



# COCHISE COUNTY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

"Public Programs...Personal Service"

## SPECIAL USE APPLICATION FOR APPEAL

NAME OF APPELLANT: St. Jude Alternative Healing

ADDRESS: 1228 W. Medina Ave., Mesa, AZ 85202

PHONE NUMBER: 480-730-5434

EMAIL ADDRESS: juliappten\_mtg@msn.com

NUMBER OF DOCKET APPEALED: SU- 18 - 14

DATE OF COMMISSION DECISION: December 12, 2018

DATE OF APPEAL SUBMITTAL: December 27, 2018 FEE PAID: \$         

In addition to the \$300 fee, the following information shall be provided before an appeal can be accepted. If more room is needed please attach additional pages.

1. Description of the decision being appealed. An appellant can appeal the Commission's decision for approval or disapproval or any conditions stipulated as part of docket approval.

Water - Ground Water and Rural Homeowner was provided to Planning & Zoning prior

to hearing. This information addresses use of ground water & water conditions.

Lights - Security lights will face downward. Security is required by the Dept. of Health.

Road - Applicant has been trying to work with neighbors regarding maintenance of road.

Encroachment of 35 feet on the North & South side of El Sol has limited the driving

ability and conditions of the road. Correction in providing ABC material vs blading is

my suggestion. Change is forward thinking. The MMA has provided benefits to Veterans

suffering from PTS and cancer patients suffering from chemo therapy. The law was

implemented in 2011. Prior applications did not have data in Arizona.

**Special Use Appeal Application**  
Page Two

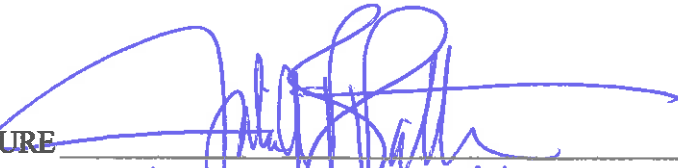
2. A complete statement of all reasons why the appellant believes that the decision, or any part of the decision was erroneous, arbitrary, capricious, or any abuse of discretion.

AZ Dept of Water Resources was contacted & hydroponic grow does not pose a  
problem in water usage in the INA of Douglas. Further inspections can be requested  
by applicant to verify compliance with INA. Trees around the 10 foot block wall can be  
planted to blend with the landscape. Views of neighbors will not be affected.  
Applicant intends to live on a property close to site.

3. Written presentation of additional testimony & evidence. A full explanation of the additional testimony & evidence that will be submitted with explanation of why this was not presented to the Planning Commission.

I did not know that the "legality" would be in question since the voters of Arizona  
voted in favor of the MMA of 2010. Opportunity has been denied the applicant since  
2012. 2012 request was a legal request. 2012 collaboration was successful in obtaining  
a license to operate a Legal Dispensary with Dr. Hill as a Medical Director.  
At the present time, there are 126 Legal dispensaries in the state of Arizona.

SIGNATURE

  
for St. Jude Alternative Healing

# Special Use Docket SU-18-14 (St. Jude Alternative Healing MMJ Cultivation)

**YES, I SUPPORT THIS REQUEST**

Please state your reasons:

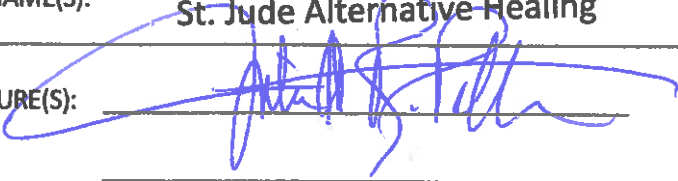
My neighbors objected to me using "the Road" to access my property when a SPU request was made in 2012. A previous request was also made in 2011. The MMA of 2010 allowed for marijuana to be disbursed and cultivated in the state of AZ. Phyllis Hodgins, owner in 2012, paid taxes on this road since 1987. The road is not county maintained. A Road Maintenance Agreement will be drafted and discussed amongst neighbors that are adjacent "the Road" The road s 100 feet wide. Surveyors pins are marking numerous property boundaries. The 009A parcel should not hinder any neighbors views. Please see attached information.

**NO, I DO NOT SUPPORT THIS REQUEST:**  
Please state your reasons:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(Attach additional sheets, if necessary)

PRINT NAME(S): St. Jude Alternative Healing

SIGNATURE(S): 

YOUR TAX PARCEL NUMBER: 407-84-007 A (the eight-digit identification number found on the tax statement from the Assessor's Office)

Your comments will be made available to the Planning Commission. Submission of this form or any other correspondence becomes part of the public record and is available for review by the applicant or other members of the public. Written comments must be received no later than 4 PM on Friday, November 30, 2018 to be included in the staff report to the Commission in order for them to consider the comments before the meeting. We cannot make exceptions to this deadline; however, if you miss the written comment deadline you may still send email comments, or phone Peter Gardner at the contact information listed on page one by December 11, 2018 to have your support or non-support noted verbally noted at the meeting; or you may personally make a statement at the public hearing on December 12, 2018. NOTE: Please do not ask the Commissioners to accept written comments or petitions at the meeting; your cooperation is greatly appreciated.

RETURN TO: Peter Gardner, Planner II  
Cochise County Planning Department  
1415 Melody Lane, Building E  
Bisbee, AZ 85603

# **DOCKET SU-18-14**

**OUTDOOR CULTIVATION**

## **SCOPE OF WORK**

**ON SITE. 10 FOOT TALL BLOCK FENCE  
DEMENSIONS: 210 ft. x 415 ft.**

## **CITY**

**DOUGLAS, AZ 85607**

## **TAX PARCEL NUMBER:**

**407-84-009 A**

## **ZONING**

**RU-4**

## **SITE AREA CALCULATIONS**

**624.87 WEST  
622.19 EAST  
1394.2 SOUTH  
1398.8 NORTH**

## **NO PROPOSED SIGNS**

## **OUTDOOR LIGHTING**

**SOLAR LIGHTS  
LIGHTING WILL COMPLY WITH COSHISE COUNTY REQUIREMENTS**

## **TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURE**

**WATER FLOWS WEST TO EAST**

## **PROJECT PHASING**

**UNDETERMINED AT THIS TIME - PARCEL IS 17.12 ACRES  
POTENTIAL PERMIT FOR MANUFACTURED HOME  
EXPANSION NOT FORESEEN AT THIS TIME**

**IMPERMEABLE SURFACES PROPOSED**

GRAVEL DRIVE AND PARKING

**PARKING CALCULATION**

INDUSTRIAL / OTHER

1 SPACE / EMPLOYEE

4 EMPLOYEES = 4 PARKING SPACES

4 SPACES @ 9 FEET X 19 FEET

**BUILDING AREA CALCULATION**

BLOCK WALL

DEMENSIONS: 210 FT. x 415 FT.

**WATER SOURCE**

EXISTING WELL

**LANDSCAPING**

USES WITHIN CATEGORY D AREA

**SETBACKS**

40 FEET ALL SIDES

## Which states have legalized medical marijuana use?

Use of marijuana for medical purposes has been legalized in 23 states and the District of Columbia:

1. Alaska
2. Arizona
3. California
4. Colorado
5. Connecticut
6. District of Columbia
7. Delaware
8. Hawaii
9. Illinois
10. Maine
11. Maryland
12. Massachusetts
13. Michigan
14. Minnesota
15. Montana
16. Nevada
17. New Hampshire
18. New Jersey
19. New Mexico
20. New York
21. Oregon
22. Rhode Island
23. Vermont
24. Washington

Legislation to legalize marijuana for medical use is pending in 3 states: Florida, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

Non-medical use of marijuana has only been legalized in ~~Colorado and Washington~~. See Below

Specific regulations related to how marijuana may be possessed, grown, or sold vary by state.

Additionally, the possession, growth, sale, and use of marijuana remain illegal in all states and U.S. territories under U.S. federal law, but federal law enforcement rarely targets individuals for prosecution and, to date, has not challenged marijuana regulations in any state that has legalized it.

Alaska  
California  
Colorado  
Maine  
Massachusetts  
Nevada

Oregon  
Washington  
District of Columbia

# States Where Smoking Marijuana is Legal

## Where You Can Buy and Smoke Weed in the U.S. Without Getting Busted

by [Tom Murse](#)

Updated March 22, 2018

Eight states have legalized [recreational marijuana use](#) in the United States. They are Alaska, California, Colorado, Maine, Massachusetts, Nevada, Oregon and Washington. Washington, D.C., also allows the recreational use of marijuana.

They are among 30 states that allow the use of marijuana in some form; most others allow for use of the substance for medicinal purposes. The eight states where recreational use is legal have the most expansive laws on the books.

Here are the states in which marijuana use is legal. They do not include states that have [decriminalized the possession of small amounts of marijuana](#) or states that allow the use of marijuana for medical purposes. It is also important to note that growing and selling marijuana is illegal under federal law, though that rule is not enforced by the U.S. attorney general.

### 1. Alaska

Alaska became the third state to allow the recreational marijuana use in February 2015. The legalization of marijuana in Alaska came by a ballot referendum in November 2014, when 53 percent of voters supported the move to allow use of the substance in private places. Smoking pot in public, however, is punishable by a modest fine of \$100. Private use of marijuana in Alaska was first declared a right in 1975 when the state supreme court ruled that possessing small amounts of the substance was protected under the state constitution's guarantee of the right to privacy. Under Alaska state law, adults 21 and older can carry up to an ounce of marijuana and possess six plants.

### 2. California

California state lawmakers legalized the recreational use of marijuana with the passage of Proposition 64 in November 2016, making it the largest state to make pot use OK. The

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measure had the support of 57 percent of the legislature there. Sale of marijuana became legal in 2018. "Cannabis is now legal in the most populous state in the country, dramatically increasing the total potential size of the industry while establishing legal adult use markets across the entire US Pacific Coast given the legalized states of Washington and Oregon," stated New Frontier Data, which tracks the cannabis industry.

### 3. Colorado

The ballot initiative in Colorado was called Amendment 64. The proposal passed in 2012 with support from 55.3 percent of voters in that state on Nov. 6, 2012. Colorado and Washington were the first states in the nation to legalize recreational use of the substance. The amendment to the state constitution allows any resident over the age of 21 to possess up to an ounce, or 28.5 grams, of marijuana. Residents can also grow a small number of marijuana plants under the amendment. It remains illegal to smoke marijuana in public. In addition, individuals are not able to sell the substance themselves in Colorado. Marijuana is legal for sale only by state-licensed stores similar to those in many states that sell liquor. The first such stores are expected to open in 2014, according to published reports.

Colorado Gov. John Hickenlooper, a Democrat, officially proclaimed marijuana legal in his state on Dec. 10, 2012. "If the voters go out and pass something and they put it in the state constitution, by a significant margin, far be it from myself or any governor to overrule. I mean, this is why it's a democracy, right?" said Hickenlooper, who opposed the measure.

### 4. Maine

Voters approved the Marijuana Legalization Act in a 2016 referendum. The state did not, however, begin issuing commercial licenses to sell the drug immediately because state lawmakers could not agree on how to regulate the industry.

### 5. Massachusetts

Voters legalized recreational marijuana in November 2016. The state's Cannabis Advisory Board continues to work on regulations but is reportedly planning to allow use of the substance in retail spaces, unlike most other states.

### 6. Nevada

Voters passed Question 2 in the 2016 election, making recreation marijuana legal as of 2017. Adults ages 21 and older can possess up to one ounce of cannabis and up to an eighth ounce of concentrate. Public consumption is punishable by a \$600 fine. The measure had support from 55 percent of voters.

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## 7. Oregon

Oregon became the fourth state to allow the recreational use of marijuana in July 2015. The legalization of marijuana in Oregon came by ballot initiative in November 2014, when 56 percent of voters supported the move. Oregonians are allowed to possess up to an ounce of marijuana in public and 8 ounces in their homes. They are also allowed to grow as many as four plants in their homes.

## 8. Washington

The ballot measure approved in Washington was called Initiative 502. It was very similar to Colorado's Amendment 64 in that it allows state residents ages 21 and older to possess up to an ounce of marijuana for recreational use. The measure passed in 2012 with the support of 55.7 percent of voters in the state. The Washington [ballot initiative](#) also put in place substantial tax rates imposed on growers, processors and retailers. The tax rate on recreational marijuana at each stage is 25 percent, and the revenue goes to state coffers.

## District of Columbia

Washington, D.C., legalized the recreational use of marijuana in February of 2015. The measure was supported by 65 percent of voters in a November 2014 ballot initiative. If you're in the nation's capital, you're allowed to carry up to 2 ounces of marijuana and grow as many as six plants in your home. You can also "gift" a friend up to an ounce of pot.

WIKIPEDIA

# Portal:Cannabis

## Introduction



### Cannabis sativa

***Cannabis*** (/ˈkænəbɪs/) is a genus of flowering plants in the family Cannabaceae. The number of species within the genus is disputed. Three species may be recognized: *Cannabis sativa*, *Cannabis indica*, and *Cannabis ruderalis*; *C. ruderalis* may be included within *C. sativa*; or all three may be treated as subspecies of a single species, *C. sativa*. The genus is widely accepted as being indigenous to and originating from Central Asia, with some researchers also including upper South Asia in its origin.

The plant is also known as hemp, although this term is often used to refer only to varieties of *Cannabis* cultivated for non-drug use. Cannabis has long been used for hemp fibre, for hemp oils, for medicinal purposes, and as a recreational drug. Industrial hemp products are made from cannabis plants selected to produce an abundance of fiber. To satisfy the UN Narcotics Convention, some cannabis strains have been bred to produce minimal levels of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the principal psychoactive constituent. Some strains have been selectively bred to produce a maximum of THC (a cannabinoid), the strength of which is enhanced by curing the flowers. Various compounds, including hashish and hash oil, are extracted from the plant.



Common hemp

## Selected general articles

Cannabis has been used in an entheogenic context—a chemical substance used in a religious, shamanic, or spiritual context—in the Indian subcontinent since the Vedic period dating back to approximately 1500 BCE, but perhaps as far back as 2000 BCE. Cannabis has been used by shamanic and pagan cultures to ponder deeply religious and philosophical subjects related to their tribe or society, to achieve a form of enlightenment, to unravel unknown facts and realms of the human mind and subconscious, and also as an aphrodisiac during rituals or orgies. There are several references in Greek mythology to a powerful drug that eliminated anguish and sorrow. Herodotus wrote about early ceremonial practices by the Scythians, thought to have occurred from the 5th to 2nd century BCE. Itinerant Hindu saints have used it in the Indian subcontinent for centuries. Over the last few decades hundreds of archaeological and anthropological items of evidence have come out of Mexican, Mayan and Aztec cultures that suggest cannabis, along with magic mushrooms (psilocybin), peyote (mescaline) and other psychoactive plants were used in cultural shamanic and religious rituals. Mexican-Indian communities occasionally use cannabis in religious ceremonies by leaving bundles of it on church altars to be consumed by the attendees. Read more...

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Cannabis

# Cannabis



## WHAT IS MARIJUANA?

Marijuana is a mind-altering (psychoactive) drug, produced by the Cannabis sativa plant. Marijuana contains over 480 constituents. THC (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol) is believed to be the main ingredient that produces the psychoactive effect.

## WHAT IS ITS ORIGIN?

Marijuana is grown in the United States, Canada, Mexico, South America, Caribbean, and Asia. It can be cultivated in both outdoor and indoor settings.

January 1, 2014

### [What You Should Know About...Marijuana](#)

About 1 in 6 people or 17%, who start smoking marijuana in their teens will become addicted.

[Download](#)

December 1, 2014

### [What You Should Know About Marijuana Concentrates](#)

[Download](#)

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Marijuana Concentrates—also known as “THC Extractions” (2014) is a six panel, two-sided pamphlet that provides information on the dangers of marijuana concentrates. The pamphlet also describes the common street names, how it is abused, and the dangers of converting marijuana into marijuana concentrates using the butane extraction process.

May 1, 2017

[Drug Slang Code Words](#)

[Download](#) 

This Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) Intelligence Report contains information from a variety of law enforcement and open sources. It is designed as a ready reference for law enforcement personnel who are confronted by many of the hundreds of slang terms used to identify a wide variety of controlled substances, designer drugs, and synthetic compounds. Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the information presented. However, due to the dynamics of the ever-changing drug scene, subsequent additions, deletions, and corrections are inevitable. Further addendums to this report will attempt to capture changed terminology, to the extent possible. This compendium of drug slang terms has been alphabetically ordered, and identifies drugs and drug categories in English and foreign language derivations.



[Marijuana](#)

Mind-altering psychoactive drug. Dry, shredded, green/brown mix of flowers, stems, seeds and leaves from the cannabis sativa plant. THC (delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol) is the main...

Drug Type: [Cannabis](#)

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# News 2

## U.S. hemp market about to bloom

William Flaccus  
ASSOCIATED PRESS

PORTLAND, Ore. — Hemp is about to get the nod from the federal government that marijuana, its cannabis plant cousin, craves.

A provision of the farm bill that received final approval in Congress on Wednesday removes hemp from the list of federally controlled substances and treats the low-THC version of the cannabis plant like any other agricultural crop. THC is the cannabis compound that gives pot its high.

President Donald Trump is expected to sign the bill into law next week.

The change sets the stage for greater expansion in an industry already seeing explosive growth because of growing demand for cannabidiol, or CBD, a non-psychoactive compound found in hemp that many see as a way to better health.

Federal legalization could triple the overall hemp market to \$2.5 billion by



Clarenda Stanley-Anderson and Malcolm Anderson Sr. plan to expand their hemp crop in Liberty, N.C. DONALD-ASSOCIATED PRESS

Many did so before, but always looked over their shoulder because the law was unclear from a few million dollars in 2015 to \$520 million today and about a third of that is from hemp-derived CBD. Mar-

have something that's really going to explode."

Proponents say CBD offers a plethora of health benefits, from relieving pain to taming anxiety. Scientists caution, however, there have been few comprehensive clinical studies on how CBD affects humans.

It's unclear if or how the U.S. Food and Drug Administration will react to hemp legalization. The agency said it does not comment on pending legislation.

FDA Commissioner Scott Gottlieb has said in the past that CBD products will be treated like any other products that make unproven claims to shrink cancer tumors or other statements. The FDA has sent warning letters to some companies marketing CBD.

The new bill retains the FDA's authority over products that contain CBD. But individual states can also make and enforce rules banning hemp or CBD even though it's not federally controlled.

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Federal legalization could triple the overall hemp market to \$2.5 billion by 2022, with \$1.3 billion of those sales from hemp-derived CBD products, according to New Frontier Data, a cannabis market research firm.

"It's a huge deal because it's a domino effect. Banks can get involved now and if banks get involved, then credit card processors get involved - and if that happens, then big box stores like Target and Wal-Mart get into it," said Sean Murphy, a New Frontier data analyst who's tracked the industry since its infancy in 2015. "All these big players are going to come in."

Hemp, like marijuana, already is legal in some states. Approval at the national level brings a host of benefits that the pot industry has yet to see.

Hemp farmers will be able to buy crop insurance, apply for loans and grants, and write off their business expenses on their taxes like any other farmer.

And those who sell dried flower or CBD-infused products made from hemp can now ship across state lines without fear of prosecution as long as they are careful not to run afoul of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.



Clarenda Stanley-Anderson and Malcolm Anderson Sr. plan to expand their hemp crop in Liberty, N.C. DONALD REX BISHOP/GREEN HEMPA FARMS INC. VIA AP

Many did so before, but always looked over their shoulder because the law was unclear.

Michelle and Scott Fields, who run an organic hemp farm outside Grants Pass, Oregon, include a detailed letter to law enforcement in each package they ship that explains the dried flowers inside may look a lot like pot, but actually can't get anyone high.

"Probably the best part of this is that everybody can take a sigh of relief and not worry about that gray area anymore," said Michelle Fields, who worked in real estate until three years ago, when she and her husband started Fields of Hemp LLC.

Hemp looks like marijuana to the untrained eye, but it contains less than 0.3 percent THC. Federal legislation passed four years ago cracked open the door for some farming by allowing states to create hemp pilot programs or to conduct research on hemp cultivation.

Twenty-three states issued 3,544 licenses in 2018, said Eric Steenstra, president of Vote Hemp, a nonprofit hemp advocacy group. At the same time, the total market for hemp - from textiles to seeds to CBD oil - has grown

have something that's really going to give people

Proponents say CBD offers a plethora of health benefits, from relieving pain to calming anxiety. Scientists caution, however, there have been few comprehensive clinical studies on how CBD affects humans.

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The new bill retains the FDA's authority over products that contain CBD. But individual states can also make and enforce rules banning hemp or CBD even though it's no longer considered a controlled substance - another wild card.

There's no question legalization means things will get a lot easier for small farmers.

Clarenda Stanley-Anderson and her husband, Malcolm Anderson Sr., lost two acres of hemp they grew under a North Carolina pilot program when Hurricane Florence hit in September. They had no crop insurance because they couldn't get it when hemp was listed as a federally controlled substance.

The Andersons plan to plant 15 acres this spring and put up greenhouses. They will buy crop insurance and have just signed a contract to provide their dried flower to a Denver company that will extract CBD from it.

The growth potential in the industry has Clarenda Stanley-Anderson excited and optimistic.

"It's all about the power of green, so when you look at it from that standpoint, it's going to be an industry that's here to stay," she said in a phone interview from her home in Liberty, North Carolina. "The possibilities are endless."

0/3 Tax Parc  
Flood  
Light  
from  
neighbor



Lights shine into room

Prison lights

Facing El Sol - lights @ 3532

Inside - Bedroom looking North

3532 W El Sol

Prison  
Hwy 92

These other lights are miles away



### Arizona Medical Marijuana Program October 2018 Monthly Report

In December 2010, Arizona voters passed the Arizona Medical Marijuana Act (AMMA), A.R.S. §36-2801 et seq. The AMMA went into effect on April 14, 2011, making Arizona the fourteenth state to adopt a medical marijuana law. The AMMA designates the Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS) as the licensing and issuing authority for the Arizona Medical Marijuana Program.

The AMMA monthly report highlights the most current program statistics. This includes data on active medical marijuana cardholders as well as transaction data from the sale of medical marijuana at non-profit medical marijuana dispensaries. Tables 1 through 6 and Figures 1 through 3 reflect data that are point in time. Table 7 and Figure 4 are data from the month of October, 2018. The Year-To-Date section which follows shows cumulative applications and approvals for 2018. For further information and statistics, please reference the Arizona Medical Marijuana Annual Report.

**Table 1. Arizona Medical Marijuana Active Qualifying Patients, Designated Caregivers and Dispensary Agents Profile**

Active Cardholder's Profile	Totals	Percent Total
1. Qualifying patients (QPs)	182,784	96.66%
2. Caregivers (CGs)	895	0.47%
3. Dispensary Agents (DA)	5,419	2.87%
<b>Total</b>	<b>189,098</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

\*Note: For caregivers and dispensary agents, these data reflect unique individuals, not the number of cards.

**Table 2. Arizona Medical Marijuana Active Qualifying Patients Profile**

Application profile of qualifying patients	Totals	Percent Total
1. New applications	108,735	59.49%
2. Renewal applications	66,180	36.21%
3. Changed demographics	3,494	1.91%
4. Added Caregivers	202	0.11%
5. Change Dup	4,141	2.27%
6. Replaced Caregivers	28	0.02%
7. Removed Caregivers	4	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>182,784</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Approximately 11 percent (n = 20,279) of the active cardholders were determined to be SNAP eligible. Of the 20,279 that were determined to be eligible, 10,372 (~51%) were females and 9,907 (~49%) were males.

