lowenthal, Second District
Al Austin, Eighth District
Steve Neal, Ninth District

Subject: Medical Marijuana Ballot Initiative

REQUESTED ACTION:

Request the City Attorney brief the City Council on the outcome and impact of the court hearing involving the Long Beach Citizens' and Patients' Rights PAC on September 9, 2013.

Request the City Attorney brief the City Council on the U.S. Department of Justice Memorandum titled "Guidance Regarding Medical Marijuana", issued on August 29, 2013. (attached)

Request the City Attorney to prepare for approval by the City Council a ballot measure providing for the regulation of medical marijuana collectives for the Primary Nominating Election April 8, 2014, giving voters in the City of Long Beach an opportunity to determine the extent to which medical marijuana is regulated within city limits.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

In February, 2013, Mr. Jeremy Coltharp and Ms. Edith Frazier filed a 43,159-signature petition to authorize the City of Long Beach to regulate and tax medical-marijuana dispensaries and request a special election. The City Clerk estimated the cost of a special citywide election to be approximately \$1.5 million. Shortly thereafter, the City Clerk determined through the County of Los Angeles Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk petition and signature verification system and Elections Code Section 9115 that the petition failed to meet the threshold of valid signatures for a special election [see attached Certificate of Insufficiency]. Thus, only 31,294 signatures were deemed to be valid, while 33,543 valid signatures were required (i.e. 15% of the City's registered voters in special elections).

Believing that their petition contained sufficient voter signatures to qualify for a special election, the Petitioners requested that all 43,159 signatures be reviewed. Alternatively, in the spirit of compromise, the petitioners asked the City Clerk to certify that the Petition qualified for the City's April 8, 2014 Primary Nominating Election, given that their Petition was signed by more than 10 percent of the voters. However, both requests were denied after review of the Elections Code and consultation with the City Attorney.

Therefore, Long Beach Citizens' and Patients' Rights PAC and its lawyers filed a federal lawsuit on the basis that the City should have to consider the petition for the April 8, 2014, Primary Nominating Election because it qualified with more than 10% of registered voters per city code. However, the City Attorney cites the Elections Code and contends that no further action is necessary after signatures are counted and deemed insufficient for a particular election requested by the petitioner. Secondly, the petitioners contend there are 14 signatures that should be valid but were discounted due to address issues.

With over 30,000 valid signatories, this petition would easily qualify for the Primary Nominating Election and its 10% threshold. City Council should consider the spirit in which this petition was submitted and the most appropriate path for the regulation of medical marijuana collectives to be considered by the voters of Long Beach on April 8, 2014.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The City Clerk estimates the cost to be between \$208,726 and \$243,933 to include this measure on the election ballot of April 8, 2014.



U.S. Department of Justice

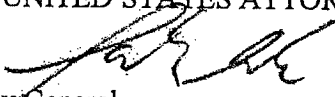
Office of the Deputy Attorney General

The Deputy Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

August 29, 2013

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

FROM: James M. Cole 
Deputy Attorney General

SUBJECT: Guidance Regarding Marijuana Enforcement

In October 2009 and June 2011, the Department issued guidance to federal prosecutors concerning marijuana enforcement under the Controlled Substances Act (CSA). This memorandum updates that guidance in light of state ballot initiatives that legalize under state law the possession of small amounts of marijuana and provide for the regulation of marijuana production, processing, and sale. The guidance set forth herein applies to all federal enforcement activity, including civil enforcement and criminal investigations and prosecutions, concerning marijuana in all states.

As the Department noted in its previous guidance, Congress has determined that marijuana is a dangerous drug and that the illegal distribution and sale of marijuana is a serious crime that provides a significant source of revenue to large-scale criminal enterprises, gangs, and cartels. The Department of Justice is committed to enforcement of the CSA consistent with those determinations. The Department is also committed to using its limited investigative and prosecutorial resources to address the most significant threats in the most effective, consistent, and rational way. In furtherance of those objectives, as several states enacted laws relating to the use of marijuana for medical purposes, the Department in recent years has focused its efforts on certain enforcement priorities that are particularly important to the federal government:

- Preventing the distribution of marijuana to minors;
- Preventing revenue from the sale of marijuana from going to criminal enterprises, gangs, and cartels;
- Preventing the diversion of marijuana from states where it is legal under state law in some form to other states;
- Preventing state-authorized marijuana activity from being used as a cover or pretext for the trafficking of other illegal drugs or other illegal activity;

- Preventing violence and the use of firearms in the cultivation and distribution of marijuana;
- Preventing drugged driving and the exacerbation of other adverse public health consequences associated with marijuana use;
- Preventing the growing of marijuana on public lands and the attendant public safety and environmental dangers posed by marijuana production on public lands; and
- Preventing marijuana possession or use on federal property.

