Zoning Considerations – Medical and Non-Medical (Adult Use) Cannabis

Consideration	Current Zoning for Medical Marijuana Dispensaries	Considerations for Adult Use Cannabis Retailers
Districts	• Allowed by special permit in BA, BB, BB-1, BB-2, BC, IA-1, IB-1, IB-2 (see map)	 Same as medical? More restrictive than medical? (e.g., BA and IA-1 are more residential in character) More permissive than medical? (medical is not allowed in BA-1, BA-2, BA-3, BA-4)
Location Standards	 Required 1,800-foot separation from other dispensaries Required 500-foot buffer from schools or other "facilities where children commonly congregate," but Planning Board may approve smaller distance in case-by-case review 	 State law requires 500-foot buffer from K-12 schools only; municipality may reduce buffer Require separation from other marijuana establishments? Require a buffer from other uses – e.g., playgrounds, youth centers?
Number of Establishments	No specific limit, but Planning Board must find there is an unmet need for medical marijuana in area	 Cannot prevent conversion of registered dispensary to non-medical establishment Cannot limit to less than 20% of number of alcohol "package" licenses Numerical limitation combined with separation of establishments could be overly restrictive
Parking & Transportation	 Parking, bicycle parking, loading requirements determined in special permit review Special permit conditions require a loading plan, transportation monitoring, TDM 	 Parking, bicycle parking, loading requirements could mirror comparable retail establishments Loading plan, transportation monitoring, and TDM (3-5 yrs.) could be established in special permit or host community agreement
Design Standards	Special permit consideration; most projects have had limited ground floor frontage screened by active retail	 Could have specific standards for store size and limitations on ground-floor frontage Signage – may impose local requirements, but cannot be stricter than licensed alcohol establishments
Cultivation and Manufacturing	Could be approved by special permit; no applications thus far in Cambridge	 Allowed or prohibited citywide? Could allow only in higher-intensity industrial districts where impacts on surrounding uses are limited Could require buffer from residences, special permit process to control odor and other potential nuisance
Review Procedures	Requires special permit from Planning Board (all Planning Board special permits require pre-application community engagement process)	 Could be as-of-right or a "conditional use" special permit from BZA Special permit could duplicate aspects of the host community agreement Would need to consider timing of special permit relative to licensing process

Non-zoning Considerations – Medical and Non-Medical (Adult Use) Cannabis

Consideration	Medical Marijuana Dispensaries	Adult Use Cannabis Establishments
Sales Tax	• No sales tax	State law allows up to 3% local sales tax surcharge (in addition to 17% total state tax)
Public Health	 CPHD has draft regulations; most RMDs have voluntarily agreed to follow CPHD guidelines Agreements include commitment not to have repackaging of marijuana on-site 	 CPHD could promulgate regulations Odor is a major concern where there is on-site packaging or repackaging (in addition to other forms of processing) CPHD may develop standardized health & safety information for establishments to distribute
Community Engagement	 Community engagement process is required before applying for Planning Board special permit Special permit process generally occurs after preliminary registration with the state 	 Community meeting required in state regulations before applying for a license Community meeting topics must include: type and location of establishment; security; preventing diversion to minors; a plan to positively impact the community; demonstration that the location will not constitute a nuisance What additional issues may need to be discussed with the community? How will the community meeting inform the host community agreement process?
Security	Strong security measures included in state guidelines, both interior to the building and exterior	 State regulations similar to medical Are there security concerns given volume of cash transactions?
Host Community Agreement	 Host community agreements not typically used in Cambridge for medical marijuana dispensaries; however, they have been typical in other Mass. communities Special permit process sometimes addresses issues that might otherwise be in a host community agreement (e.g., hours of operation) New state law requires dispensaries to have an executed host community agreement, as with other marijuana establishments 	 Standardization State law and regulations require an executed host community agreement before applying for a license Agreement must stipulate the responsibilities of the community and the marijuana establishment or RMDs. Hours of operation – could be in host community agreement, special permit process, or other regulation May include a community impact fee of up to 3% of gross sales, as long as the fee is reasonably related to real costs imposed on the municipality, and may not be effective for longer than five years City could develop a model host community agreement