**Table 5. Arizona Medical Marijuana Active Qualifying Patients and Designated Caregivers Authorized for Cultivation**

Active cardholders cultivation status	Totals	Percent Total
Qualifying patients (n =182,784)	2,242	1.23%
Caregivers (n =895)	398	44.47%

**Table 6. Frequency of Qualifying Patients, Caregivers, and Dispensary Agents by County of Residence**

County	Qualifying Patients	Caregivers	Dispensary Agents*
Apache County	854	Count under 20	Count under 20
Cochise County	2,630	22	148
Coconino County	3,733	35	146
Gila County	1,737	Count under 20	32
Graham County	782	Count under 20	21
Greenlee County	191	Count under 20	Count under 20
La Paz County	351	Count under 20	Count under 20
Maricopa County	117,662	504	3,301
Mohave County	5,109	20	161
Navajo County	2,334	Count under 20	235
Pima County	25,483	155	579
Pinal County	10,611	41	197
Santa Cruz County	527	Count under 20	140
Yavapai County	9,145	47	392
Yuma County	1,635	Count under 20	Count under 20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>182,784</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>5,419</b>

\* 27 Dispensary Agents are located outside of Arizona.

**Table 7. Type and Amount of Transactions at Medical Marijuana Dispensaries in October, 2018**

Type of Transaction†	Ounces (oz.)	Pounds
Marijuana	165,647.92	10,352.99
Marijuana Edible	6,816.40	426.02
Marijuana Other	7,884.50	492.78
<b>Total Marijuana Sold</b>	<b>180,348.82</b>	<b>11,271.80</b>

†Amounts have been rounded and may not added to exact totals



**Arizona Medical Marijuana Program**  
 P.O. BOX 19000  
 Phoenix, AZ 85005

JANICE K. BREWER, GOVERNOR  
 WILL HUMBLE, DIRECTOR

CELIA RODRIGUEZ  
 219 N. 61ST PL  
 MESA AZ, 85205

This card shall serve as your Arizona Medical Marijuana Registry Identification Card. Please carry this card with you to present when making a purchase from a medical marijuana dispensary or if requested by law enforcement.

If this card is a second card that has been re-issued due to a change request or other circumstances, please be advised that **this card is not considered valid until the issued date listed on the card.** If you have received your card prior to the issued date listed on the card, you must carry your old card in addition to the new card until the new card becomes valid on the issued date. Once the issued date on the new card arrives, your old card will become invalidated and should be shredded or otherwise destroyed.

**ANNUAL RENEWAL:** Your renewal application, documentation and payment must be submitted prior to the expiration date shown on the card. *Please note: if a qualified patient's card is allowed to expire, the associated designated caregiver's card will be voided.* To renew your card, go to the Arizona Medical Marijuana Program website at: <http://www.azdhs.gov/medicalmarijuana/>.

**CHANGING A REGISTRY IDENTIFICATION CARD:** Arizona law requires that you submit a change request to the Arizona Medical Marijuana Program within 10 working days if there is a change in your name, address, caregiver designation, or cultivation status. To submit your change request, go to the Arizona Medical Marijuana Program website at: <http://www.azdhs.gov/medicalmarijuana/>.

**REPLACING A REGISTRY IDENTIFICATION CARD:** To request a replacement registry identification card that has been lost, stolen, or destroyed, you must submit your request to the Arizona Medical Marijuana Program within 10 working days after the card was lost, stolen, or destroyed. To submit your replacement card request, go to the Arizona Medical Marijuana Program website at: <http://www.azdhs.gov/medicalmarijuana/>.



6/2012  
 My Mom  
 Cancer  
 Deceased

Cumulative report of all qualified patient applications received during April 14, 2011 and June 30, 2012 was based on applications alone. During this period a total of 41,476 applications were received and approximately 98 percent of the applications (40,463) were approved. Out of the 40,463 approved applications 33,060 (82%) were new applications and 3,689 (9%) were application for renewals.

Unlike previous reports that reported status of applications, beginning State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2013, the program will be reporting data on all card holders including qualifying patients and caregivers and their renewal status. This report contains data on current active card holders of medical marijuana.

Table 1.

Active Cardholder's Profile	Totals	Percent total
1. Qualifying patients	29,495	97.14%
2. Caregivers	813	2.68%
3. Qualifying patients (minors)	28	0.09%
4. Caregivers (minor patients)	28	0.09%
5. Renewed cards	261	36.35%
6. Authorized to cultivate	25,353	83.50%

Table 2.

Application profile of Active Cardholders	Totals	Percent total
1. New applications	24,630	81.12%
2. Renewal applications	3,024	9.96%
3. Changed demographics	1,194	3.93%
4. Added Caregivers	624	2.06%
5. Replaced Caregivers	38	0.13%
6. Removed Caregivers	13	0.04%

Approximately 16 percent (4,519) were SNAP eligible of which 2,797 (62%) were males and 1,722 (38%) were females.

2012



**Arizona Medical Marijuana Program**  
 P.O. BOX 19000  
 Phoenix, AZ 85005

JANICE K. BREWER, GOVERNOR  
 WILL HUMBLE, DIRECTOR

2012

JULIA PATTEN  
 1228 W MEDINA AVE.  
 MESA AZ, 85202

This card shall serve as your Arizona Medical Marijuana Registry Identification Card. Please carry this card with you to present when making a purchase from a medical marijuana dispensary or if requested by law enforcement.

If this card is a second card that has been re-issued due to a change request or other circumstances, please be advised that **this card is not considered valid until the issued date listed on the card.** If you have received your card prior to the issued date listed on the card, you must carry your old card in addition to the new card until the new card becomes valid on the issued date. Once the issued date on the new card arrives, your old card will become invalidated and should be shredded or otherwise destroyed.

**ANNUAL RENEWAL:** Your renewal application, documentation and payment must be submitted prior to the expiration date shown on the card. *Please note: if a qualified patient's card is allowed to expire, the associated designated caregiver's card will be voided.* To renew your card, go to the Arizona Medical Marijuana Program website at: <http://www.azdhs.gov/medicalmarijuana/>.

**CHANGING A REGISTRY IDENTIFICATION CARD:** Arizona law requires that you submit a change request to the Arizona Medical Marijuana Program within 10 working days if there is a change in your name, address, caregiver designation, or cultivation status. To submit your change request, go to the Arizona Medical Marijuana Program website at: <http://www.azdhs.gov/medicalmarijuana/>.

**REPLACING A REGISTRY IDENTIFICATION CARD:** To request a replacement registry identification card that has been lost, stolen, or destroyed, you must submit your request to the Arizona Medical Marijuana Program within 10 working days after the card was lost, stolen, or destroyed. To submit your replacement card request, go to the Arizona Medical Marijuana Program website at: <http://www.azdhs.gov/medicalmarijuana/>.





**Arizona Department of Health Services**  
**Medical Marijuana Qualifying Patient Registry ID Card Application**

Please retain this document carefully. You will need the application number and submission date for the system to find your application

**Application Information**

Application ID	AZQP3084089000034364
Date Submitted	1/30/2012

**Patient Information**

First Name	Middle Name	Last Name	Suffix
JULIA	[REDACTED]	PATTEN	
DOB	Gender		
[REDACTED] 1952	F		
AZ Driver's License or State ID Number	Issuing State	ID Type	Issued Date
[REDACTED]	AZ	Arizona Driver's License	11/15/2008

**Residence Address**

Address			
1228 W MEDINA AVE			
City	County	State	Zip
MESA	MARICOPA	AZ	85202
Phone	Email		
(480) 730-5434	juliapatten_mtg@msn.com		

**Mailing Address**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Check if mailing address is the same as residential.		
Address		
City	State	Zip



**Arizona Department of Health Services**  
**Medical Marijuana Qualifying Caregiver Registry ID Card Application**

Please retain this document carefully. You will need the application number and submission date for the system to find your application

**Application Information**

Application ID	AZC [REDACTED] 343	Caregiver
Date Submitted	01/30/2012	

**Caregiver Information**

First Name	Middle Name	Last Name	Suffix
DEREK	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
DOB	Gender	Caregiver SSN	
[REDACTED]/1978	M	[REDACTED]	
AZ Driver's License or State ID Number	Issuing State	ID Type	Issued Date
DQ [REDACTED]	AZ	01	05/11/2009

**Residence Address**

Address				
[REDACTED]				
City	County	State	Zip	
CHANDLER	MARICOPA	AZ	85248	
Phone	Email			
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]			

**Mailing Address**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Check if mailing address is the same as residential.		
Address		
City	State	Zip

**Payment Information**

Credit Card Payment Date	Credit Card Type	Authorization Code
1/30/2012 12:42:55 PM	VISA	2599728
Payment Amount	Payment Status	
200	PAID	

Please retain this document carefully. You will need the application number and submission date for the system to find your application

**Fingerprint Submission Information**

Application ID			
AZC [REDACTED] 343			
First Name	Middle Name	Last Name	License Number
DEREK	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	DOS [REDACTED]

You are required to mail in your fingerprints.

**Submission Information**

Please print out the second page and mail to along with copies of your scanned fingerprints to:  
P.O. Box 19000 Phoenix, Arizona 85005

[REDACTED] Derek [REDACTED]

*Send John*

*[REDACTED]  
Chandler AZ 85248  
1/26/12 low 1/28/12*

*LES*

AZ0070500  
PD  
CHANDLER, AZ

*7 61 78*

*M W 60d 200 Blk Brn - 129*

*Caregiver for Julia Patten [REDACTED]*

*of Covered for  
privacy  
On Record with AZ Dept. of Health  
21*

Arizona Medical Marijuana Program ID

Patient ID: [REDACTED]

PATIENT

Issued: 04/25/2011  
Expires: 04/25/2012  
DOB: [REDACTED] /1978

DEREK [REDACTED]  
CHANDLER AZ 85248

Authorized to Cultivate

Nothing illegal  
about our  
intentions

# State Of Arizona Checkout Utility



## Order Review

### SECURE CHECKOUT: STEP 3 of 5

Please review your order and ensure the information below is correct before proceeding.

If you agree with the information as displayed; please click the "Authorize" button to process the credit card payment.

#### Billing Information

Name: Julia Patten  
Address: 1228 W Medina Ave, Mesa, AZ 85202

Phone: 4807305434  
Email: juliapatten\_mtg@msn.com



#### Account Information

VISA  
4\*\*\*\*\* [redacted]



#### Order Info

Order No	Product ID	Item Description	Amount	Quantity	Total Amount
27963	HSMM0095	Card Reissue-Chg Amnd	\$10.00	1	\$10.00
27963		<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$10.00</b>

#### Notes

This payment is for the Qualifying Patient above 18 years of age with Name- of his/her ApplicationID - AZQP3084089000034364

I understand that the following amount will be billed to my credit card. My credit card statement will show the following merchant name(s) and amount(s) for this transaction.

Merchant	Amount
AZ DEPT OF HEALTH SVCS	\$10.00

The total amount to be billed to your credit card is **\$10.00**

23

# State Of Arizona Checkout Utility



## Receipt

SECURE CHECKOUT: STEP 5 of 5

*Thank you for your payment. Your payment was successful.*

**Do not close this window. Click the "Continue" button to return to the Agency application.**

**Your Payment is Complete**  
Payment is complete. Print this receipt for your records.

Your authorization number is **2599728**.

Please reference this number in any correspondence regarding your transaction.

[Click here to download receipt](#)

[Printer Friendly Version \(PDF\)](#)



[Get the Adobe Acrobat Reader](#)

### Billing Information

**Name:** Julia Patten  
**Address:** 1228 W Medina Ave, Mesa, AZ 85202

**Phone:** 4807305434  
**Email:** juliapatten\_mtg@msn.com

### Account Information

VISA  
\*\*\*\*\* EXP. 01 / 2014

### Payment Date

**DATE:**  
Mon, 30 Jan 2012 12:42:12 MST

### Order Info

Order No	Product ID	Item Description	Amount	Quantity	Total Amount
27975	HSMM0070	Caregiver	\$200.00	1	\$200.00
27975		<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>\$200.00</b>

### Notes

This payment is for the Caregiver of Name- DEREK [REDACTED] IN for his/her ApplicationID - AZC [REDACTED]

The following amount was billed to your credit card. Your credit card statement will show the following merchant name(s) and amount(s) for this transaction.

Merchant	Amount
AZ DEPT OF HEALTH SVCS	\$200.00

The total amount billed to your credit card is **\$200.00**

24



METHOD PHONE	DATE	NAME	PHONE #	ADDRESS [EMAIL SENT TO P & Z on 10/29/2018]
YES	10/12/2018	Mc DOUGAL, Donald & Pamela	480-948-7303	23019 N. 77th Way, Scottsdale, AZ 85255
YES	10/18/2018	MARCOS, Ramon / PH	480-248-4190	521 W. Pepper Pl, Mesa, AZ 85201

2

**PUBLIC COMMENT RESPONSE PAGE #'S**

**PAGE / RED SIGNED PETITION / PURPLE YES RESPONSE**

PAGE	NO	REASON
25	407-84-014D	No - No BUSINESSES, Property Values, Road
<del>15</del> 16,17,18	407-84-020N	No - Too close to Border
30	<u>407-84-009A</u>	YES Response
6	407-77-0047	YES Response
13	407-57-008C	No - Teenagers
9	407-77-7001	YES Response
24 same 19	407-84-013	No - SECURITY REQUIREMENTS / attraction to criminal elements
12	407-57-003B	YES Response
5	407-84-26402	No - To close to Border
27	407-77-331A2	No-email. Support Fedr Laws / Person who believes in Lord
18	407-76-0744	YES Response
26	407-77-017 02	No - Controlled Substance / close to Border
28	<u>407-84-020M</u>	YES Response
10	407-77-07407	No - Road - not support mj
8	5 properties	No - Request \$ (code on tax parcel) PLAN TO USE for RESIDENCE
7	407-84-017B	No - Residential area - school
29	<u>407-84-020P</u>	YES Response
11	404-33-001	YES Response
20	407-84-011B	No - Property Values
<b>NOT INCLUDED</b>	<del>ST. JUDE ALTERNATIVE</del> <b>407-84-007A</b>	<b>YES Response NOT INCLUDED</b>
21,22,23	407-33-005	No - CSA / gateway drug/ Mex Cartel in Colorado/ Sheriff Dannels
14	407-77-20903	No - close to Border, attract illegal element

9 + 2 = 11

26

22 → 21

8

**PETITION AGAINST ALLOWING MEDICINAL MARIJUANA BEING GROWN ON LOTS ALONG LA LUNA DRIVE OWNED BY JULIA PATTEN OR ANY OTHER PERSON ON PROPERTY IN OUR NEIGHBORHOOD.**

We the undersigned wish it to be known that we oppose the plan by Julia Patten of St. Jude Alternative Healing MMJ Cultivation/Big Sky Farms off of La Luna and Valley Vista, to grow medicinal marijuana on her property. We are very concerned about the increase in vandalism and crime this will bring to our area due to the attraction of the marijuana to juveniles and recreational drug users and the close proximity to the border. A commercial venture of this type will increase road traffic on El Sol Drive which is already in very rough shape. Our wells are very sandy because of water usage and will probably get worse with more usage. The structure around the marijuana greenhouses will be unsightly. Increased lighting will be a nuisance to neighbors and disturb the picturesque sky views. We came to this area for a peaceful, quiet and safe place to raise our children and retire. A medicinal marijuana farm in our neighborhood would shatter our families' safety and peace of mind.

**PRINT NAME, SIGNATURE, ADDRESS and PHONE NUMBER:**

- 17B 1. Maribel Maria Rachita (520) 508-4815  
3494 W. El Sol Dr. Douglas, Az. 85607
- 13 2. Lee & Becky Fredrickson Binby 520-261-2325  
520-261-9453  
3532 W. El Sol Drive, Douglas AZ 85607
- 15D 3. Tommy Sharp Tommy Sharp 520 227 8172  
4636 N. Valley Vista Ave. Douglas. AZ 85607
- 17A 4. Dennis James Danny James 425-211-0518  
3478 WEST EL SOL DRIVE Douglas AZ 85607
- 9H 5. Arturo Moreno, Alliance, 4626 N. King, HLOC,  
Douglas, Az 85607 9H
- 06D 6. Hector Zepeda 3470 Massai Ln. 85607  
Hector Gomez 520-236-5259 06D

**PETITION AGAINST ALLOWING MEDICINAL MARIJUANA BEING GROWN ON LOTS ALONG LA LUNA DRIVE OWNED BY JULIA PATTEN OR ANY OTHER PERSON ON PROPERTY IN OUR NEIGHBORHOOD.**

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**PRINT NAME, SIGNATURE, ADDRESS and PHONE NUMBER:**

06B

7. JOHN SPROUL, John Sproull  
P.O. Box 192 (3450 W MASSAI LANE)  
DOUGLAS, AZ 85607 520-559-5209

8. Rafael Rivera Rafael Rivera  
5205078618-4936 N. Kings Hwy

9. Angel Arostz 520-249-3079  
3408 Massai Lane, Douglas AZ 8207

20H

10. \*Heather Emerson No Such Address  
4721 N Valley Vista, Douglas AZ 85607 \*Not Signed

14G

11. KATHLEEN P. FRY Kathleen P. Fry Tenant  
3556 EL SOL DRIVE, DOUGLAS, AZ 85607 Adcock  
520-221-3578

**PETITION AGAINST ALLOWING MEDICINAL MARIJUANA BEING GROWN ON LOTS ALONG LA LUNA DRIVE OWNED BY JULIA PATTEN OR ANY OTHER PERSON ON PROPERTY IN OUR NEIGHBORHOOD.**

We the undersigned wish it to be known that we oppose the plan by Julia Patten of St. Jude Alternative Healing MMJ Cultivation/Big Sky Farms off of La Luna and Valley Vista, to grow medicinal marijuana on her property. We are very concerned about the increase in vandalism and crime this will bring to our area due to the attraction of the marijuana to juveniles and recreational drug users and the close proximity to the border. A commercial venture of this type will increase road traffic on El Sol Drive which is already in very rough shape. Our wells are very sandy because of water usage and will probably get worse with more usage. The structure around the marijuana greenhouses will be unsightly. Increased lighting will be a nuisance to neighbors and disturb the picturesque sky views. We came to this area for a peaceful, quiet and safe place to raise our children and retire. A medicinal marijuana farm in our neighborhood would shatter our families' safety and peace of mind.

**PRINT NAME, SIGNATURE, ADDRESS and PHONE NUMBER:**

- 20N 12-23 Francisco Quiroz 3501 W. El Sol Dr. (641) 330-5430 Duplicate - Sent Response
- 19H 13-24 Eric Valenzuela 3455 W. El Sol Dr. (520) 508-3676 Does not look like signature
- 15. \_\_\_\_\_
- 16. \_\_\_\_\_
- 17. \_\_\_\_\_
- 18. \_\_\_\_\_

**PETITION AGAINST ALLOWING MEDICINAL MARIJUANA BEING GROWN ON LOTS ALONG LA LUNA DRIVE OWNED BY JULIA PATTEN OR ANY OTHER PERSON ON PROPERTY IN OUR NEIGHBORHOOD.**

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**PRINT NAME, SIGNATURE, ADDRESS and PHONE NUMBER:**

- 14D 1443. Ralph G. Adcock, Ralph G Adcock 3600 W EL SOL DR  
DOUGLAS, AZ 85607 - 520 236-9741
- 20H 1544. SHARON A GLOCK, Sharon A Glock 4621 N Valley Vista Ave  
Douglas AZ 85607 - 862-354-0494 *Tenant/Heather*
- 19A 1645. Samuel Valeweia 4698 Kings Hwy Douglas, AZ 85607 *2012=88*  
520-364-6151 N.H.
- 19 1748. Juan Arellano 4690 Kings Hwy Douglas AZ 85607  
(360) 216-2142. Juan Arellano
- 15B 1847. Luz Elena Figueroa - Roberto Salazar 520 509 46 86  
3551 W DR. EL SOL *Murrieta, Luz*
- 14G 1948. Raymond 3550 W. EL SOL DOUGLAS, AZ 85607  
Pat Seymour 3550 EL SOL Douglas 85607

2011

PETITION AGAINST ALLOWING MEDICINAL MARIJUANA BEING GROWN ON LOTS ALONG LA LUNA DRIVE OWNED BY JULIA PATTEN OR ANY OTHER PERSON ON PROPERTY IN OUR NEIGHBORHOOD

We the undersigned wish it to be known that we oppose the plan by Julia Patten to grow medicinal marijuana on her property. A commercial venture of this type will increase road traffic on El Sol Drive which is a road maintained by the property owners and is in very rough shape many times during the year already. Our wells are very sandy because of water usage and will probably get worse with more usage. The structure around the marijuana greenhouses will be unsightly. Increased lighting will be a nuisance to neighbors. There is a potential for increases in vandalism and crime in our area due to the attraction of the marijuana to juveniles and recreational drug users.

11. Lawrence D. Rachella Jr. & Maria J. Rachella  
3494 W. 67 St Dr. Douglas, AZ 85607  
P.O. Box 892 Douglas, AZ 85608 (520) 508-4815

12. Tom Coyne 3470 W. EL SOL DR.  
DOUGLAS, AZ 85607 805-1550

19H 13. Eric Valenzuela 3455 W. EL SOL DR. 576-6094  
E. J. J. Douglas, AZ 85607

2011  
←

14. Jess and Jeri Arellano 4690 N Kings Hwy  
Douglas AZ 85607 520 266 2664

15. Sam Valencia 4698 Kings Hwy 364-6151  
Douglas, AZ 85607

16. Arthur M Rotkovich 5297 N Kings Hwy  
Douglas AZ 85607

17. Jaye J. L. 3692 W. Ohio State Dr.  
Douglas, AZ 85607

18. Mary M. McDonald 7364 N. Central Hwy  
McNeal, AZ 85617

19. E. Anne Cloud 4385 W. Cox Rd  
McNeal, AZ 85617

20. KATHLEEN EISENBERG 4672 N. Kings Hwy 602-332-2061  
Douglas AZ 85607  
K. Eisenberg

31  
120 F

I, ERIC VALENZUELA, CHOSE TO LIVE ON EL SOL DE

FOR  
AND  
ALCOHOL  
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MABIL  
V WERE

E. Valenzuela 02/23/12

2012

3455 W. EL SOL D.

19#

32

2012  
page 148

... 148

Print Name: Heather Fugott

Date: 02-27-2012

Signature: 

Address: 4621 N Valley Vista Ave

Phone Number: 520-559-5316

Parcel Number: 407-84-20H

Additional Comments:

2012

33

2012  
Page 156

# Legal marijuana stores lead to increases in property crime: study

27 April 2017, by Jeff Grabmeier



Credit: The Ohio State University

Legal marijuana shops are linked to higher levels of property crime in nearby areas, according to a nearly three-year study in Denver.

Researchers found that crime isn't higher in the area immediately surrounding marijuana outlets. But adjacent areas saw about 84 more property crimes per year than neighborhoods without a nearby marijuana store.