These priorities will continue to guide the Department's enforcement of the CSA against marijuana-related conduct. Thus, this memorandum serves as guidance to Department attorneys and law enforcement to focus their enforcement resources and efforts, including prosecution, on persons or organizations whose conduct interferes with any one or more of these priorities, regardless of state law.¹

Outside of these enforcement priorities, the federal government has traditionally relied on states and local law enforcement agencies to address marijuana activity through enforcement of their own narcotics laws. For example, the Department of Justice has not historically devoted resources to prosecuting individuals whose conduct is limited to possession of small amounts of marijuana for personal use on private property. Instead, the Department has left such lower-level or localized activity to state and local authorities and has stepped in to enforce the CSA only when the use, possession, cultivation, or distribution of marijuana has threatened to cause one of the harms identified above.

The enactment of state laws that endeavor to authorize marijuana production, distribution, and possession by establishing a regulatory scheme for these purposes affects this traditional joint federal-state approach to narcotics enforcement. The Department's guidance in this memorandum rests on its expectation that states and local governments that have enacted laws authorizing marijuana-related conduct will implement strong and effective regulatory and enforcement systems that will address the threat those state laws could pose to public safety, public health, and other law enforcement interests. A system adequate to that task must not only contain robust controls and procedures on paper; it must also be effective in practice. Jurisdictions that have implemented systems that provide for regulation of marijuana activity

¹ These enforcement priorities are listed in general terms; each encompasses a variety of conduct that may merit civil or criminal enforcement of the CSA. By way of example only, the Department's interest in preventing the distribution of marijuana to minors would call for enforcement not just when an individual or entity sells or transfers marijuana to a minor, but also when marijuana trafficking takes place near an area associated with minors; when marijuana or marijuana-infused products are marketed in a manner to appeal to minors; or when marijuana is being diverted, directly or indirectly, and purposefully or otherwise, to minors.

must provide the necessary resources and demonstrate the willingness to enforce their laws and regulations in a manner that ensures they do not undermine federal enforcement priorities.

In jurisdictions that have enacted laws legalizing marijuana in some form and that have also implemented strong and effective regulatory and enforcement systems to control the cultivation, distribution, sale, and possession of marijuana, conduct in compliance with those laws and regulations is less likely to threaten the federal priorities set forth above. Indeed, a robust system may affirmatively address those priorities by, for example, implementing effective measures to prevent diversion of marijuana outside of the regulated system and to other states, prohibiting access to marijuana by minors, and replacing an illicit marijuana trade that funds criminal enterprises with a tightly regulated market in which revenues are tracked and accounted for. In those circumstances, consistent with the traditional allocation of federal-state efforts in this area, enforcement of state law by state and local law enforcement and regulatory bodies should remain the primary means of addressing marijuana-related activity. If state enforcement efforts are not sufficiently robust to protect against the harms set forth above, the federal government may seek to challenge the regulatory structure itself in addition to continuing to bring individual enforcement actions, including criminal prosecutions, focused on those harms.

The Department's previous memoranda specifically addressed the exercise of prosecutorial discretion in states with laws authorizing marijuana cultivation and distribution for medical use. In those contexts, the Department advised that it likely was not an efficient use of federal resources to focus enforcement efforts on seriously ill individuals, or on their individual caregivers. In doing so, the previous guidance drew a distinction between the seriously ill and their caregivers, on the one hand, and large-scale, for-profit commercial enterprises, on the other, and advised that the latter continued to be appropriate targets for federal enforcement and prosecution. In drawing this distinction, the Department relied on the common-sense judgment that the size of a marijuana operation was a reasonable proxy for assessing whether marijuana trafficking implicates the federal enforcement priorities set forth above.

As explained above, however, both the existence of a strong and effective state regulatory system, and an operation's compliance with such a system, may allay the threat that an operation's size poses to federal enforcement interests. Accordingly, in exercising prosecutorial discretion, prosecutors should not consider the size or commercial nature of a marijuana operation alone as a proxy for assessing whether marijuana trafficking implicates the Department's enforcement priorities listed above. Rather, prosecutors should continue to review marijuana cases on a case-by-case basis and weigh all available information and evidence, including, but not limited to, whether the operation is demonstrably in compliance with a strong and effective state regulatory system. A marijuana operation's large scale or for-profit nature may be a relevant consideration for assessing the extent to which it undermines a particular federal enforcement priority. The primary question in all cases – and in all jurisdictions – should be whether the conduct at issue implicates one or more of the enforcement priorities listed above.