In Denver, no significant increase in violent crime was seen as a result of marijuana sales.

The results show that legal marijuana sales come with a cost, said Bridget Freisthler, lead author of the study and professor of social work at The Ohio State University.

"If you're looking strictly from a public health standpoint, there is reason to be somewhat concerned about having a marijuana outlet near your home," Freisthler said.

Putting this risk in context, marijuana outlets led to similar levels of property crime as bars, liquor stores and restaurants that serve alcohol, data from the study suggests. And businesses that sold

alcohol led to much more violent crime than marijuana outlets.

The study was published online today in the *Journal of Primary Prevention*.

The researchers examined crime statistics for 481 Census block groups in Denver over 34 months (January 2013 to October 2015). When the study began, marijuana could only be sold for medical purposes. But beginning in January 2014, marijuana outlets were able to sell to the general public, giving the researchers the opportunity to see if recreational sales were tied to increases in crime.

They examined three types of crime, based on data from the Denver Police Department: Violent crime, property crime and marijuana outlet specific crime.

The change in the law allowing recreational sales did not result in an increase in crime, results showed.

"It is the number and density of outlets that is important, not whether they are medical or recreational," Freisthler said.

But there is a caveat to that finding. After the law was first changed to allow recreational sales, only those dispensaries that already were selling for medical purposes were allowed to apply for a license to sell recreational marijuana in Colorado.

As a result, the number of outlets didn't change much.

This is the second study Freisthler and colleagues have published on crime and marijuana outlets. The earlier study, published last year, was done in Long Beach, Calif. In both studies, property crimes didn't increase right next to the outlet, but in the adjacent neighborhood.

That's probably because the dispensaries often

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have security guards and cameras keeping an eye out on the immediate area, Freisthler said.

"The areas we examined in our study were relatively small (about a third of a square mile), so a guard could conceivably be keeping criminals away from the neighborhood directly surrounding the outlets," she said.

One way to understand the effect of marijuana stores on crime is to compare them to places that sell alcohol.

Data from the study showed that marijuana outlets contributed to 1,579 property crimes in Denver over 34 months, compared to the combined alcohol outlet contribution of 1,521.

"The levels of property crimes were similar, although marijuana outlets were responsible for slightly more," Freisthler said.

Alcohol outlets, however, were responsible for about four times more violent crimes during the 34 months of the study than those that sold marijuana (372 vs. 93).

But Freisthler cautioned that a direct comparison is difficult because the effects related to marijuana outlets take into account crimes in local and adjacent areas while the data for alcohol outlets only look at adjacent areas.

Still, she said it is concerning that there is this level of crime associated with marijuana sales, despite the fact that the density of marijuana outlets is much lower compared to that of alcohol outlets. "Over time, as marijuana grows in popularity, densities of marijuana outlets may increase, resulting in higher crime," Freisthler said.

While this study did not find a significant increase in violent crime related to marijuana shops, the study in Long Beach did. That suggests it is too early to say that legal marijuana sales don't result in significantly more violent crime, she said.

This new study did find, not surprisingly, that legal sales were linked to an increase in burglaries and other crimes at marijuana outlets themselves.

From the data in the study, the researchers can't tell who is committing the crimes and who the victims are in the nearby neighborhoods.

Customers of the marijuana outlets could be the victims or the perpetrators, according to Freisthler.

"That's important to know, because residents may want to mobilize if they are the victims of increased crime. But if it is not the residents being victimized, they may not care as much," she said.

Freisthler said the findings of this, as well as her previous study, suggest there are reasons for citizens to be cautious about legal marijuana sales.

"There are definitely negative public health consequences, including increased crime," she said. "There may be economic benefits in terms of more tax revenue and money spent in neighborhoods. Citizens have to decide how they want to measure the benefits and costs."

**More information:** Bridget Freisthler et al. From Medical to Recreational Marijuana Sales: Marijuana Outlets and Crime in an Era of Changing Marijuana Legislation, *The Journal of Primary Prevention* (2017). DOI: [10.1007/s10935-017-0472-9](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10935-017-0472-9)

Provided by The Ohio State University

APA citation: Legal marijuana stores lead to increases in property crime: study (2017, April 27) retrieved 26 November 2018 from <https://phys.org/news/2017-04-legal-marijuana-property-crime.html>

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# Canadian winter visitors should brush up on Arizona's marijuana laws

BY MARK CARLSON  
OCTOBER 18, 2018 AT 4:17 AM



In this Sept. 25, 2018 photo, marijuana plants are shown growing in a massive tomato greenhouse being renovated to grow pot in Delta, British Columbia, that is operated by Pure Sunfarms, a joint venture between tomato grower Village Farms International, and a licensed medical marijuana producer, Emerald Health Therapeutics. On Oct. 17, 2018, Canada will become the second and largest country with a legal national marijuana marketplace. (AP Photo/Ted S. Warren)

**PHOENIX —** Currently, nine U.S. states allow the recreational use of marijuana, including Arizona neighbors California, Nevada and Colorado.

37

**KTAR** Another 13 states have decriminalized the use of cannabis, meaning possession offenses usually result in fines, not jail time.



On Wednesday, Canada became the largest country in the world to legalize it.

However, the winter visitors who flock to Arizona need to know the laws are different here.

Related Links

Jubilant customers light up as pot sales begin in Canada

Recreational use isn't allowed in Arizona, but in 2010 voters approved a proposition making marijuana legal for patients with medical cards.

"Snowbirds here to Arizona need to be aware of the fact that Arizona doesn't allow recreational marijuana and they may need a medical card here to consume the cannabis," KTAR News legal analyst Monica Lindstrom said.

Lindstrom said most states along the Canadian border have legalized marijuana for medical or recreational use.

"Just because you live in Canada and it is legal there, doesn't mean that it is legal everywhere, including in the sky, and you need to be mindful of the laws of the places you're going to," Lindstrom said.

Lindstrom said people need to be aware if carrying legally purchased marijuana when flying from Canada to the U.S.

"Commercial airports are technically federal jurisdiction, but the TSA (Transportation Security Administration) itself has said it's not in the business to search for marijuana," she said.

"And if they find it, then they might refer it to law enforcement."

38



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## County commission OKs medical marijuana cultivation site

By Shar Porier [shar.porier@myheraldreview.com](mailto:shar.porier@myheraldreview.com) May 10, 2018 ←

**BISBEE** — Cochise County's first designated caregiver medical marijuana cultivation operation was approved by the Planning and Zoning Commission on Wednesday.

Commissioners Patrick Greene, Jim Martzke, Carmen Miller, Kim DePew, Tom Borer and Pat Edie approved the Special Use Authorization (SUA). Commissioner Gary Brauchla recused himself from the vote.

Dennis Finneran applied for the SUA to grow medical marijuana on an 8.04-acre site on North Nino Place in Dagoon.

Planner II Peter Gardner said, "The intention is to provide a single site for multiple caregiver-level growers to consolidate in one location, with potential development spread over three phases."

Arizona statute permits an individual to grow medical marijuana for up to five qualified patients.

The statute states: "The requirements for a designated caregiver include that the individual must be at least 21 years of age, agree to assist the qualifying patient in the medical use of marijuana, and have not been convicted of an excluded felony offense. A designated caregiver does not have to be a home health aide or other professional caregiver."

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It goes on to explain, "The authorization to cultivate is based on where the qualifying patient lives, not where the designated caregiver lives. When a qualifying patient lives more than 25 miles from a dispensary and has authorized the designated caregiver to grow, the caregiver may cultivate marijuana on the qualifying patient's behalf. "

Gardner explained the area is extremely remote and bordered by state and vacant lands. The nearest neighbor owns an airstrip and supports the SUA. Others in the area were opposed and stated there was already a cultivation/dispensary nearby, and they disapproved of medical marijuana. The other operation is on Dagoon Road and outside the minimum separation distances required by the state and county.

It also is only a dispensary at the current time.

The crop will be grown with drip-irrigation, and water runoff will be captured for reuse, Gardner added. Potential offsite impacts will be mitigated by growing in a greenhouse and using only 2 acres for outdoor planting. Finneran will have to meet security requirements mandated by the state, including security cameras, perimeter fencing and secured access. The Arizona Department of Health will inspect the premises before granting final approval for cultivation.

"It's so remote, staff thinks there will be no detectable impacts," he noted.

Since the operation will be limited by the state to 12 plants per person for up to five people, the growing operation will be small in scale, Finneran added.

"I don't ever see us clearing even three-quarters of an acre," he said.

Finneran, who attended via phone, said, "We will take care of the areas we clear, try to grow vegetation, and make sure that there are no erosion issues. We want to be good neighbors."

Also unanimously approved was an SUA to expand a home business on a 40-acre parcel in Palominas on Rough Rider Road.

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Elmer Kropf and his family own and operate a carpentry and construction business, and want to add a larger workshop to accommodate building sheds, chicken houses, cabins, garages and similar structures. Kropf products are sold at a site on Highway 92, so there will not be any public traffic.

Neighbors Ricky Veal, Andrew Normandeau and Robert Murphy told the commissioners they approved of Kropf's request after visiting his home and existing workshops.

n other business:

Postponed a Special Use Authorization decision to establish a campground, yoga studio and related activities in Palominas as requested by applicant Julie Campos until the June 13 meeting.

Postponed a Special Use Authorization decision to establish art and permaculture facilities to include classrooms, outdoor stage, covered outdoor kitchen, restrooms, offices, parking, greenhouses, gardens, and other related structures and activities near the Bisbee Airport for Ashley Baker and Samantha Goerlich until July 11.

Approved a Special Use Authorization as requested by Kara Mejewski to expand a child-care facility from four to 10 children in Willcox.

Cochise County medical marijuana counts as of March 31, 2018

Qualifying Patients -- 2,322

Caregivers -- Less than 20

Dispensaries -- 116

41



**Cochise County**  
**Community Development**  
 Highway and Floodplain Division  
*Public Programs...Personal Service*  
 www.cochise.az.gov

**INTEROFFICE MEMO**

**Date:** April 19, 2018  
**To:** Peter Gardner, Planner II  
**From:** [Redacted]  
**Subject:** SU-18-09 (Finneran MMJ Cultivation)

*Handwritten:* Ha Ha Ha  
 Slip  
 (with an arrow pointing to the word 'Special' in the background text)

**Background:** The applicant requests a **Special Use Authorization** to approve a facility for the cultivation of medical marijuana. Medical Marijuana Use requires Special Use Authorization. The 8.04-acre site, APN 208-90-012F, is located at the northeast corner of Nino Place and Unnamed Road 6288 in the Dragoon area and is zoned RU-4. The applicant is Dennis Finneran.

Right-of-Way Staff was contacted by Planning and Zoning to review the permit and provide comments regarding right-of-way dedication needs for county maintained roads.

**Analysis:**

- o Access via Dragoon Road.
- o Nino Place is not a County Maintained Road.
- o Nino Place and Unnamed Road 6288 are road easements created in Docket 968 page 33, at a width of 30.00 feet but are not conveyed to the public or designated as private.

**Recommendation:**

- o Further right-of-way dedication is not required for Nino Place or Unnamed Road 6288 at this time.

**Highway and Floodplain**  
 1415 Melody Lane, Building F  
 Bisbee, Arizona 85603  
 520-432-9300  
 520-432-9337 fax  
 1-800-752-3745  
 highway@cochise.az.gov  
 floodplain@cochise.az.gov

**Planning, Zoning and Building Safety**  
 1415 Melody Lane, Building E  
 Bisbee, Arizona 85603  
 520-432-9300  
 520-432-9278 fax  
 1-877-777-7958  
 planningandzoning@cochise.az.gov

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**Cochise County  
Community Development  
Highway and Floodplain Division**

*Public Programs...Personal Service*  
www.cochise.az.gov

**MEMORANDUM**

**Date:** April 26, 2018  
**To:** Peter Gardner, Planner I  
**From:** Karen L. Lamberton, AICP County Transportation Planner  
**Subject:** Finneran MMJ Cultivation/SU-18-09/Parcel #208-90-102F

The applicant, Dennis Finneran, is requesting a Special Use authorization to develop facilities for the cultivation of medical marijuana. The property is zoned RU-4, Rural, and the proposed growing operations are considered a Special Use in that zone under Sections 607.53 and 607.56 of the Zoning Regulations.

**Special Use Authorization Conditions**

We have no objection to issuing the requested Special Use Authorization with the following conditions:

1. A Private Maintenance Agreement, per Zoning Code 1897.02A will need to be submitted with their first Commercial Permit application, for that segment of Nino Place from their driveway entrance to Dragoon Rd.
2. A commercial driveway, meeting Design Standard CC205-2, with clear zones (sight distance triangles) per Design Standard, CC300 and Zoning Code 1807.06B, should be in place in advance or concurrent with their first Commercial Permit application and shown on the submitted site plan.

The applicants are also advised of the following potential commercial permit condition during Phase 3 development:

3. In advance or concurrent with their Commercial Permit application for the third phase the applicant may be required to coordinate with the Highway Dept. to provide a roadway access apron at the Dragoon intersection connection with Dragoon Road as per the County Roadway Design standard CC205-3 or as approved by the Highway Dept. County Engineer.

**Background**

The applicant is proposing to cultivate and infuse medical marijuana within existing greenhouses on an 8.04-acre site located in the Willcox area. This site is currently vacant.

**Highway and Floodplain**  
1415 Melody Lane, Building F  
Bisbee, Arizona 85603  
520-432-8300  
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**Planning, Zoning and Building Safety**  
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520-432-8278 fax  
1-877-777-7958  
planningandzoning@cochise.az.gov

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The property is located off of an unnamed roadway (No. 6288) to Nino Place., a private, native surfaced roadway. Neither roadway is currently county-maintained. Dragoon Road, a county-maintained, federally functionally classified, rural major collector roadway is located about one mile north of the subject parcel.

#### **Driveway Access**

A commercial driveway intersection will be required from the subject parcel onto the unnamed roadway 6288 that meets or exceeds the County's Roadway Design Standards. Design standards require that driveways meet or exceed the existing roadway surface, in this case, native surface at the subject parcel connection. Standard commercial driveways for this type of use would typically be a native surfaced 24-foot wide driveway with 35-foot radii to facilitate turning movements of the larger and heavier vehicles that typically serve commercial and agricultural uses. See Design Standards CC205-2. Nino Place should either meet this commercial driveway standard or the Roadway Access Apron standard CC 205-3. A ROW/Encroachment Permit is not needed for the driveway improvements (if needed) as this driveway takes access onto a private roadway(s). These dimensions should be shown on the submitted Commercial Permit site plan.

#### **Traffic Analysis**

This type of use is akin to a small-scaled agricultural use: average trip generation rates specifically for this type of growing operation have not been developed on either a national or state-level at this time. The applicant anticipates up to 8 employees, at full-build out of this project, which has the potential to generate an estimated range of 5.60 to 60.70 vehicle trips per day, with a typical average of 25.09 vehicle trips per day, per the *ITE Manual, 9<sup>th</sup> ed.* Greenhouses tend to stabilize the typical seasonal variations inherent in open agricultural activities. The applicant is proposing a staged greenhouse development with three phases over time, as market demand allows.

Note: Vehicle trips are different than number of vehicles that travel to the site. Average vehicle trips per day also include incidental traffic generated due to the presence of any particular use (e.g. mail, deliveries, trash pick-up) and averages seasonal variations in trips generated.

The applicant indicates a startup operation using approximately 3,600 square feet of greenhouses with up to 5,248 square feet of office/support buildings at full build out. Support buildings have a potential trip generation of 26.56 vehicle trips per day; these vehicle trips serve the same employees and land use purpose and would overlap rather than add to the total site potential traffic impacts. The future number of greenhouses was not stated: if scaling from the proposed site plan possibly 5 additional greenhouses may be planned in Phase 3. This level of light Industrial agricultural activities is likely to generate an estimated range of 3 vehicle trips per day per employee and average 25.09 per greenhouse.

If built out to a full residential use this 8-acre parcel would likely generate an average of 19.08 vehicle trips per day, to a high-end range of 43.7 vehicle trips per day, for 2 residential units. As a growing operation only, with no dispensary operation, it is likely that Phase 1 and Phase 2, as proposed by this applicant, would generate no more than the high end of the range for residential use on this parcel.

#### **Traffic Statement Requirements/Off-Site Improvements**

Trip generation at this location, based on this conceptual proposal, does not appear to reach the threshold of needing a Traffic Report. Construction impacts are expected to be minimal as the site is fully developed for this type of agricultural cultivation within existing facilities. Off-Site

Improvements are not needed at Phase 1 or Phase 2. However, as additional greenhouses are built, the number of employees increase, trip generation by this use could reach a threshold requiring some mitigation at the intersection with Dragoon Road.

At their Phase 3 Commercial Permit application, the applicant is requested to provide additional information about the full-build out of the site (total number of greenhouses, expected employees: full-time, part-time and and seasonal). An assessment by the Public Works Dept. will be undertaken at that time of the roadway access apron at Dragoon Rd. and Nino Place. If the scale of operations still falls within a typical agricultural use no off-site improvements will be needed. However, if the scale of operations has become an intensive, year-around greenhouse production with increased truck traffic and vehicle trips volumes that exceed 100 per day the applicants are advised that a commercial permit condition at Phase 3 may include improvement of the roadway access apron onto Dragoon Rd. (Note that an additional five greenhouses, totaling six greenhouses, would potentially generate an average of 125.45 vehicle trips per day/62 vehicles/40 employees).

It is premature to make that determination at this time as it may be only the addition of one or two more greenhouses in Phase 3, which could be accommodated by the existing roadway network.

**Advisory Note for the Applicant**

The conceptual plan is adequate for this Special Use application but will not be adequate at the Commercial Permitting stage. At the commercial permit stage additional details on the driveway connections, connection to Nino Place, including a sight distance triangle, per Zoning Regulation 1807.06 and/or Roadway Design Standards D-300, will be needed on the site plan or as a separate illustration.

Roadway Access Aprons for both Nino Place and, potentially Dragoon Road, can be found in the Cochise County Roadway Design Standards: CC205-3.

Failure to provide required details on the site plan at the Commercial Permit stage may result in the application being found deficient and returned for revisions. Checklists and examples available from the Planning and Zoning Dept. office.

Should the scope or scale of operation change during the process of review by the State and Federal agencies the applicant is advised that conditions related to off-site impacts may change.

P&Z Agenda Template

6. 5.

Meeting Date: 05/09/2018

SU-18-09 (Finneran MMJ Cultivation)

Submitted By: Peter Gardner, Community Development

Department: Community Development Division: Development Services

Presentation: PowerPoint Recommendation:

Document # of ORIGINALS

Signatures: Submitted for

Signature:

NAME Peter Gardner TITLE Planner II

of PRESENTER: of PRESENTER:

Mandated Source of  
Function?: Mandate  
or Basis for  
Support?:

Agenda Item Text:

SU-18-09 (Finneran MMJ Cultivation) The Applicant is requesting Medical Marijuana Cultivation on an 8.04 acre site in Dragoon.

Background:

The Applicant requests a Special Use Authorization to approve a facility for the cultivation of medical marijuana. Medical Marijuana Uses require Special Use Authorization. The 8.04-acre site, APN 208-90-12F, is located at the northeast corner of N. Nino Place and Unnamed road 6288 in the Dragoon area and is zoned RU-4. The applicant is Dennis Finneran.

Attachments

SU-18-09 (Finneran MMJ Cultivation) Memo

Concept Plan

Application

Location Map

Agency Comment

Public Comments

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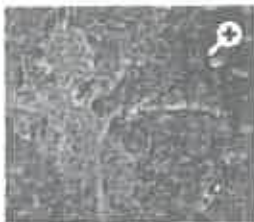
SUBSCRIPTION

LOCAL NEWS

# Man seeks damages from Shasta County for lopped marijuana plants



Courtesy photo A sign promotes a pesticide-free garden where Shasta County officials confiscated a 65-plant marijuana garden last year.



Courtesy photo An aerial image shows where Dennis Finneran of Tucson, Arizona, had a marijuana garden in Bella Vista.

By Clay Duda

Posted: April 28, 2015



Another marijuana grower has filed a claim against Shasta County alleging sheriff's deputies illegally cut down 85 "large, healthy, bushy marijuana plants" growing on a Bella Vista property last summer, records show.

Dennis Finneran of Tucson, Arizona, is seeking \$320,000 from the county — the amount deputies said the marijuana was worth in a police report — to cover the lost crop. The county denied that claim in a letter on April 15, saying it was "neither a proper charge against the county, nor for an amount justly due."



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Courtesy photo A shed was found on the property where Dennis Finneran grew 85 marijuana plants. Finneran pled no-contest to charges of growing medical marijuana on property that lacked a residence.

Finneran faced felony charges after the Sept. 16 raid on his Backbone Road property, but both felony counts for marijuana cultivation and possession of marijuana for sale were dismissed in court. He pleaded no contest to a misdemeanor violation of county ordinance 17.88.320, which prohibits marijuana cultivation on a property without a permitted residence.



Courtesy photo Makeshift equipment was found on the Bella Vista marijuana grow.

Shasta County Counsel's office says Finneran's admission in court leaves them on firm footing against a potential lawsuit.

"A no contest plea is similar to a guilty plea," explained Deputy County Counsel Jim Ross. "He essentially said 'I'm not going to contest the allegations that I was unlawfully cultivating marijuana.'"

Chico-based attorney Eric Berg, whose law firm represented Finneran during his criminal trial and filed the claim on his behalf, said the misdemeanor plea mattered little when it came to upholding protections granted under the Fifth Amendment .

"The cops came in and raided his property without any kind of search warrant or judicial approval, and without any notice to our client that he was violating any ordinance," Berg said. "I think it's outrageous that the police think they can come in without a warrant or any notice and take it upon themselves to destroy this medicine. Twenty-six people were relying on that medicine, and they have to get it from somewhere."

A police report from the raid noted Finneran was in possession of "a packet of recommendations" — 26 in total, according to Berg — for medical marijuana patients Finneran said he was growing cannabis for.



"I asked him if he was a primary caregiver who met the everyday medical and safety needs of the patients and he said 'no,'" Shasta County Sheriff's Deputy Tom Barner noted in his report. "Based on statements from Finneran, the size and potential yield of the marijuana plants, and the lack of 'primary caregiver' status it is my opinion this is a growing for profit operation by Finneran."

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Barner estimated each of the 85 plants would produce at least 2 pounds of processed marijuana with a street value of about \$2,000 per pound.

Shasta County Code Enforcement inspectors did their own follow-up after the raid, citing Finneran with violations for grading, building, electrical wiring and plumbing without a permit, among other things. A notice of non-compliance was issued for the property on Dec. 11 due to the outstanding issues.

Finneran is the second person in recent months who accused Shasta County of lopping medical marijuana plants illegally. On Dec. 31, 2014, Redding local Jason Penta filed a claim seeking \$172,000 for 87 marijuana plants chopped during the summer. The county denied that claim in March.

Voters in November last year chose to ban outdoor marijuana grows and approved stricter indoor regulations with passage of Measure A, an update to the county's zoning regulations.

California

Berg said his client was considering possible litigation. Finneran could not be reach for comment Thursday.

Shasta County

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Sometimes, there's a church, charter school or alcohol treatment center that goes undetected until the space is explored in person.

Morales, who specializes in zoning, uses the proprietary maps as part of a service she offers clients interested in opening dispensaries. She thought she had located a place that would work for someone, but upon further examination, she found a small storefront church that fell within 1,000 feet.

"It's made it very difficult," Morales said. "People are very frustrated trying to figure out where to put a dispensary."

Dennis Finneran, a prospective operator who set up The Healing Herb LLC, also has worked to map potential locations.

Like Morales, Finneran said he thought he had found a suitable location the proper distance from schools, rehab centers and churches with the proper commercial zoning. He even had a willing landlord.

But when Finneran submitted his paperwork to the city of Tucson, he learned the location was 625 feet from the Rillito River Park. Tucson's river parks create large sweeping bands that greatly restrict a dispensary operator's ability to find a spot to sell medical marijuana, Finneran said.

**"We're trying hard"**

That's something the city may have to review and modify to ensure it was the council's intent, said Craig Gross, the city's deputy director of planning and development services. So far, the city has received three official requests from operators looking to open up pot dispensaries, he said. All three were sent back to the applicants because they had problems that would have kept them from getting approved, Gross said.

"We're trying hard to work with them," he said. "The ordinance is complex."

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**'EVERYONE  
IS DOING IT'**

**Arizona educators target youth vaping as FDA cracks down on U.S. 'epidemic'**

Stephanie Jones Arizona Republic USA TODAY NETWORK

The Food and Drug Administration has declared e-cigarette use by young people an "epidemic" and Tempe high-school student Brach Drew agrees.

"Today, when I went into the bathroom, I saw what I can only describe as a giant ball of vape," said Drew, a 16-year-old junior at Marcos de Niza High School. "Everyone is doing it."

Drew and fellow members of his school's anti-vape committee recently helped create a new Tempe Union High School District campaign called "Vanish the Vape," which emphasizes that the use of e-cigarettes results in school suspension in addition to health consequences.

"Today, when I went into the bathroom, I saw what I can only describe as a giant ball of vape. Everyone is doing it."

**Brach Drew**  
16-year-old junior at Marcos de Niza High School



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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES  
GROUNDWATER PERMITTING AND WELLS UNIT  
P. O. Box 36020, Phoenix, Arizona 85067-6020  
1110 W. Washington St. Suite 310, Phoenix, Arizona 85007-2952  
(602)771-8527 · [www.azwater.gov](http://www.azwater.gov) ·

APPLICATION FOR NOTICE OF AUTHORITY TO IRRIGATE LAND IN AN  
IRRIGATION NON-EXPANSION AREA PURSUANT TO A.R.S. § 45-437

DOUGLAS IRRIGATION NON-EXPANSION AREA (INA)  
RECORD OF IRRIGATION HISTORY

FOR DEPARTMENT USE ONLY

Notice No. 60- \_\_\_\_\_

The initial fee for an Application for Notice of Authority to Irrigate Land in an Irrigation Non-Expansion Area is \$1,000. Total fees for this application are based upon an hourly billable rate, which can be found on the ADWR web site @[www.azwater.gov](http://www.azwater.gov). If the costs of reviewing your application exceed \$1,000, you will be invoiced for the difference, up to a maximum total fee of \$10,000. Payment may be made by cash, check, or credit card (if you wish to pay by credit card, please contact the Groundwater Permitting and Wells Program at 602-771-8527). Checks should be made payable to the Arizona Department of Water Resources. In addition to the hourly application fee, the applicant must pay any review-related costs associated with the application and the actual cost of mailing or publishing any legal notice of the application or any notice of a pre-decision administrative hearing on the application. Review-related costs are: (1) costs associated with a pre-decision hearing on the application, such as court reporter services and facility rentals for the hearing, and (2) mileage expenses for a site visit conducted before issuing a decision on the application. Failure to enclose the initial application fee will cause the application to be returned. Fees for an Application for Notice of Authority to Irrigate Land in an Irrigation Non-Expansion Area are authorized by A.R.S. § 45-113 and A.A.C. R12-15-103.

1. OWNER NAME(s)

List the name(s) of legal owners as indicated on the appropriate

Last Name \_\_\_\_\_ First \_\_\_\_\_

Last Name \_\_\_\_\_ First \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

2. For each parcel of land that was legally irrigated at any

1980, indicate the Assessor's Parcel Number, parcel area, and acreage

in the Groundwater Code as the application of water to two or more acres of land to produce plants or

parts of plants for sale or human consumption or for use as feed for livestock, range livestock or poultry.

Assessor's Parcel number \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ Parcel Acres: \_\_\_\_\_

Legal Description: \_\_\_\_\_

12/17/2018  
602-771-8527  
Spoke to Stella  
Hydroponic grow  
is acceptable



## Arizona Medical Marijuana Program October 2018 Monthly Report

In December 2010, Arizona voters passed the Arizona Medical Marijuana Act (AMMA), A.R.S. §36-2801 *et seq.* The AMMA went into effect on April 14, 2011, making Arizona the fourteenth state to adopt a medical marijuana law. The AMMA designates the Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS) as the licensing and issuing authority for the Arizona Medical Marijuana Program.

The AMMA monthly report highlights the most current program statistics. This includes data on active medical marijuana cardholders as well as transaction data from the sale of medical marijuana at non-profit medical marijuana dispensaries. Tables 1 through 6 and Figures 1 through 3 reflect data that are point in time. Table 7 and Figure 4 are data from the month of October, 2018. The Year-To-Date section which follows shows cumulative applications and approvals for 2018. For further information and statistics, please reference the Arizona Medical Marijuana Annual Report.

**Table 1. Arizona Medical Marijuana Active Qualifying Patients, Designated Caregivers and Dispensary Agents Profile**

Active Cardholder's Profile	Totals	Percent Total
1. Qualifying patients (QPs)	182,784	96.66%
2. Caregivers (CGs)	895	0.47%
3. Dispensary Agents (DA)	5,419	2.87%
<b>Total</b>	<b>189,098</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

\*Note: For caregivers and dispensary agents, these data reflect unique individuals, not the number of cards.

**Table 2. Arizona Medical Marijuana Active Qualifying Patients Profile**

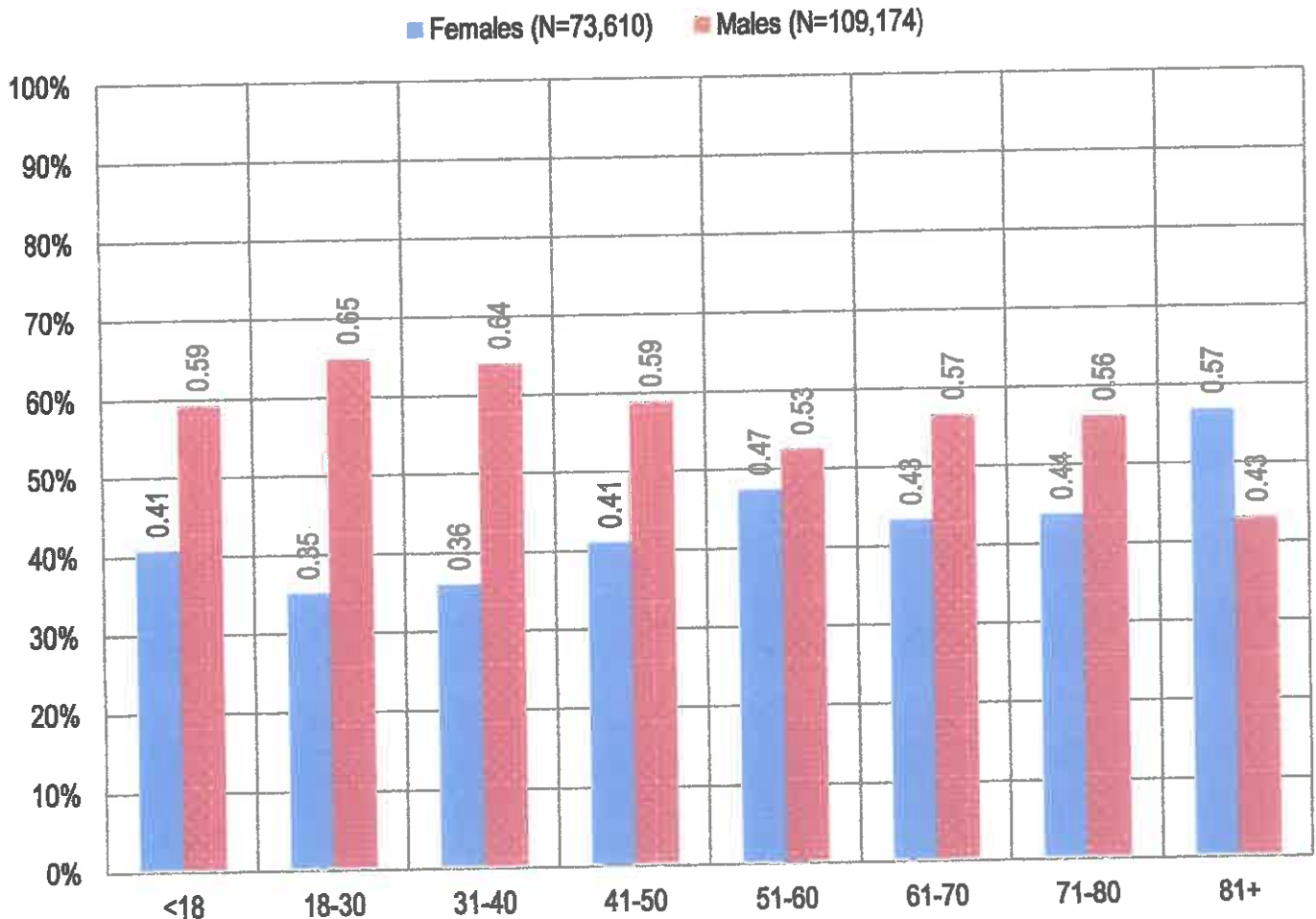
Application profile of qualifying patients	Totals	Percent Total
1. New applications	108,735	59.49%
2. Renewal applications	66,180	36.21%
3. Changed demographics	3,494	1.91%
4. Added Caregivers	202	0.11%
5. Change Dup	4,141	2.27%
6. Replaced Caregivers	28	0.02%
7. Removed Caregivers	4	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>182,784</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Approximately 11 percent (n = 20,279) of the active cardholders were determined to be SNAP eligible. Of the 20,279 that were determined to be eligible, 10,372 (~51%) were females and 9,907 (~49%) were males.

**Table 3. Arizona Medical Marijuana Active Qualifying Patients Characteristics**

Characteristics of Active Cardholders who are Qualified Patients	Totals (N =182,784)	Percent Total
Patient Age-groups		
Less than 18 years	189	0.10%
18 to 30 years	44,393	24.29%
31 to 40 years	38,085	20.84%
41 to 50 years	28,818	15.77%
51 to 60 years	29,604	16.20%
61 to 70 years	29,846	16.33%
71 to 80 years	9,904	5.42%
81 and older	1,945	1.06%
Patient Gender		
Male	109,174	59.73%
Female	73,610	40.27%

**Figure 1. Arizona Medical Marijuana Active Qualifying Patients Characteristics by Gender and Age (N = 182,784)**

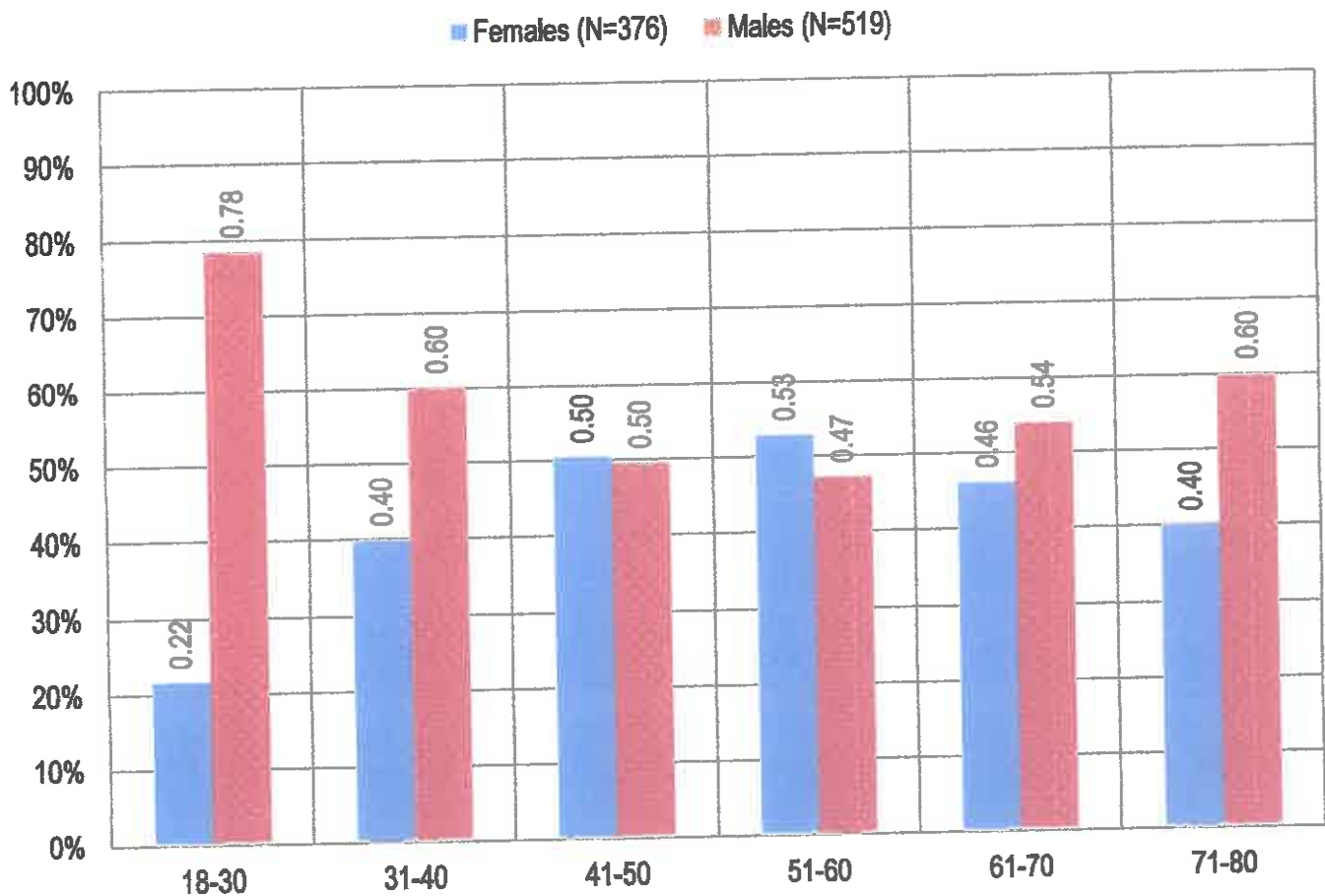


**Table 4. Arizona Medical Marijuana Active Qualifying Patients Medical Condition Profile**

Patient medical condition profile of Active Cardholders <sup>¶</sup>	Totals	Percent Total
Alzheimer's	72	0.04%
Cachexia	130	0.07%
Cancer	4,033	2.21%
Chronic Pain	159,723	87.38%
Crohn's Disease	590	0.32%
Glaucoma	1,109	0.61%
Hepatitis C	756	0.41%
HIV/AIDS	671	0.37%
Muscle Spasms	876	0.48%
Nausea	789	0.43%
Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)	2,299	1.26%
Sclerosis	34	0.02%
Seizures	1,236	0.68%
Two Or More Conditions	10,466	5.73%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>182,784</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

<sup>¶</sup>Unique debilitating conditions

**Figure 2. Arizona Medical Marijuana Active Designated Caregiver Characteristics by Gender and Age (N = 895)**



**Table 5. Arizona Medical Marijuana Active Qualifying Patients and Designated Caregivers Authorized for Cultivation**

Active cardholders cultivation status	Totals	Percent Total
Qualifying patients (n =182,784)	2,242	1.23%
Caregivers (n =895)	398	44.47%

**Table 6. Frequency of Qualifying Patients, Caregivers, and Dispensary Agents by County of Residence**

County	Qualifying Patients	Caregivers	Dispensary Agents*
Apache County	854	Count under 20	Count under 20
Cochise County	2,630	22	148
Coconino County	3,733	35	146
Gila County	1,737	Count under 20	32
Graham County	782	Count under 20	21
Greenlee County	191	Count under 20	Count under 20
La Paz County	351	Count under 20	Count under 20
Maricopa County	117,662	504	3,301
Mohave County	5,109	20	161
Navajo County	2,334	Count under 20	235
Pima County	25,483	155	579
Pinal County	10,611	41	197
Santa Cruz County	527	Count under 20	140
Yavapai County	9,145	47	392
Yuma County	1,635	Count under 20	Count under 20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>182,784</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>5,419</b>

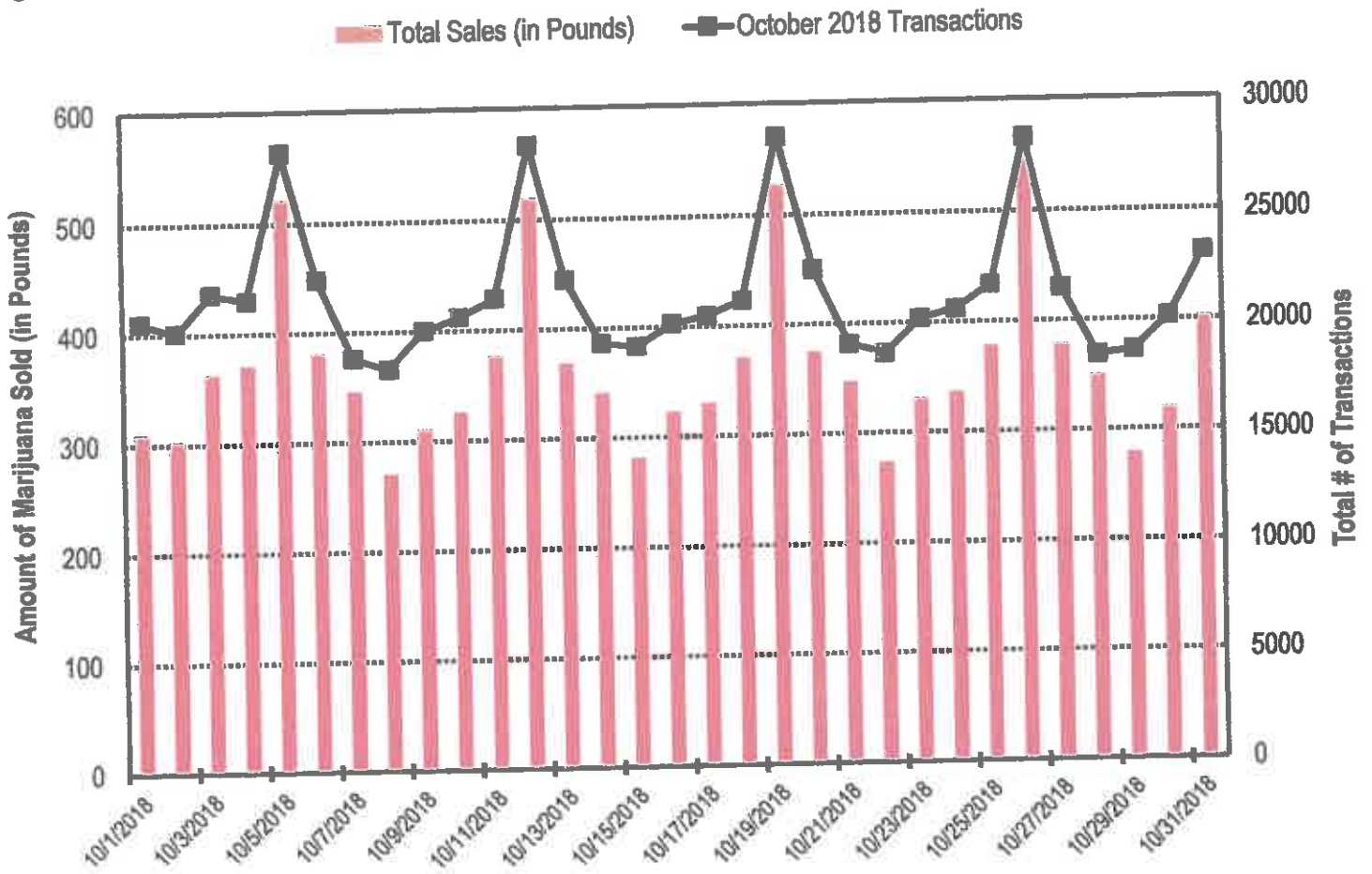
\* 27 Dispensary Agents are located outside of Arizona.

**Table 7. Type and Amount of Transactions at Medical Marijuana Dispensaries in October, 2018**

Type of Transaction <sup>†</sup>	Ounces (oz.)	Pounds
Marijuana	165,647.92	10,352.99
Marijuana Edible	6,816.40	426.02
Marijuana Other	7,884.50	492.78
<b>Total Marijuana Sold</b>	<b>180,348.82</b>	<b>11,271.80</b>

<sup>†</sup>Amounts have been rounded and may not added to exact totals

Figure 4. Daily Transactions and Amount of Marijuana Sold in October, 2018



**YEAR TO DATE**

**Table 1a. Arizona Medical Marijuana Applications Received- Application Profile**

<b>Applications Received Cardholder Profile</b>	<b>Totals</b>	<b>Percent Total</b>
Qualifying patients (QPs)	169,659	94.93%
Caregivers (CGs)	1,871	1.05%
Dispensary Agents (DA)	7,199	4.03%
<b>Total</b>	<b>178,729</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

\*Note: For caregivers and dispensary agents, these data reflect unique individuals, not the number of cards.

**Table 1b. Arizona Medical Marijuana Licensed Qualifying Patients, Designated Caregivers and Dispensary Agents Profile**

<b>Applications Approved Cardholder Profile</b>	<b>Totals</b>	<b>Percent Total</b>
Qualifying patients (QPs)	168,197	95.08%
Caregivers (CGs)	1,795	1.01%
Dispensary Agents (DA)	6,906	3.90%
<b>Total</b>	<b>176,898</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

\*Note: For caregivers and dispensary agents, these data reflect unique individuals, not the number of cards.