As with the Department's previous statements on this subject, this memorandum is intended solely as a guide to the exercise of investigative and prosecutorial discretion. This memorandum does not alter in any way the Department's authority to enforce federal law, including federal laws relating to marijuana, regardless of state law. Neither the guidance herein nor any state or local law provides a legal defense to a violation of federal law, including any civil or criminal violation of the CSA. Even in jurisdictions with strong and effective regulatory systems, evidence that particular conduct threatens federal priorities will subject that person or entity to federal enforcement action, based on the circumstances. This memorandum is not intended to, does not, and may not be relied upon to create any rights, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law by any party in any matter civil or criminal. It applies prospectively to the exercise of prosecutorial discretion in future cases and does not provide defendants or subjects of enforcement action with a basis for reconsideration of any pending civil action or criminal prosecution. Finally, nothing herein precludes investigation or prosecution, even in the absence of any one of the factors listed above, in particular circumstances where investigation and prosecution otherwise serves an important federal interest.

cc: Mythili Raman
Acting Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division

Loretta E. Lynch
United States Attorney
Eastern District of New York
Chair, Attorney General's Advisory Committee

Michele M. Leonhart
Administrator
Drug Enforcement Administration

H. Marshall Jarrett
Director
Executive Office for United States Attorneys

Ronald T. Hosko
Assistant Director
Criminal Investigative Division
Federal Bureau of Investigation

25. 13-0786

Recommendation to request City Attorney to brief the City Council on the outcome and impact of the court hearing involving the Long Beach Citizens' and Patients' Rights PAC on September 9, 2013;

Request City Attorney to brief the City Council on the U.S. Department of Justice Memorandum titled "Guidance Regarding Medical Marijuana", issued on August 29, 2013; and

Request City Attorney to prepare for approval by the City Council a ballot measure providing for the regulation of medical marijuana collectives for the Primary Nominating Election April 8, 2014, giving voters in the City of Long Beach an opportunity to determine the extent to which medical marijuana is regulated within city limits.

Councilmember Lowenthal spoke.

Charles Parkin, City Attorney, spoke.

Councilmember Neal spoke.

Vice Mayor Garcia spoke.

Charles Parkin, City Attorney, spoke.

Councilman Austin spoke.

Steven Edwards spoke.

An unidentified man spoke.

Madeline Johnson spoke.

Adam Hijazi spoke.

Councilmember O'Donnell spoke.

Mayor Foster spoke.

Dr. Dennis Gunn spoke.

Vanessa Davis spoke.

Debro Saad spoke.

John Bianco spoke.

Jina Nam spoke.

Jeff Abrams spoke.

Starr Harris spoke.

Councilmember Lowenthal spoke.

Mike Mais, Assistant City Attorney, spoke.

A discussion ensued between Councilmember Lowenthal and Mike Mais, Assistant City Attorney.

Councilmember Johnson spoke.

Vice Mayor Garcia spoke.

Councilman Austin spoke.

Councilmember Lowenthal spoke.

Councilman Austin spoke.

Councilmember O'Donnell spoke.

Councilmember Neal spoke.

Councilwoman Schipske spoke.

Mayor Foster retired and Vice Mayor Garcia assumed the Chair.

Charles Parkin, City Attorney, spoke.

Councilwoman Schipske spoke.

Councilmember Lowenthal spoke.

Councilmember DeLong spoke.

Charles Parkin, City Attorney, spoke.

Councilwoman Schipske spoke.

Vice Mayor Garcia spoke.

A motion was made by Councilmember Lowenthal, seconded by Councilman Austin, to approve recommendation with the amendment to request City Attorney to prepare an ordinance creating a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) process under the City's zoning laws, including the following parameters: [1] performance standards which include a security plan; [2] location restrictions within certain zones such as industrial and no residential and institutional zones; [3] include a cap to two per Council District and no more than 18 Citywide; [4] consider distances from schools; and [5] describe the CUP process. The motion carried by the following vote:

Yes: 9 - Garcia, Lowenthal, DeLong, O'Donnell, Schipske, Andrews, Johnson, Austin and Neal

26. Affidavit of Service for the special meeting held Tuesday, September 10, 2013.

27. 13-0818 Supplemental Memorandum - Corrections and/or additions to the City Council Agenda as of 12:00 noon, Friday, September 6, 2013.

This Agenda Item was received and filed.

28. 13-0821 eComments received for the City Council meeting of Tuesday, September 10, 2013.

This Agenda Item was received and filed.

ANNOUNCEMENTS (7:43 PM)

Vice Mayor Garcia requested that the meeting be adjourned in memory of Cal Worthington.

Councilmember O'Donnell requested that the meeting be adjourned in memory of Chad Ginger; and made community announcements.

Councilwoman Schipske made community announcements.

Councilmember Neal made community announcements.

Vice Mayor Garcia made an additional request that the meeting also be adjourned in memory of all that passed away during the September 11 tragic event.

PUBLIC COMMENT (7:50 PM)

Debro Saad spoke.