**Table 2. Arizona Medical Marijuana Licensed Qualifying Patient Profile**

<b>Applications Received for Qualifying Patients</b>	<b>Totals</b>	<b>Percent Total</b>
New applications	96,516	57.38%
Renewal applications	61,595	36.62%
Changed demographics	4,089	2.43%
Added Caregivers	308	0.18%
Change Dup	5,646	3.36%
Replaced Caregivers	35	0.02%
Removed Caregivers	8	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>168,197</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

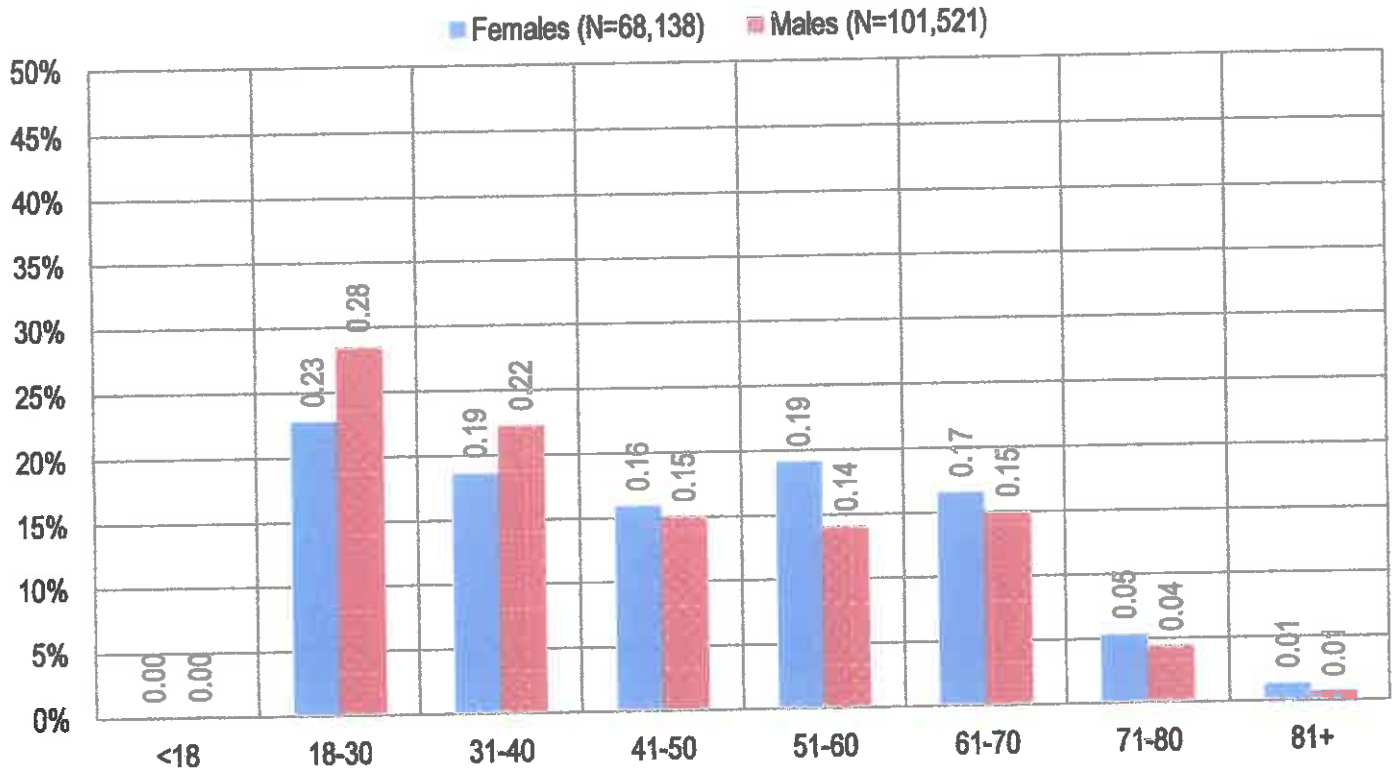
**Table 3a. Arizona Medical Marijuana Applications Received- Patient Characteristics**

Characteristics of Applications Received who are Qualified Patients	Totals (N = 169,659)	Percent Total
<b>Patient Age-groups</b>		
Less than 18 years	193	0.11%
18 to 30 years	44,414	26.18%
31 to 40 years	35,357	20.84%
41 to 50 years	26,103	15.39%
51 to 60 years	27,389	16.14%
61 to 70 years	26,507	15.62%
71 to 80 years	8,091	4.77%
81 and older	1,605	0.95%
<b>Patient Gender</b>		
Male	101,521	59.84%
Female	68,138	40.16%

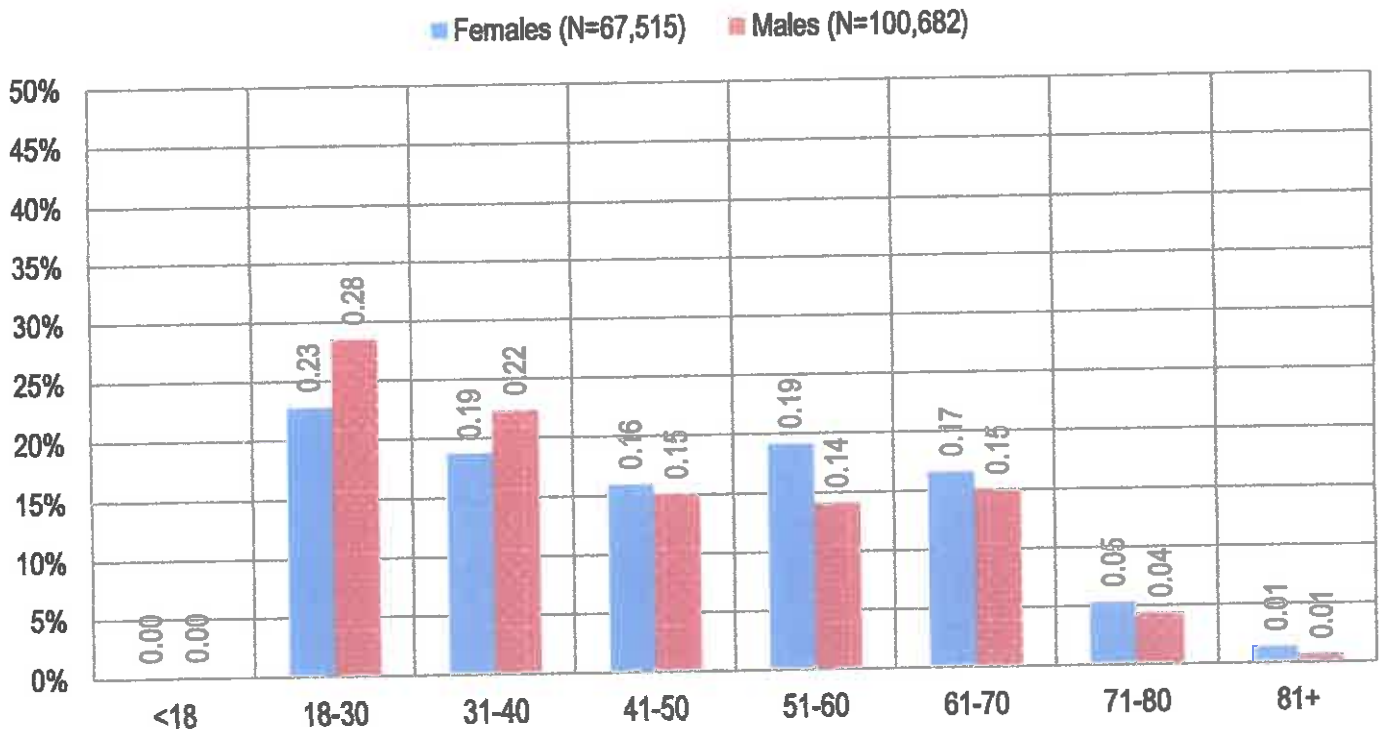
**Table 3b. Arizona Medical Marijuana Licensed Qualifying Patient Characteristics**

Characteristics of Approved Applications who are Qualified Patients	Totals (N = 168,197)	Percent Total
<b>Patient Age-groups</b>		
Less than 18 years	182	0.11%
18 to 30 years	44,074	26.20%
31 to 40 years	35,104	20.87%
41 to 50 years	25,891	15.39%
51 to 60 years	27,122	16.13%
61 to 70 years	26,259	15.61%
71 to 80 years	7,989	4.75%
81 and older	1,576	0.94%
<b>Patient Gender</b>		
Male	100,682	59.86%
Female	67,515	40.14%

**Figure 1a. Arizona Medical Marijuana Applications Received- Patient Characteristics by Gender and Age**  
(N =169,659)



**Figure 1b. Arizona Medical Marijuana Licensed Qualifying Patient Characteristics by Gender and Age**  
(N =168,197)

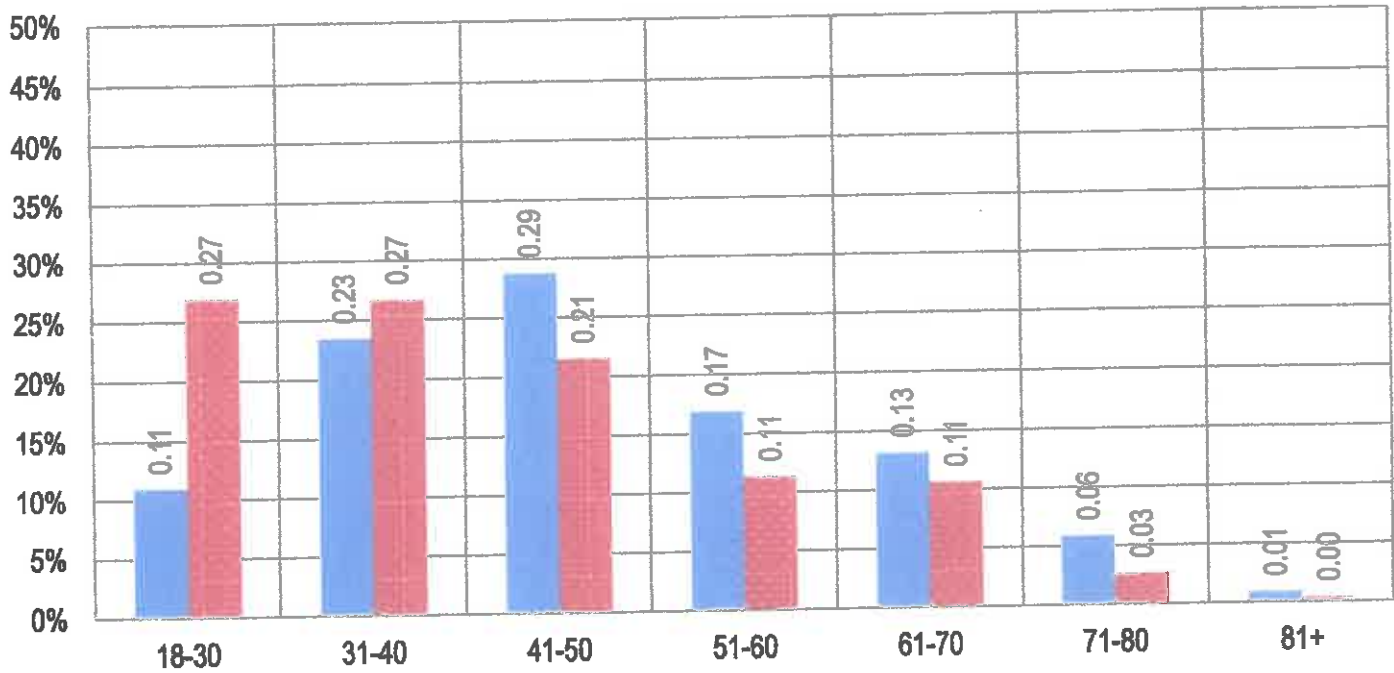


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**Figure 2a. Arizona Medical Marijuana Applications Received- Caregivers Characteristics by Gender and Age**

(N = 1,871)

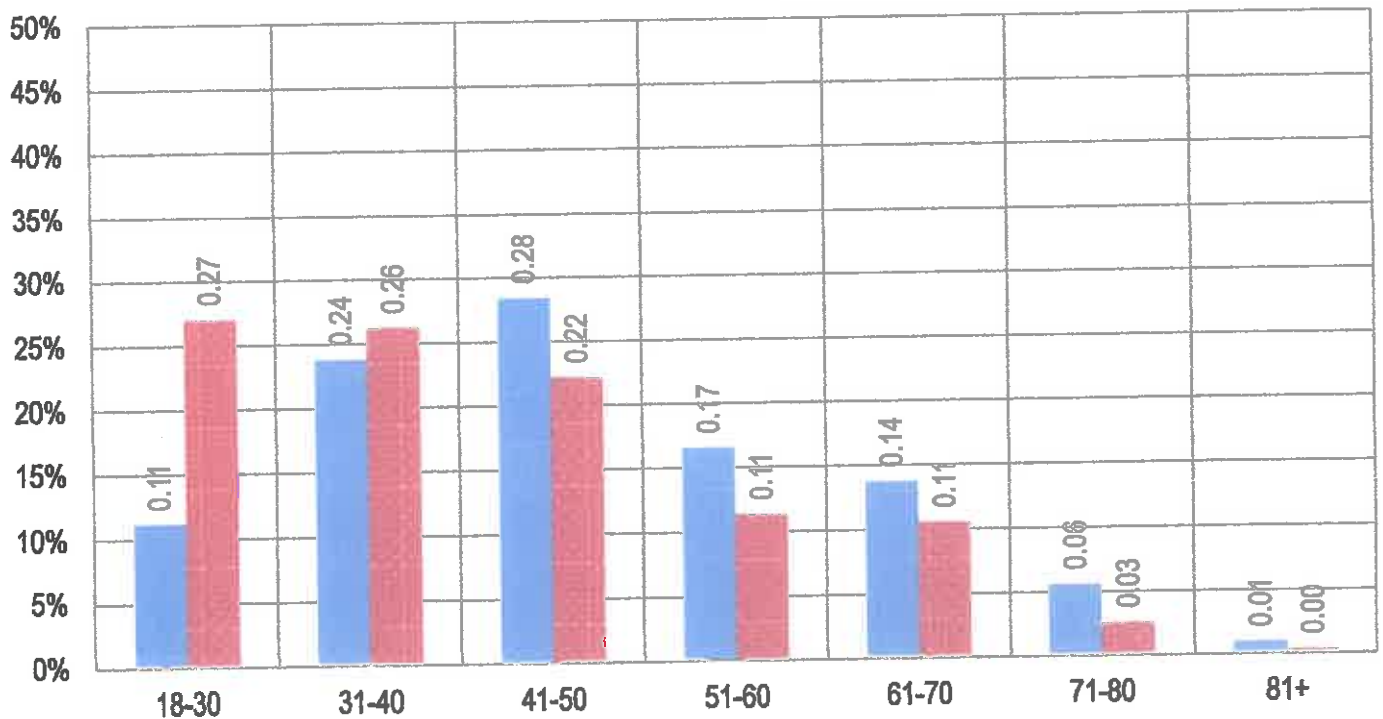
■ Females (N=563) ■ Males (N=1,308)



**Figure 2b. Arizona Medical Marijuana Licensed Caregivers Characteristics by Gender and Age**

(N = 1,795)

■ Females (N=539) ■ Males (N=1,256)



**Table 4a. Arizona Medical Marijuana Applications Received- Patient Medical Conditions Profile**

Patient medical condition profile of Applications Received <sup>¶</sup>	Totals	Percent Total
Alzheimer's	71	0.04%
Cachexia	119	0.07%
Cancer	3,605	2.12%
Chronic Pain	148,515	87.54%
Crohn's Disease	538	0.32%
Glaucoma	975	0.57%
Hepatitis C	705	0.42%
HIV/AIDS	633	0.37%
Muscle Spasms	792	0.47%
Nausea	711	0.42%
Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)	2,114	1.25%
Sclerosis	30	0.02%
Seizures	1,167	0.69%
Two Or More Conditions	9,684	5.71%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>169,659</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

<sup>¶</sup>Unique debilitating conditions

**Table 4b. Arizona Medical Marijuana Licensed Qualifying Patients Medical Conditions Profile**

Patient medical condition profile of Applications Approved <sup>¶</sup>	Totals	Percent Total
Alzheimer's	68	0.04%
Cachexia	117	0.07%
Cancer	3,559	2.12%
Chronic Pain	147,301	87.58%
Crohn's Disease	535	0.32%
Glaucoma	965	0.57%
Hepatitis C	698	0.41%
HIV/AIDS	626	0.37%
Muscle Spasms	780	0.46%
Nausea	704	0.42%
Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)	2,090	1.24%
Sclerosis	30	0.02%
Seizures	1,154	0.69%
Two Or More Conditions	9,570	5.69%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>168,197</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

<sup>¶</sup>Unique debilitating conditions

**Table 5a. Arizona Medical Marijuana Applications Received for Applicants Seeking Authorization to Cultivate**

Applications Received for cardholders with cultivation status	Totals	Percent total
Qualifying patients (n = 169,659)	2,265	1.34%

**Table 5b. Arizona Medical Marijuana Licensed Qualifying Patients and Designated Caregivers Authorized for Cultivation**

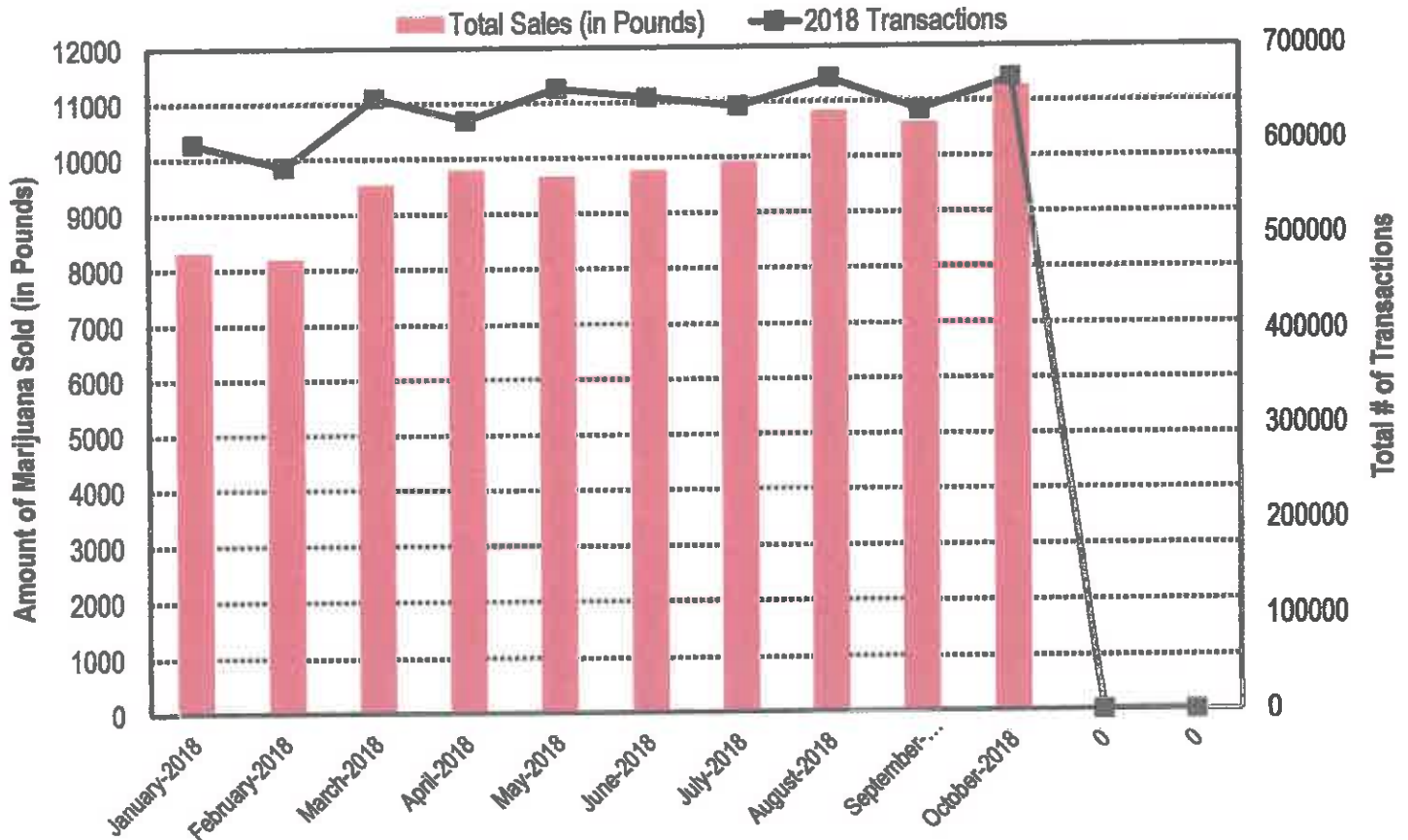
Approved cardholders cultivation status	Totals	Percent total
Qualifying patients (n = 168,197)	2,265	1.35%

**Table 7a. Type and Amount of Transactions at Medical Marijuana Dispensaries in 2018 to Date**

Type of Transaction <sup>†</sup>	Ounces (oz.)	Pounds
Marijuana	1,436,139.09	89,758.69
Marijuana Edible	65,241.58	4,077.60
Marijuana Other	64,749.52	4,046.84
<b>Total Marijuana Sold</b>	<b>1,566,130.18</b>	<b>97,883.14</b>

<sup>†</sup>Amounts have been rounded and may not added to exact totals

**Figure 5. Transactions and Amount of Marijuana Sold in 2018 by Month**



# Excess medical weed fees can fund drug treatment, AG says

BY HOWARD FISCHER  
Capitol Media Services

State lawmakers are free to use fees paid by medical marijuana patients to operate programs to help get people off of other drugs, Attorney General Mark Brnovich has concluded.

But he said for these programs to be legal, they probably have to promote marijuana as an alternative.

The formal opinion comes as the state Department of Health Services has accumulated nearly \$44 million in its medical marijuana account, largely from the \$150 a year the agency charges medical marijuana patients. So, Sen. Sylvia Allen, R-Snowflake, asked Brnovich if any of that can be used to help patients addicted to drugs.

Brnovich's answer: Yes — with restrictions.

A 2010 law allows patients with specified medical conditions to obtain up to 2.5 ounces of marijuana every two weeks. Brnovich said that shows a key purpose is to protect medical marijuana users from arrest and prosecution.

That law gives the Department of Health Services absolute authority to set the fees. But it spells out that money collected can be used only to administer the program.

With income running twice as fast as expenses, and state Health Director Cara Christ resisting calls to lower the fees, the cash continues to accumulate.

The legal issue of what can be done



with that cash, said Brnovich, is the Voter Protection Act.

It prevents lawmakers from repealing programs that voters have approved at the ballot. But they can make changes that "further the purpose" of what voters approved.

And there's the rub.

"There has to be a connection to medical marijuana," said Brnovich spokesman Ryan Anderson.

Put simply, he explained, lawmakers are not free to decide that the funds paid by medical marijuana patients can now be used, without limit, to treat drug addiction. Only if the program furthers the purpose of what voters approved, Anderson said, could the account be tapped.

"You couldn't, hypothetically, just say 'marijuana is bad,'" Anderson explained.

And even a program to say that opioids are bad or offering treatment, he said, would have to somehow be linked to the decision by voters to legalize mar-

ijuana.

"You can't just use the money to do a drug addiction program if there's not a tie somehow to the medical marijuana program or the medical value of medical marijuana," Anderson said. "You would need to point out the medical benefits of marijuana or, for example, say 'Opioid addiction is bad, perhaps you should consider the benefits of medical marijuana.'"

Even with those restrictions, though, the organization that crafted the 2010 Arizona law says medical marijuana users should not be financing programs to deal with problems people have with other illegal drugs, including those who are using marijuana illegally.

Mason Tvert, spokesman for the Marijuana Policy Project, said the whole purpose of the law — and the fees to fund it — is to ensure that medical marijuana patients do not have to fear prosecution. And he said that there may be some wiggle room in how to interpret that.

"But drug addiction treatment does not seem to be one of those areas that would be unclear," Tvert said.

"Funding this service on the backs of seriously ill patients who are already having to pay for their medicine out of pocket is wrong," he said. "Given that the medical cannabis fund has a surplus, the state should lower the fees to ensure medical marijuana is an affordable treatment for seriously ill patients."

Anderson said that may be a valid policy question — but not a legal one.

Brnovich's office is defending Christ in a lawsuit filed by two medical marijuana patients who want the courts to order her to reduce the \$150 annual fee for the state-issued permit for patients to buy the drugs.

Attorney Sean Berberian contends that fee is illegally high because it is far more than needed to administer the program. And he argues that nothing in the law allows Christ to simply bank the proceeds.

Berberian also charges that both Gov. Doug Ducey and predecessor Jan Brewer directed the health department to keep the fees as high as possible to deter patients from getting the drug, a charge Ducey's office has denied.

In a ruling last year, Maricopa County Superior Court Judge Jo Lynn Gentry did not dispute the claim that the state is collecting far more than its needs. But the judge said it's not up to her to force the state to lower the fees.

That lawsuit is now awaiting Court of Appeals review. ■

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# Regulators investigating AZ medical marijuana grow after chemical spill

Posted: Jul 27, 2018 6:43 PM <em class="wnDate">Friday, July 27, 2018 9:43 PM EDT</em>Updated: Jul 31, 2018 12:38 PM

## SNOWFLAKE, AZ (3TV/CBS 5) -

State regulators are investigating Arizona's largest medical marijuana grow facility after complaints about working conditions and a chemical spill.

The spill June 6 at Copperstate Farms in Snowflake sent 16 people to the emergency room for evaluation. The company said no employees were admitted to the hospital for more serious medical treatment.

"When it first happened, I became very nauseous. My eyes started burning and I didn't know why," said former Copperstate employee Kara Bracken. "My eyes were almost swollen shut and I was really nauseous and really dizzy."

Bracken, who resigned from the 40-acre greenhouse facility this month, said she felt sick for five days after the spill and had bouts of dizzy spells "for about three weeks."

Both the Arizona Division of Occupational Safety and Health and the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality inspected the facility in July, according to Copperstate Farms spokesman Douglas Cole, after Arizona's Family began asking questions about the case.

ADOSH inspected the facility July 10 for a health-related complaint that remains under investigation, [records show](#). ADEQ visited the following day, Cole said.

A forklift driver accidentally toppled a plastic container of a common greenhouse acid cleaner called "Strip-It" onto the fertilizer room floor, Cole said. He estimated the spill was about three to five gallons. Strip-It's manufacturer warns the product can cause burns if inhaled and "may be fatal if absorbed through the skin."

Employees diluted the chemical and washed it down a drain that Cole said is not connected to a sewer. ADEQ inspectors have asked Copperstate to prove where the drain leads, according to an inspection report.

ADEQ also asked the company to test the acidity of a retention pond on the property and provide more information about its hazardous material safety training and the chemicals and fertilizers it uses. Cole said the company had complied with all the agency's requests except for the action item regarding the drain; he said forensic plumbers will inspect the system next week to ensure it is a closed loop.

After the spill, Cole said the company brought in consultants to review Copperstate's safety procedures, but one current and three former employees said there are still issues with safety training and protective equipment.

### **Former employees raise other health, safety concerns**

The current and former employees claimed health issues among the greenhouse workers are common.

Cale Nuest said he developed breathing problems while working in the greenhouse.

"I had an inhaler for work, I had an inhaler for home, and I had a breathing machine which I would use every day at lunch," he said.

Nuest said he was fired by the company after hiring an attorney to pursue a worker's compensation claim. He and Bracken, both in the processing department, said they regularly noticed coworkers carrying inhalers and experiencing breathing problems.

"I had such trouble breathing, I bought my own mask. Paid for it myself and I still had to go home at lunch and do a breathing treatment just so I could work the afternoon," Nuest said.

"You have all the [marijuana pollen], all the stuff that they spray on the weed is in the air, and you're breathing it. And it's night and day: when I go to work, I'm good and within the hour, I'm gasping for air."

Copperstate acknowledged it uses pesticides and fungicides on its marijuana; however, Cole said he's not aware of widespread breathing problems and suggested it could be an allergic reaction to the marijuana itself.

"You're growing products that are God-made and there are all kinds of various organic materials in a greenhouse," he said.

Studies have shown cannabis [can cause allergic reactions](#), although [it is considered rare](#).

Another former employee, Michele Angel-Nierop, said she felt sick after breaking up chemical packets by hand, and ran into trouble on another occasion while working with irrigation lines in garden gloves.

"Because of whatever chemical they use [to flush the lines], I mean I had my fingers peel one of the times," she said.

**"There was no safety training."**

Once a greenhouse for tomatoes and cucumbers, Copperstate Farms purchased the 40-acre facility in Snowflake in September 2016 from NatureSweet USA and converted it to a medical marijuana grow. Copperstate currently has 10 acres in production and 222 full-time employees, Cole said.

The facility began operating in 2017 and has grown rapidly. It is run by Fife Symington, the son of the former Arizona governor of the same name.

The three former employees who spoke on the record say the spill and other health problems stem from a lack of adequate safety training and equipment; things like respirators, spill stations, gloves and eye protection. Bracken said company supervisors made eye protection mandatory for trimmers on the same day as our first interview.

"There was no safety training," said Angel-Nierop. "There was no training," added Nuestr.

[A study on marijuana workers in Colorado](#) last year concluded "there is an imminent need to establish formal health and safety training" across the industry after 47 percent of the cannabis workers polled reported little to no training at all.

Among workers in marijuana grow facilities, 28 percent reported **no health and safety training** at all and another 28 percent reported receiving only one-time training, according to researchers at Colorado State University.

Here in Arizona, federal records show Copperstate is the **third cannabis grow facility to be investigated for a health or safety complaint since December 2016.** A greenhouse in Santa Cruz County was [cited in 2016 for six violations](#), including a fine for a violation involving breathing masks.

"We welcome our regulatory agencies to come in and tell us any suggestions they may have, and we will implement that," Cole said. He said the company recently hired a full-time safety officer who was in place before the spill.

Copperstate has become the largest private sector in Snowflake, with a **current workforce of 222 people.** It contributes about \$80,000 per year in special taxes to the town's general fund, which is less than \$1 million total.

Employees say Copperstate has some of the best wages for unskilled workers in town, starting at \$15 an hour with health benefits. "We constantly have a waiting list of potential employees who want to work at our facility," Cole said.

But former workers say the competition over the high-paying jobs makes employees expendable, and makes supervisors reluctant to implement change. "They hold it over you: 'You make more than teachers. We can treat you however we want,'" Bracken said.



Douglas A. Ducey  
Governor

# ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY



Misael Cabrera  
Director

## Water Quality Complaint Inspection Report

<b>Facility Name:</b> Copperstate Farms	<b>Complaint No:</b> 15176
<b>Physical Location:</b> 650 N Industrial Drive <b>City, State, Zip:</b> Snowflake, AZ 85927	<b>Inspection No.:</b> 304985
<b>County:</b> Navajo	<b>Arrival Date and Time:</b> 7/11/2018 10:00 AM
<b>Mailing Address:</b> 650 N Industrial Dr. <b>City, State, Zip:</b> Snowflake, AZ 85297	<b>Inspector(s):</b> Isa Valdez and J. Bricker
<b>Coordinates (for new locations):</b> N/A Latitude: Deg.: Min.: Sec.: Longitude: Deg.: Min.: Sec.:	<b>Inspector Phone:</b> [REDACTED] <b>Inspector Email:</b> [REDACTED]
<b>Owner/Responsible Party:</b> Copperstate Farms Management, LLC	<b>Was Inspection Announced?</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Onsite Contact Person(s)/Facility Operator(s):</b> Barbara Hansen, Quality Assurance & Safety Manager	<b>Weather:</b> Sunny
<b>Nearest Receiving Water, if applicable (indicate distance):</b> Silver Creek	
<b>Inspection Report Issued:</b> Via email from ADEQ office	<b>Facility Initial:</b> BSA <b>ADEQ Initial:</b> J.V.
<b>Results of Inspection:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No deficiencies were noted during the course of the inspection. No ADEQ action will result from this inspection. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>Potential deficiencies were noted during the course of the inspection. Additional correspondence regarding this inspection may be forthcoming.</i>	
<b>Comments:</b> See Below.	
<b>Attachments:</b> Attachment A – Notice of Inspection Rights Attachment B – Photograph Log	
<b>PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN DURING INSPECTIONS ARE AVAILABLE ON REQUEST</b>	

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<p><b>Description of the Complaint</b></p>	<p>ADEQ received a complaint on July 3rd, 2018 via website. The complaint description described acid being disposed in facility's retention basin.</p>
<p><b>Observations:</b></p>	<p>At the time of inspection, Copperstate Farms (CSF) staff present was: David Howard (via phone), Risk Management specialist; On-Site: Jeremir Steely, Facilities Director; Richard Boors, Maintenance Supervisor; Barbara Hansen, Quality Assurance and Safety Manager; and Cecilia Larsen, Security Manager.</p> <p>CSF staff stated a small spill of the chemical Strip It occurred on June 6, 2018. Barbara Hansen stated the spill was reported to her department and corrective actions were taken, according to standard procedures. The cleanup consisted of floor washing activities and discharge into the collection system at the fertilizer room. Copperstate Farms staff explained that all wastewater generated, used in operations like irrigation and collection is part of a close loop system, no discharges exist.</p> <p>At the time of inspection, ADEQ examined the fertilizer room. Wastewater generated in the room is send to a tank located inside an underground secondary containment. A drain was observed in the underground containment, standing liquid was observed inside the secondary containment, around the drain. Jeremir Stekli commented that this liquid is product of normal floor washing activities with chemicals. He stated that is unknown where the drain discharges.</p> <p>ADEQ observed the stormwater retention pond, mentioned in the complaint. At the time of inspection a 55 gallon was observed inside the retention basin. The drum was labeled "Waste Diesel".</p>
<p><b>Comments and Potential Deficiencies:</b></p>	<p>At the time of the inspection it was not determined if wastewater has the potential to discharge through the drain observed at the underground secondary containment.</p> <p>ADEQ requests that CSF determine if interconnection exist between the "close loop" and stormwater drainage and investigate where the observed drain discharges to.</p> <p>Copperstate Farms agreed to provide documentation to demonstrate the wastewater process of the facility is closed loop system and potential discharges does not exist. Additionally, ADEQ recommends to describe the used chemicals disposal method and SOPs.</p>

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# Arizona court won't review ruling on medical marijuana law

Posted: Sep 14, 2017 10:39 AM  
By The Associated Press



Passed by voters in 2010, Arizona's medical marijuana law gave the state authority to license and regulate a select number of medical marijuana dispensaries. (Source: 3TV/CBS 5)

## PHOENIX (AP) -

The Arizona Supreme Court is letting stand a lower court's ruling that the state's medical marijuana law is constitutional in requiring counties to approve reasonable zoning regulations.

Maricopa County Attorney Bill Montgomery had appealed a Court of Appeals ruling last December that rejected his argument that the state medical marijuana law is pre-empted by the federal Controlled Substances Act.

That federal law still makes marijuana illegal.

[RELATED: [Ruling upholds zoning mandates in medical marijuana law](#)]

The case in the appeal decided by the appeals court started with a legal dispute over whether Maricopa County officials had to approve zoning for a medical marijuana dispensary in Sun City.

Montgomery argued that allowing Arizona's medical marijuana program to stand despite the federal law undermines federalism and the "fundamental principle of the rule of law."

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# Arizona's high court won't intercede to block medical-marijuana law

- By Howard Fischer Capitol Media Services
- Sep 13, 2017 Updated Sep 15, 2017



Marijuana plants a few weeks away from harvest.

The Associated Press / 2015 [Save](#)

PHOENIX — The Arizona Supreme Court won't allow state and local officials to hide behind federal drug laws to thwart medical marijuana sales.

Without comment, the justices declined Tuesday to review a Court of Appeals ruling that federal law doesn't trump the 2010 voter-approved Arizona Medical Marijuana Act. The lower court said the fact that marijuana remains a felony under federal law does not preempt the state from deciding to decriminalize it for some.

That ruling also specifically rebuffed contentions that having county officials issue the zoning permits required for medical marijuana dispensaries would mean they were illegally aiding and abetting in the violation of federal law.

In reaching that conclusion, the judges pointed out that nothing in Arizona law — or in their ruling — protects dispensary operators or medical marijuana users from being pursued and prosecuted by federal authorities under federal law.

But attorney Steven White, who represented the dispensary that argued the case, said that, for all intents and purposes, that can't happen — at least not now.

He pointed out that a budget provision, first inserted in 2015, precludes the U.S. Justice Department from using its funds to prosecute providers of medical marijuana who are complying with state laws. That provision was just renewed.

The extension, however, runs only through Dec. 8, and then will need another vote by Congress.

Maricopa County Attorney Bill Montgomery had sought to use federal law to block new dispensaries and to effectively void the decision by voters to legalize the drug for medical use.

The Arizona Supreme Court ruling “represents the latest failure of every level of the judicial branch in Arizona, from the trial court to the Court of Appeals to the highest state court of review, to fulfill their respective oaths of office,” Montgomery said.

The 2010 law allows those with a doctor’s recommendation and a state-issued ID card to obtain up to 2f ounces of marijuana every two weeks. The law also set up a network of state-regulated, privately run dispensaries to sell the drug.

Before issuing a permit for a dispensary, though, state health officials need certification from the local government that the site is properly zoned.

White Mountain Health, seeking to locate in Sun City, which is unincorporated, sought the necessary certification from Maricopa County. But Montgomery instructed county officials not to respond. He argued that doing so would make them guilty of violating federal laws, which prohibit not only the possession and sale of marijuana but doing anything to facilitate either.

He contended anything the state enacts cannot preempt federal law. Montgomery said the supremacy clause of the U.S. Constitution makes federal laws supreme and says “the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.”

But Judge Donn Kessler, writing for the appellate court last year, said the federal Controlled Substances Act doesn’t prohibit states from having their own drug laws.

Anyway, the judge said, the fact that Arizona has chosen to legalize the possession and sale of marijuana simply immunizes those involved from being prosecuted under Arizona law. He said there is no conflict with federal law because the federal government can still enforce its own laws.

Respond: [Write a letter to the editor](#) | [Write a guest opinion](#)



May 17, 2018, 12:38pm

# Congressional Committee Protects Medical Marijuana From Jeff Sessions



**Tom Angell** Contributor ⓘ  
Washington

## TWEET THIS

-  92 percent of the American people support the use of medical marijuana
-  Congress is getting the message that supporting marijuana law reform is good politics

A powerful congressional panel voted on Thursday to continue shielding medical marijuana patients and providers who comply with state laws from prosecution by the federal government.



Photo by Melina Mara/The Washington Post via Getty Images

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While the provision has been federal law since 2014, when it was first attached to legislation that funds the U.S. Department of Justice, its continuance has been in question because of recent efforts by Republican leadership to prevent votes on cannabis amendments.

But in a stunning bipartisan move, the House Appropriations Committee voted to add the provision as a rider to legislation funding U.S. Attorney General Jeff Sessions's department for Fiscal Year 2019.

The amendment was offered by Rep. David Joyce (R-OH).

"I'd be remiss if I did not point out that recent polling from just last month shows 92 percent of the American people support the use of medical marijuana , " Joyce said in debate before the committee adopted his amendment by a voice vote. "In fact, even more voters from every political demographic oppose federal interference in state marijuana laws."

Historically, the measure has been approved on the House floor but, because Rules Committee Chairman Pete Sessions (R-TX) has [effectively blocked floor votes](#) on cannabis amendments for the last several years -- most recently on Wednesday when his panel [prevented three hemp measures from advancing](#) -- supporters haven't gotten a chance to bring the medical marijuana measure before the full chamber since 2015, when it passed by a margin of 242-186.

Since then, the provision has been extended, mostly by default, through large-scale omnibus bills or short-term continuing resolutions that have largely kept federal spending policy riders frozen in place for the last few budget cycles.

But legalization supporters circumvented their Pete Sessions problem on Thursday by inserting the marijuana language into the funding bill at the earlier Appropriations panel stage, a move they previously haven't risked because members of Congress are seen as more likely to avoid bucking party leadership at the committee level when bills are being crafted.

"Congress still has a long way to go, but it's remarkable how far we've come," Rep. Earl Blumenauer (D-OR), who has played a leading role in pushing cannabis reform measures, said in a statement. "Today's vote is the latest example of the progress we've made. It's still not enough, especially with Jeff Sessions at the helm

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of the justice system. Congress must seize this moment and act to expand protections to adult use.”

The growing number of states that are enacting medical cannabis laws in recent years means that far more members of Congress represent constituents who stand to be harmed by the spending riders' disappearance, however, so advocates felt comfortable placing the measure before the committee this year.

**Full Committee Markup- FY 2019 Commerce, Justice, and Science Appr...**



*Debate on the marijuana amendment begins at 2:17:40 into the above clip.*

“Today’s vote marks a victory for medical marijuana patients and another defeat for Attorney General Jeff Sessions and his prohibitionist agenda,” Justin Strekal, political director for [NORML](#), said in an interview. “Representative David Joyce has demonstrated to his colleagues that it is time for mainstream Republicans to embrace federalism and provide protections for state-approved marijuana programs.”

Attorney General Jeff Sessions, who has no familial relation to the Rules Committee chairman of the same last name, [asked congressional leadership](#) to discontinue the provision in a 2017 letter, but lawmakers then extended it anyway as part of large-scale budget deals for the rest of that fiscal year and into FY 2018.

“I believe it would be unwise for Congress to restrict the discretion of the Department to fund particular prosecutions, particularly in the midst of an historic

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drug epidemic and potentially long-term uptick in violent crime,” Sessions wrote at the time. “The Department must be in a position to use all laws available to combat the transnational drug organizations and dangerous drug traffickers who threaten American lives.”

Now, the protections for state medical marijuana laws and the people and businesses who rely on them are pace to continue through 2019 as well. The rider does not protect broader state laws allowing recreational marijuana use and businesses.



**Dave Joyce**  
@RepDaveJoyce

Great news for states' rights and those suffering severe pain. [@HouseAppropsGOP](#) Fiscal Year 2019 Commerce, Justice and Science Appropriations Bill will include an amendment offered by myself protecting states' rights regarding the use of medical marijuana.

83 10:35 AM - May 17, 2018

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The Senate Appropriations Committee is expected to take up its version of the Justice Department legislation next month. That panel has easily approved the medical cannabis rider -- and other marijuana provisions -- in recent fiscal years, and is expected to do so again.

By taking the House [committee](#) route, led by Joyce, marijuana reform supporters also avoided the measure's [long association](#) with Rep. Dana Rohrabacher (R-CA), who has been its chief sponsor for years and who isn't a member of the Appropriations panel. The reputation of Rohrabacher, who is seen as one of the most pro-Russia members of Congress, has been damaged amid revelations about that country's interference in the 2016 U.S. presidential race

And his reelection this year, in a district that Hillary Clinton won, is uncertain.

Now, because the measure was successfully attached to the 2019 Justice Department bill by Joyce, it is the Ohio congressman's name -- and not Rohrabacher's -- that will likely appear at the top of congressional sign-on letters

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about it, probably making it more likely that fellow GOP members will more seriously consider supporting its extension.

For now, advocates are hopeful that Congress is getting the message that supporting marijuana law reform is good politics 🐦 .

The Thursday vote "shows that protecting state medical marijuana programs from interference by the Department of Justice is no longer a controversial issue when members of Congress are given an opportunity to vote on this issue," said Michael Liszewski, a policy advisory at the [Drug Policy Alliance](#). "The House Appropriations Committee stands with the 90 percent of Americans, including supermajorities of all Republicans and Democrats alike, who think Jeff Sessions and the Department of Justice have no business disrupting state medical marijuana programs. The only thing standing in the way of more comprehensive federal marijuana reform proposals is a small handful of committee leaders who are blocking these bills and amendments from moving forward."

And Don Murphy of the [Marijuana Policy Project](#) said the fact that no cannabis opponents demanded a roll call vote on the state protection measure is significant.

"Opponents clearly want to avoid being on the record voting against sick patients and states' rights, which explains why the committee held a voice vote," he said.

Separately during the Appropriations Committee's markup of the Commerce, Justice Science spending bill, Rep. Andy Harris (R-MD), an opponent of legalization, successfully offered an [amendment](#) urging the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration to quickly process pending applications to cultivate marijuana to be used in scientific research.

*I'm a 15-year veteran of the cannabis law reform movement, and I know where to look to spot the most interesting legalization developments. I'm the editor of the cannabis news site [Marijuana Moment](#), and I founded the nonprofit Marijua...*

MORE

*Tom Angell publishes [Marijuana Moment](#) news and founded the nonprofit [Marijuana Majority](#). Follow Tom on [Twitter](#) for breaking news and [subscribe to his daily newsletter](#).*

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# Ground Water and the Rural Homeowner

by Roger M. Waller

[This report is available in PDF format.](#)

## PREFACE

As the salesmen sang in the musical *The Music Man*, "You gotta know the territory." This saying is also true when planning to buy or build a house. Learn as much as possible about the land, the water supply, and the septic system of the house before buying or building. Do not just look at the construction aspects or the beauty of the home and surroundings. Be sure to consider the environmental conditions around and beneath the site as well. Try to visit the site under adverse conditions, such as during heavy rain or meltwater runoff, to observe the drainage characteristics, particularly the condition of the basement.

Many of the conditions discussed in this book, such as lowered well-water levels, flooded basements, and contamination from septic systems, are so common that rural families often have to deal with one or more of them. The purpose of this book is to awaken an interest in ground water and an awareness of where it is available, how it moves, how people can adjust to its patterns to avoid problems, and how it can be protected and used wisely.

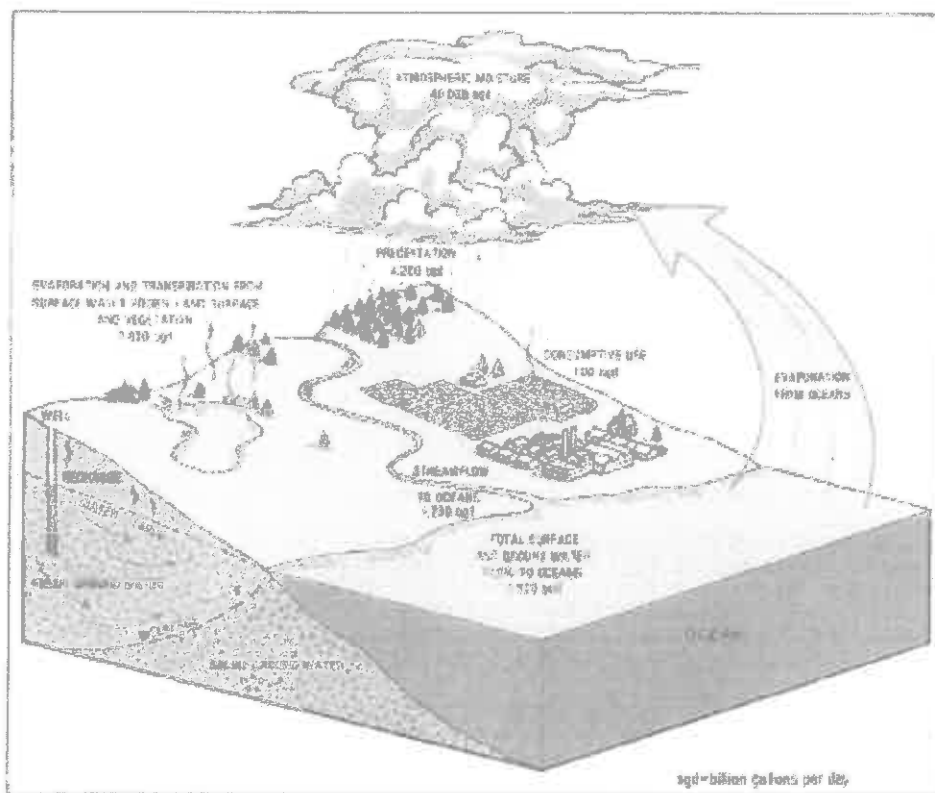
This booklet provides both present and prospective rural homeowners, particularly those in the glaciated northern parts of the United States, with a basic but comprehensive description of ground water. It also presents problems one may expect to encounter with ground water and some solutions or suggestions for help with these problems.

## INTRODUCTION

When buying a home in the country, people need to consider certain factors that usually do not confront the urban homebuyer, such as whether or not the water supply is adequate and if the means of disposing of wastewater is safe. Disappointed rural homeowners have sometimes found out too late that the well drilled on their new land does not yield enough water or that the water is of poor chemical quality. Also, foundations can become unstable from excess surface runoff or from high ground-water levels. Septic systems, if not located properly or if soil conditions are not properly considered, can fail. Wells can be contaminated by septic systems or barnyard wastes. Shallow or dug wells on farms or near older homes that served adequately in earlier years are often inadequate for modern uses.

Preventing water problems or coping with them when buying or building a rural home can be either complex or relatively simple. Prospective homeowners need to know about the terrain, the proximity of the house to other structures, and the condition of the existing well and septic system. If building in an unpopulated area, drill a well first—or if buying an old house, find out if the water supply is adequate. This booklet describes the most common well problems encountered by rural homeowners, how to recognize them, solve them, or get help. But first, the characteristics and behavior of ground water and the relationship between ground water and the surrounding land are discussed briefly.

## THE HYDROLOGIC CYCLE

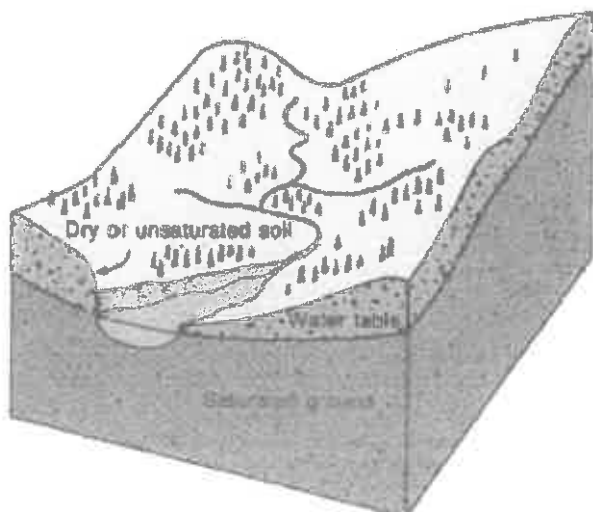


The continuous hydrologic cycle.

The hydrologic cycle is the continuous circulation of water from land and sea to the atmosphere and back again: water evaporates from oceans, lakes, and rivers into the atmosphere. This water later precipitates as rain or snow onto the land where it evaporates or runs off into streams and rivers; or it infiltrates (seeps) into the soil and rock from which some is transpired back into the atmosphere by plants. The remainder becomes ground water, which eventually seeps into streams or lakes from which it evaporates or flows to the oceans.

## GROUND WATER

Ground water is that part of precipitation that infiltrates through the soil to the water table. The unsaturated material above the water table contains air and water in the spaces between the rock particles and supports vegetation. In the saturated zone below the water table, ground water fills in the spaces between rock particles and within bedrock fractures.



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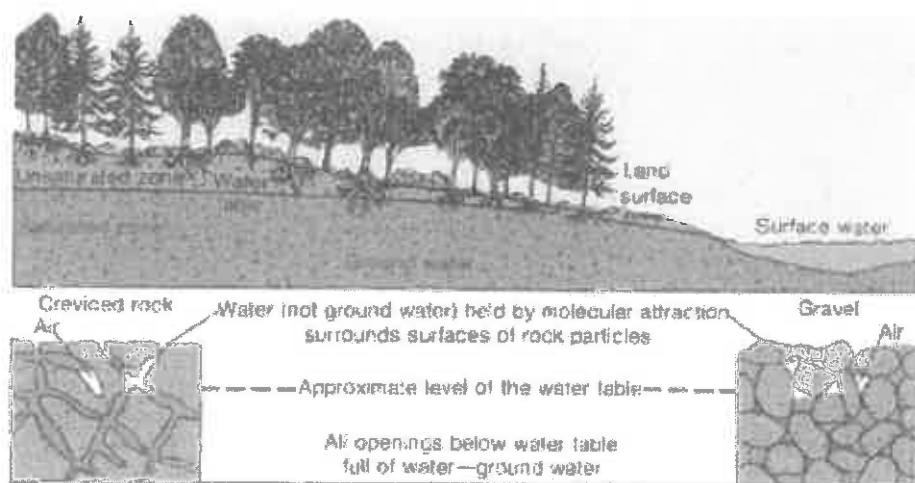
Occurrence of ground water.

## WHERE GROUND WATER OCCURS

Rock materials may be classified as consolidated rock (often called bedrock) and may consist of sandstone, limestone, granite, and other rock, and as unconsolidated rock that consists of granular material such as sand, gravel, and clay. Two characteristics of all rocks that affect the presence and movement of ground water are *porosity* (size and amount of void spaces) and *permeability* (the relative ease with which water can move through spaces in the rock).

Consolidated rock may contain fractures, small cracks, pore spaces, spaces between layers, and solution openings, all of which are usually connected and can hold water. Bedded sedimentary rock contains spaces between layers that can transmit water great distances. Most bedrock contains vertical fractures that may intersect other fractures, enabling water to move from one layer to another. Water can dissolve carbonate rocks, such as limestone and dolomite, forming solution channels through which water can move both vertically and horizontally. Limestone caves are a good example of solution channels. Consolidated rock may be buried below many hundred feet of unconsolidated rock or may crop out at the land surface. Depending upon the size and number of connected openings, this bedrock may yield plentiful water to individual wells or be a poor water-bearing system.

Unconsolidated material overlies bedrock and may consist of rock debris transported by glaciers or deposited by streams or deposited in lakes. It also may consist of weathered bedrock particles that form a loose granular or clay soil. Well-sorted unconsolidated material can store large quantities of ground water; the coarser materials—sand and gravel—readily yield water to wells.



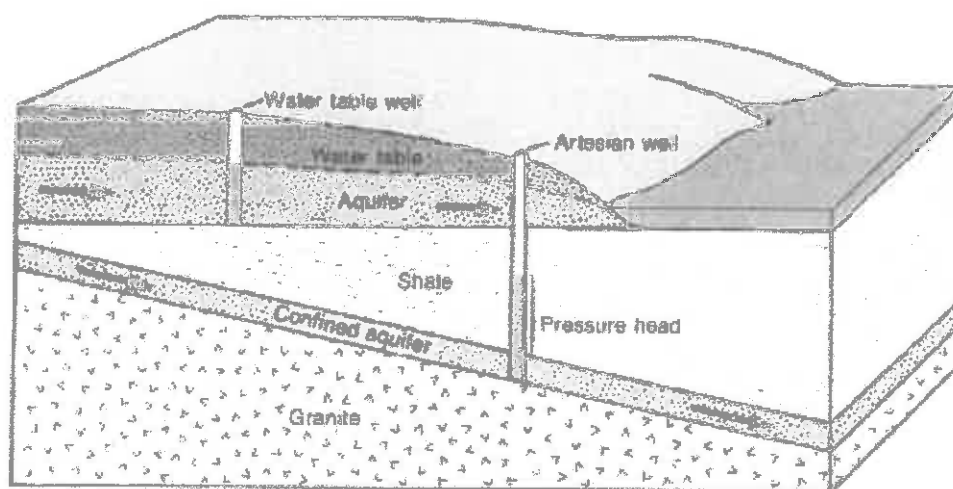
How ground water occurs in rocks.

A close look at the rocks exposed in road cuts and along streams will show the types of openings in which ground water can occur. Especially noticeable in bedrock exposures are spaces between layers that can extend for miles—the void spaces between rock particles contain water that percolates into these spaces between the layers. In most sand and gravel deposits, water occupies and moves freely within granular material.

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Road cuts reveal fractures, joints, and bedding planes.



Water-table and confined (artesian) aquifers.

## AQUIFERS

Most of the void spaces in the rocks below the water table are filled with water. Wherever these water-bearing rocks readily transmit water to wells or springs, they are called *aquifers*.

Although ground water can move from one aquifer into another, it generally follows the more permeable pathways within the individual aquifers from the point of recharge (areas where materials above the aquifer are permeable enough to permit infiltration of precipitation to the aquifer) to the point of discharge (areas at which the water table intersects the land surface and water leaves an aquifer by way of springs, streams, or lakes and wetlands). Where water moves beneath a layer of clay or other dense, low-permeability material, it is effectively confined, often under pressure. The pressure in most confined aquifers causes the water level in a well tapping

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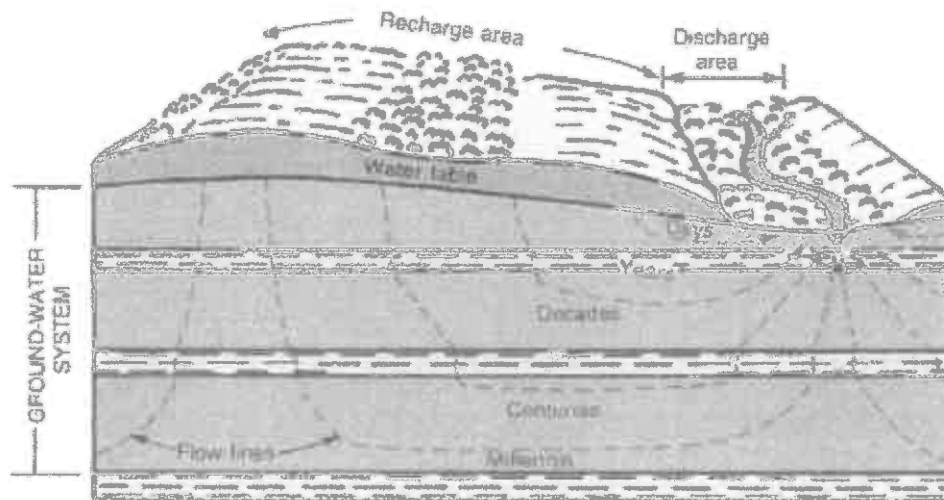
the aquifer to rise above the top of the aquifer. Where the pressure is sufficient, the water may flow from a well.

## GROUND WATER IS CONSTANTLY MOVING

Ground water is always moving by the force of gravity from recharge areas to discharge areas. Ground-water movement in most areas is slow—a few feet per year. But, in more permeable zones, such as solution channels in limestone, movement can be as much as several feet per day. Evidence of the movement of ground water through rock and soil can be seen in road cuts, especially in winter, when the water freezes upon emerging from the rock. In some bedrock exposures, the water emerges along partings between rock layers ; in others, along vertical fractures.

## SEASONAL PATTERNS OF GROUND-WATER RECHARGE AND STORAGE

In latitudes where freezing is common, there is less recharge from rain or snowmelt during winter, which causes the water table to fall. Sporadic or differential freezing of the soil in the fall and winter inhibits recharge to the saturated zone, and the complete freezing of the soil in winter prevents all recharge until the soil thaws in the spring.



Direction and rate of ground-water movement.

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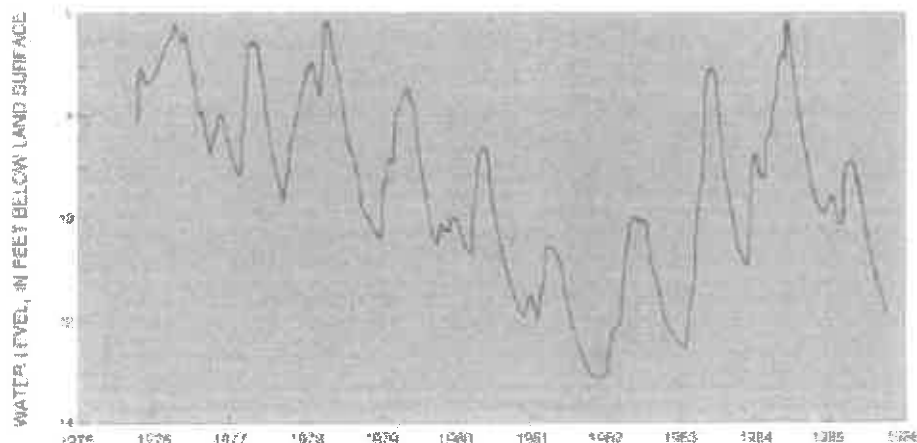


Ground water, emerging from bedding planes, has created spectacular frozen waterfalls along a road cut.

The saturated zone beneath the water table is recharged by the excess water that is not discharged to streams. The resulting rise in the water table increases ground-water *storage* (the volume of ground water stored within an aquifer system). In late spring, summer, and early fall, evaporation and transpiration by plants capture most of the water that would otherwise recharge the aquifer, while discharge to streams continues. A seasonal decrease in ground-water storage results, as indicated by declining water levels in wells. In winter, freezing of the soil prevents recharge, which again causes a decline in storage. In early spring, frequent precipitation coupled with water from snowmelt causes a rapid increase in storage and a rise in the water table.

## EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM CLIMATIC TRENDS ON GROUND-WATER STORAGE

In addition to seasonal fluctuations in ground-water storage, long-term trends result from the variations in precipitation. Several years of below-normal precipitation causes a progressive decline in ground-water levels, and several years of above-normal precipitation causes a corresponding rise. These long-term climatic trends cause changes in ground-water storage. During periods of long-term, above-average precipitation, the water table may rise close to the land surface and interfere with home construction and waste disposal. For example, if a home had been built with a basement 8 feet below land surface during 1980-82 at the site of the well whose hydrograph is shown below, the basement would have been flooded in 1983 and 1984.

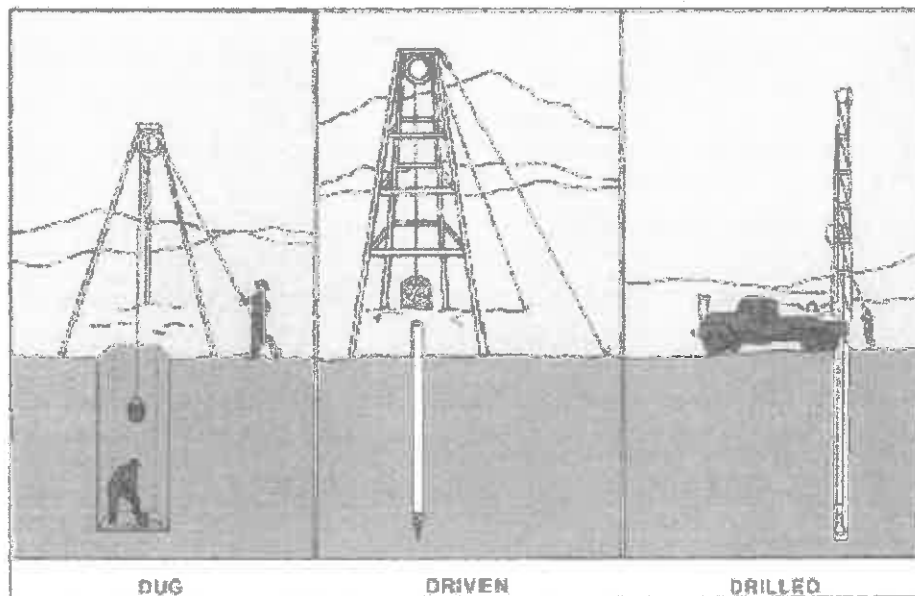


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A 10-year well hydrograph showing climatic effects on ground-water level.

## TYPES OF WELLS

Most modern wells are drilled by truck-mounted percussion (cable-tool) or rotary (air or hydraulic) drill rigs. Dug wells are still constructed in some areas, either by power equipment or by hand, but most hand-dug wells are the "relics" of older homes and were dug before drilling equipment was readily available or because drilling was considered too expensive. Driven wells, installed by hand or with power equipment, are still common and widely used where geologic conditions permit. Jetted and bored (augered) wells are less common types.



Types of wells.

## DUG WELLS

Historically, dug wells were excavated by hand shovel to below the water table until incoming water exceeded the digger's bailing rate. The well was lined with stones, brick, tile, or other material to prevent collapse, and was covered with a cap of wood, stone, or concrete. Modern large-diameter dug wells are dug or bored by power equipment and typically are lined with concrete tile. Because of the type of construction, bored wells can go deeper beneath the water table than can hand-dug wells.

Dug and bored wells have a large diameter and expose a large area to the aquifer. These wells are able to obtain water from less-permeable materials such as very fine sand, silt, or clay. Some disadvantages of this type of well are that they are shallow and lack continuous casing, making them subject to contamination from nearby surface sources, and they go dry during periods of drought if the water table drops below the well bottom.

## DRIVEN WELLS

Driven wells are constructed by driving small-diameter pipe into shallow water-bearing sand or gravel. Usually a screened well point is attached to the bottom of the casing before driving. These wells are relatively simple and economical to construct, but they can tap only shallow water

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and, like dug wells, are easily contaminated from nearby surface sources.

## DRILLED WELLS



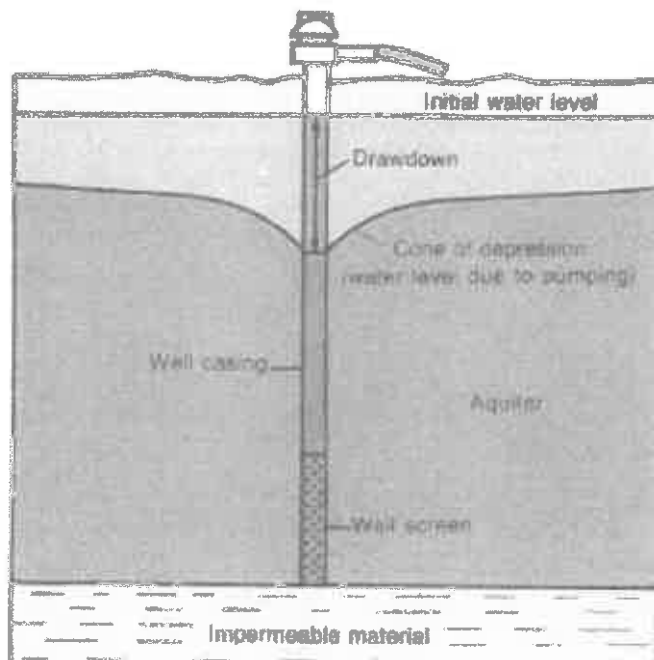
Modern truck-mounted drill rig

Drilled wells are constructed by either percussion or rotary-drilling machines. Drilled wells that penetrate unconsolidated material require installation of casing and a screen to prevent inflow of sediment and collapse. They can be drilled more than 1,000 feet deep. To prevent contamination by water draining from the surface downward around the outside of the casing, the space around the casing must be sealed.

## WELLS AND PUMPAGE

Even though water is present at some depth at almost any location, the success of obtaining an adequate domestic supply (usually 5 gallons per minute) of water from a well depends upon the permeability of the rock. Where permeable materials are near land surface, a shallow well may be adequate. Elsewhere, such as where clayey material directly overlies bedrock, a deep well extending into bedrock may be needed.

Pumping a well lowers the water level around the well to form a cone of depression in the water table. If the cone of depression extends to other nearby wells, the water level in those wells will be lowered. The cone develops in both shallow water-table and deeper confined-aquifer systems. In the deeper confined-aquifer system, the cone of depression is indicated by a decline in the pressure and the cone spreads over a much larger area than in a water-table system. For a given rate of withdrawal, the cone of depression extends deeper in low-yielding aquifers than in high-yielding ones.



Cone of depression caused by pumping.

## WATER-LEVEL DECLINES

The old saying that you "never miss the water until the well runs dry" remains true; however, *few drilled wells ever actually go dry*. Rather, what occurs most often is that the water table has dropped to near or below the pump intake because the pump intake is not set deep enough to

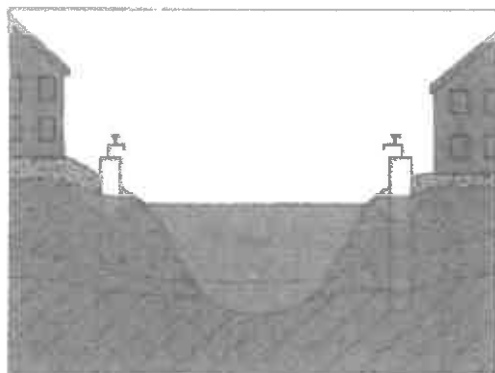
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allow for a potential decline in water levels. Alternatively, the small strainer that covers the end of the pump intake could be partly clogged so that it takes longer to pump the same amount of water. In either case, when the pumping rate exceeds inflow to the well, air is pumped and no more water is produced until the pump is shut off and the well recovers.

## SHALLOW WELLS

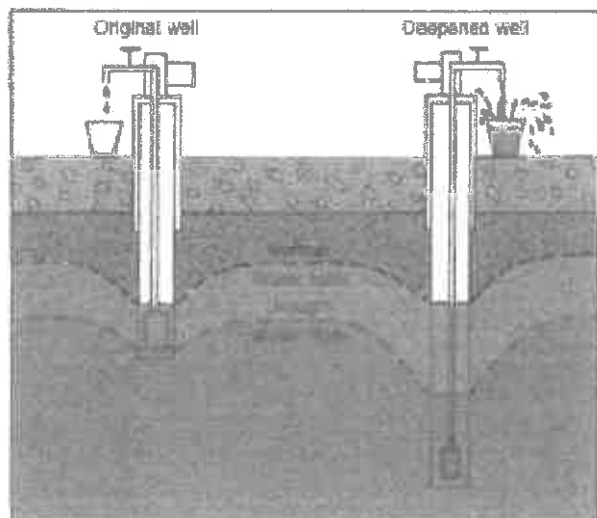
The most common "dry well" problem has been with dug wells. Most dug wells are shallow and excavated in poorly permeable material ; consequently they are readily affected by drought or by seasonal declines in the water table. The following figure shows the effect of declining water levels on two adjacent wells that are drilled to different depths on either side of a water-table pond. If the depth to water in the well on the left were, say, 10 feet during spring, it might decline to 15 feet during late summer or during a severe drought. If the pump normally causes the water level in the well to decline 5 feet or more during a pumping cycle, pumping during the drought would cause the water to decline to or below the pump intake. Excavating this well deeper to match the well on the right would solve this problem. Dug wells should be constructed during seasonal or climatically low-water-level periods.

Many dug wells extend only to the bedrock surface and tap the perched water (unconfined ground water separated from an underlying main body of ground water (aquifer) by an unsaturated (impermeable) zone) on top of the bedrock. These wells cannot be easily deepened. In such cases a new drilled well is the only long-term solution.



EXPLANATION  
 - - - - - High water table  
 . . . . . Low water table  
 - - - - - Pumping level  
 - - - - - Pond level

How does a well go dry?



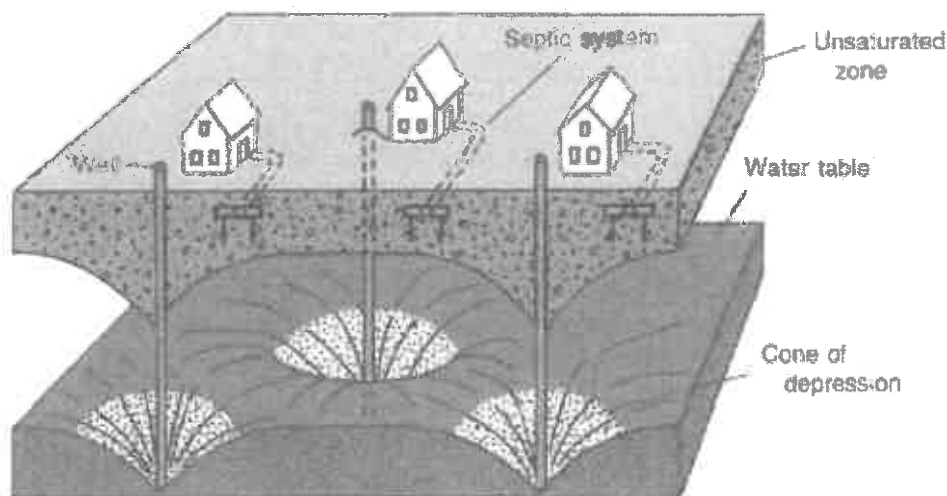
Solving a drought-related water shortage by deepening the well.

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Some drilled wells that tap shallow bedrock will yield only 1 or 2 gallons of water per minute. These wells are not deep enough to provide adequate storage of water for short-term pumping cycles. Such a well may contain only 50 feet of water above the pump intake. As an example, when the water table declines 10 feet because of drought conditions, only 40 feet of water is available in the well for one pumping cycle, and the well seems to "go dry." In that situation, deepening the well may solve the problem as long as the deeper water is of good quality. If usable water is not available at a greater depth, the pumping rate must be reduced so that less water is pumped during each cycle.

## INCREASED PUMPING IN THE IMMEDIATE AREA

Another reason that wells "go dry" is the lowering of the water table by increased pumpage in the immediate area. Housing developments with small lots and individual wells have been built in many rural areas. If the aquifer is low yielding so that pumping causes a large drawdown, a cone of depression will develop around each well. Thus, several domestic wells close together can create a steady lowering of the water table if pumpage exceeds the natural recharge to the system (unless the withdrawn water is returned to the aquifer through septic systems). A third major reason that rural wells "go dry" is the installation of larger capacity wells for municipal, industrial, or agricultural purposes adjacent to residential areas. The increased withdrawals may cause large widespread cones of depression that intersect one another and cause general water-level declines that affect nearby domestic wells.



Effect of concentrated housing on ground-water level.

## WATER-LEVEL RISES

The opposite problem, namely a rising water table, has developed in some parts of the country. Rising water tables occur in areas where pumpage has been curtailed after years of large ground-water withdrawals, such as for mine dewatering or municipal water supply, which kept the water table below its natural levels. The curtailment of pumping allows the water table to rise to the previous natural level, which may flood underground structures that were built when the water table was lowered.

In many parts of the country, water levels in shallow aquifers have been lowered artificially over large areas. If houses are constructed in dewatered areas and if the water table then recovers to its natural (higher) level, basement flooding or foundation failures may occur, especially where the natural water level is within 10 feet of the land surface. Many basements that were built in a dry unconsolidated material and that had remained dry for decades have now become permanently wet. The public's first reaction may be that unusually heavy precipitation in the past few months has raised the water table or created a temporary perched-water system, when in fact the situation is much more serious and will remain a problem unless pumping is resumed to maintain a lower water table.

Where water levels are closely monitored, water-level records can indicate whether such high water levels are related solely to climatic events or whether water levels are recovering after nearby pumping has ceased. An increasing number of local areas are being dewatered for mining or industrial uses, which could cause serious problems in the future when such pumpage is decreased or ended.

Similar situations have occurred where housing developments were built during a period of extended drought when the water table was low. Even if basements were the "daylight" or raised type because the natural water table was shallow, the eventual return of a wet period caused the water table to rise a few feet and flood basements.

## QUALITY OF WATER

Some common ground-water quality concerns are excessive hardness (high dissolved magnesium and calcium content), a high concentration of salt or iron, or the presence of hydrogen sulfide (sulfur), methane gas, petroleum or organic compounds, or bacteria. Some are naturally occurring; others are introduced by human activities. In many areas, the homeowner has little recourse other than to use chemical treatment to remove or reduce the level of these constituents or to abandon the water supply. Hardness, iron, and sulfur are common constituents that can be treated.

## SALT CONTAMINATION

Salt contamination is difficult and expensive to remedy unless the well drawing saline water from a deep aquifer also penetrates one or more freshwater aquifers at lesser depth. In such cases, the deep saline aquifer can be sealed off and the well can be drilled in the freshwater aquifer instead. In many parts of the country, however, when a well is drilled deeper into bedrock to obtain larger supplies, saline water is more likely encountered than additional freshwater is.

Road-salt contamination of ground water has increased in the last 30 years and is of major concern in northern areas. Highway departments mix salt with sand to spread on roads for deicing. Salt is readily soluble in water and runs off highways into lakes and streams and percolates to the water table.

Probably more serious than the spreading is the stockpiling of uncovered salt and sand mixtures. This practice produces concentrated saltwater runoff that percolates to underlying aquifers and nearby wells. Many stockpiles are within small villages or near housing areas where nearby domestic wells can become contaminated.



Leachate from sand and salt stockpiles is a potential source of contamination to shallow ground water.

## OIL SPILLS

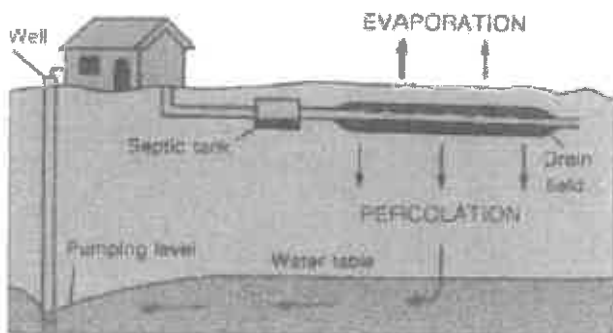
Another chronic problem in many rural homes is leaking or spilled fuel oil which eventually contaminates the owner's own well. Many homes have a fuel tank, either buried or above ground, adjacent to the house and within a few feet of the well. Spills or accumulated leakage eventually can migrate to the aquifer and can be drawn into the well, making it unusable for years. Usually the only solution is to obtain a new water source. In some instances, however, reducing the pumping rate to reduce drawdown allows the oil to float on the water surface safely above the well's intake area.

## METHANE GAS

Perhaps the problem that poses the greatest hazard to a well owner is flammable gas in the well. Small volumes of natural gas, usually methane, can be carried along with the water into wells tapping carbonate or shale rock. In some areas, the gas dissipates soon after installation of the well, but, in other areas, a large continual source of natural gas remains. Because methane is flammable and cannot be detected by smell, precautions are needed to prevent explosions and fire. Venting of the well head to the open air is the simplest precaution but, because gas can also accumulate in pump enclosures, pressure tanks, and basements, other venting may be needed. For this reason, a home should never be built over a well.

## BACTERIA

The most common water-quality problem in rural water supplies is bacterial contamination from septic-tank effluent. A recent nationwide survey by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Cornell University found that contamination of drinking water by septic effluent may be one of the foremost water-quality problems in the Nation.



How septic effluent percolates to the water table.

## BARNYARD RUNOFF

Probably the second most serious water-contamination problem in rural farm homes is from barnyard waste. If the barnyard is upslope from the well, barnyard waste that infiltrates to the aquifer may reach the well. Pumping, too, can cause migration of contaminants to the well. On many farmsteads built more than 100 years ago, the builders were careful to place the supply well upslope from the barnyard. Unfortunately, many present-day owners have not remembered this basic principle and have constructed a new house and well downslope of the barnyard.



Barnyard upslope from farmhouse well may cause bacterial contamination of water supply. (Photograph courtesy Cornell University.)

## PESTICIDES AND FERTILIZERS

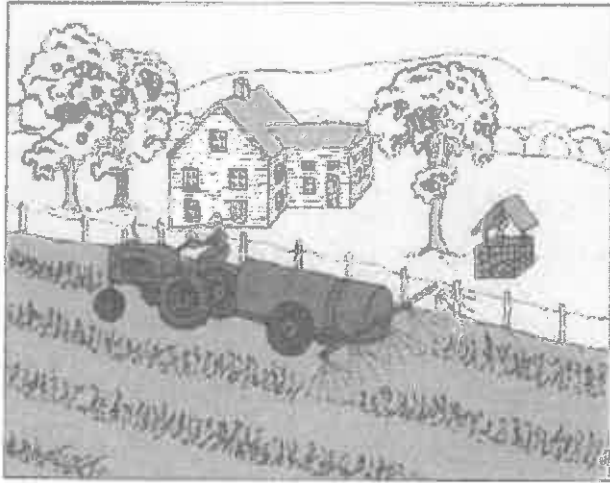
The last 3 decades have seen a significant increase in small part-time farms and rural dwellings as large farms have been sold and divided into smaller units. Many modern rural homes are constructed on former cropland on which heavy applications of herbicides and fertilizers may have been made. How these chemicals move through the soil and ground water and how quickly they decompose or how their harmful effects are neutralized is not well understood.



New home on land recently used for crops.

Also common is the farming practice of applying fertilizers and pesticides to croplands immediately adjacent to the barnyard or farmyard. Residue from these applications can infiltrate to the aquifer and can be drawn into a supply well for the barn or the house. Decreasing the use of fertilizers and pesticides in the vicinity of wells can help minimize this problem.

Homeowners also should be careful to properly dispose of wastewater from used containers of toxic chemicals. Many farms have their own disposal sites, commonly pits or a wooded area, for garbage and the boxes, sacks, bottles, cans, and drums that contained chemicals. Unfortunately, these owner disposal sites can contaminate farm water supplies.



Pesticide spraying near well.

## SEPTIC SYSTEMS AND GROUND WATER

The liquid effluent from a septic system follows the same path as the rain or snowmelt that percolates into the unsaturated zone. Like the rain, once the effluent reaches the water table, it flows down the hydraulic gradient, which may be roughly parallel to the slope of the land, to lower points. Thus, again, the location of one's house in relation to neighboring houses, both upslope and downslope, is important.

Septic-tank effluent that enters the aquifer supplying the homeowner's well introduces not only bacteria but also other contaminants. Many rural homeowners also discharge other waste products, including toxic material, into their septic systems, and these products gradually accumulate in the aquifer. What happens to these contaminants in the ground is not well known. Some adhere to rock material, others travel with the water. In some types of rock material, the leach field or dry-well part of the septic system can gradually become clogged by contaminants.

Rural homes in small, older communities and in more recent roadside housing developments are commonly situated on small or narrow lots along an access highway. Most do not have a community water supply, and almost all have their own individual septic systems. In clusters such as this, effluent recycling can occur if the wells are shallow or the septic systems are improperly placed. Deep wells are less likely to draw in septic waste.



Rural roadside housing development.

This type of effluent problem becomes acute in an area underlain by a shallow water-table aquifer where the septic effluent discharges into water that is used by many homeowners. This dilemma has been posed in many rural housing developments throughout the Nation. One either "fouls his own nest" with effluent or connects to a central sewer system. Although a sewer system

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protects the aquifer from further contamination, it reduces recharge of water to the aquifer. This engineering, economic, and social dilemma must be resolved soon in many areas. An increasing number of counties and townships are planning and zoning rural areas to limit the density of houses according to soil conditions. Other approaches being considered are a community water supply with individual septic systems or individual water supplies with a community sewer system.

Some banks and lenders require that the prospective buyer or the seller furnish proof of a bacteria-free water supply before they will issue a mortgage. When a seller faces such a requirement, a common procedure is to chlorinate the water to destroy the bacteria in the well. This treatment affects only the well and perhaps a volume of the aquifer immediately adjacent to the well, but for only a brief time. If the contamination is in the aquifer, the source will not be attacked nor the problem solved ; thus a water analysis showing bacteria-free water immediately after the well has been disinfected is not necessarily an assurance of a safe water supply. The homeowner should periodically have the water analyzed for bacteria. If a high bacteria count occurs repeatedly, the problem is probably in the water source, and chemical treatment of the well alone cannot solve it.

In a bacteria-contaminated water system, chlorination of the water pumped from the well is commonly recommended as a solution. Other-wise, one must obtain a water supply from a new well that either is upgradient from the contaminating source or that taps a deeper aquifer. Moving the septic system to a more distant spot is a long-term solution, but the underlying contaminated zone may take years to stop releasing contaminants to the aquifer.

## **CLUSTER-HOUSING CONTAMINATION**

In a row-housing setting, the house at the highest location will generally have the safer water supply. Because the effluent migrates down beneath the development, it could be pumped, used, and again discharged by each house along its course. The house furthest downslope would receive the combined effluent from the other houses.

Another contamination problem from closely spaced septic systems can occur where a row of houses on the uphill side of a road faces a row of houses on the downhill side of the road. Here, the safer water supply would be on the uphill side. The downhill side would receive effluent from the uphill side plus any contamination generated along the road, such as road salt or metal compounds. In flat areas underlain by a shallow water table, especially where cluster developments are two or more decades old, almost perpetual recycling of septic waste may occur.

Another source of contamination that is common in villages or hamlets lacking a central water or sewage system is small waste-generating businesses such as laundries, auto-repair shops, and industries that discharge wastes to their own septic systems. Many of the bacterial problems, cited in a recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency rural water study, were in hamlets, villages, or crossroads communities. Once indoor plumbing became common and outdoor privies were removed, all waste went into septic systems from which increased amounts of liquid effluent eventually entered the aquifer and became subject to pumping by wells.

## **UNKNOWN HAZARDS BENEATH THE LAND**

Previous land uses, some of which may be unknown to the present landowner, can have long-lasting effects on the land and on underlying aquifers.

93



Hidden dump site may contain chemical-waste containers.

## **FORMER CHEMICAL DUMP SITES**

Many sites where commercial and industrial wastes are buried have been abandoned and have been covered with soil or have become revegetated. In many such areas, individual homes or entire housing developments have been built without proper consideration of the buried waste. (The tragedy of Love Canal, near Niagara Falls, N.Y., is an unfortunate example of construction over concealed waste.) A prospective land buyer, home builder, or buyer of a recently built rural home should inquire of local agencies about the former use of the land.

## **ABANDONED WELLS**

Although still relatively rare, waste sites can be abandoned wells that are now used for disposal of wastes, commonly oil or laundry wastes. Many garages and repair shops have used abandoned drilled wells for disposal of waste oil, and laundries have used abandoned dug wells for disposal of laundry wastes to prevent clogging of their septic systems. These practices point to an area where concern for ground-water protection should be considered more carefully. Abandoned wells should be filled and sealed properly to eliminate the danger of someone falling into the well or having the shaft collapse, as well as to remove the temptation to use them for disposal of hazardous wastes.

## **FORMER ORCHARDS OR VEGETABLE LANDS**

Individual homes and developments alike have been built on former orchards or vegetable farms. Although these lands can be picturesque where fruit trees remain, one must remember that pesticides and chemical fertilizers probably were applied heavily in the past. The fate of many of these chemicals in the soil is unknown, and long-term contamination may remain, especially in the shallow ground water. The soil through which recharge from precipitation moves is the repository for much of the chemicals that are deposited on the land. Decades may pass before these chemicals are dissipated or flushed away. Therefore, anyone planning to buy or build a house on a former orchard or truck farm should consult farm or zoning agencies to obtain information on the potential for pesticide and fertilizer residue.



Crop dusting and orchard spraying. (Photographs courtesy Cornell University.)

## OIL AND GAS FIELDS

Oil and gas development has occurred and is occurring in many parts of the country. Oil and gas development almost always includes the production of brine or saline water, which then must be disposed of. Most states regulate the disposal of brine to prevent contamination of surface and ground water, but, in old oil and gas fields that were abandoned before extensive regulation, saline water is still escaping from improperly sealed or cased wells into freshwater aquifers.

One method of producing more oil or gas from old fields is to inject water or brine into the producing formation to increase the pressure and move the oil or gas to wells. Some oil or gas fields are "leaking," however, and once the pressure is increased, the injected fluid or oil finds avenues of escape to other formations, such as through abandoned boreholes or corroded well casings. Some shallow producing areas that contain many abandoned wells spaced a few hundred feet apart have created an unmanageable leakage problem. Every old abandoned oil or gas well that is not cemented-in may provide an avenue for saline water, oil, or gas to escape into the nearest aquifer and contaminate the system. It would be wise to verify that the home being purchased is not near an old oil or gas field.

## SUBSIDENCE AND SINKHOLES

Land subsidence occurs where large amounts of ground water have been withdrawn from a thick layer of saturated fine-grained sediment that is susceptible to compaction. General subsidence is not noticeable in some large areas, but in others, concentric cracks develop over smaller areas where compaction is occurring.

Sinkholes are common where the land is underlain by limestone or other carbonate rocks that are naturally dissolved through ground-water circulation. A sinkhole can also develop where salt beds occur beneath the land surface. As the limestone or salt is dissolved naturally by ground water or by industrial solution-mining of the salt, the overlying material can collapse into the resulting cavern. In worst cases, such collapses create a large sinkhole that will topple or swallow any structure above it. Housing development should be avoided in sinkhole-prone areas. Although it is difficult for an individual to discern the exact locations of potential sinkholes, areas prone to sinkhole development are generally well known by State geological surveys.

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Sinkholes develop suddenly.

## **CONSIDER PAST AND FUTURE LAND USE**

The preceding section highlighted some of the contamination hazards that may be attributed to previous land uses. One way to obtain information on previous land use is to contact local county or town planning or zoning boards. Their records may show that land was formerly used for agriculture, landfill, or industrial/mining purposes. Land owners can then better evaluate what past land-use practices should be considered in planning future land use.

Similarly, land-use or zoning maps can show where planners have designated uses that may be considered detrimental to home ownership. Many planning agencies have evaluated and classified the land for preferred and alternate uses. Consult these local agencies before building or buying in specific areas.

## **COUNTRY LIVING CALLS FOR KNOWLEDGE**

Before purchasing a home in a rural area, the buyer should determine the amount and quality of water and should locate the waste-disposal system.

A well log and a water analysis may be as important as a deed

As ground water receives increasing attention nationwide, particularly because of toxic-chemical contamination, a written legal document verifying an adequate water supply from new or old wells is becoming important. Some mortgage lenders require a negative bacterial analysis of the water and a yield test of the well to verify an adequate supply. As mentioned earlier, a single analysis for bacteria may not reflect true conditions, but it is worthwhile to have it done nevertheless.

A well record (driller's log) describes the well characteristics, including yield and the type of material that the driller encountered. The well log is not always available from the owner, and sometimes the driller who installed the well cannot be located. If the well log is available, however, it can be helpful. If water quantity becomes insufficient, a record of a yield test is helpful in determining what happened. Most dug wells, of course, have no description other than depth. In any case, it is wise to obtain information on well depth, water level, type of pump, pump-intake setting, and yield before buying a house.

## **DETERMINE THE LOCATION OF THE SEPTIC SYSTEM AND WATER SOURCE**

The buyer of rural property must know the location of the water source and the waste-disposal system to evaluate the potential for certain problems. Even a cursory glance at their location, distance from each other, and the land slope often provides an initial estimate as to their adequacy. For example, evidence of two or more wells or septic systems warrants a detailed inquiry. An odor of sewage, a wet area, or lush grass over a leach field, especially during dry periods, indicates a potential problem.

## **SOME PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS**

As stated earlier, learn as much as you can about the land, the water supply, and the septic system of the house before you buy. Be sure to consider the environmental conditions, and try also to visit the site during bad weather. Don't be rushed-take time to be informed.

Most rural water problems are related to old dug wells, septic systems, and too-dense housing developments. Drilled or deep wells are generally less susceptible to sewage or surface-contamination sources than shallow wells are, but water from bedrock wells is more likely to contain gas or minerals than is water from shallow deposits. Most well drillers are aware of common local problems and generally locate wells properly.

Although potential water problems for the rural homeowner can sometimes be expensive, pose a health hazard, or possibly affect real estate values, these problems can be avoided by the observant, informed buyer or owner.

**Table 1. Water factors to consider in buying or building a new home**

<b>Problem</b>	<b>Probable cause</b>	<b>Remedy or Source of help</b>
Inadequate water yield	Poor aquifer	Install larger, deeper well
	Well screen or pump intake encrusted	Have cleaned by well driller
	Lower water level	Deepen well Contact water resources agency
Wet basement	Seasonally high water table	Add sump pump or drains
	Recovered water level	Add sump pump or drains
	Drainage from roof or slope	Add roof gutter, reslope land Contact Soil Conservation Service
Gas in water	Methane from bedrock	Install vent on well head
		Aerate the water
		Install water treatment
		Drill new well away from house
		Contact State geological survey
Salty water	Road salting	Install new well farther upslope Provide better road drainage
	Road-salt stockpile	Install new well away from drainage Request correction by highway department Contact health department
	Leaky or spilled storage tank	Install new well upslope
		Adjust to low pumping rate
Fuel-oil contamination	Nearby service station	Obtain new source of water
Oil or gasoline		

97

contamination		Contact health department
Bacteria contamination	Septic effluent	Chlorinate as first step ; contact health department
		Install new well upslope
		Install new leach field farther away
		Deepen well in some cases
		Seek control on neighboring system
	Barnyard waste	Redirect waste flow
		Install new well upslope
		Seek control on neighbor's activity
		Contact agricultural agency
Organic chemical contamination	Former land use	Install new well farther away
		Deepen well in some cases
		Contact health department
	Current land application	Create buffer zone around recharge area
		Dispose of wash water properly
		Seek control on neighbor's activity
		Contact health department
Land Subsidence	Excessive ground-water withdrawal	Contact State regulatory agency
	Rock solution	Relocate house
		Contact State geological survey
Sinkhole development	Rock solution	Relocate house
		Contact State geological survey
Source of ground water unknown	No knowledge	Contact water resource agency
	No well data available	Contact water resource agency

Table 2. Sources of information

<b>Geologic conditions and mining areas</b>
State geological surveys
State bureaus of mines
State natural resources agencies
U.S . Geological Survey
<b>Soils, drainage, and agricultural uses</b>

98

U.S . Department of Agriculture  
 State land-grant colleges  
 County extension agents

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**Topography**

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U.S . Geological Survey

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**Ground-water resources and water testing**

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State natural resources or environmental departments  
 State water resources departments  
 County health departments  
 U.S . Geological Survey  
 National Water Well Association

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**Water-supply and septic-system construction**

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State health departments  
 State environmental or conservation departments  
 County extension agents  
 U .S . Environmental Protection Agency  
 U .S . Department of Agriculture

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**Land-use and zoning**

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State planning agencies  
 County planning and zoning agencies

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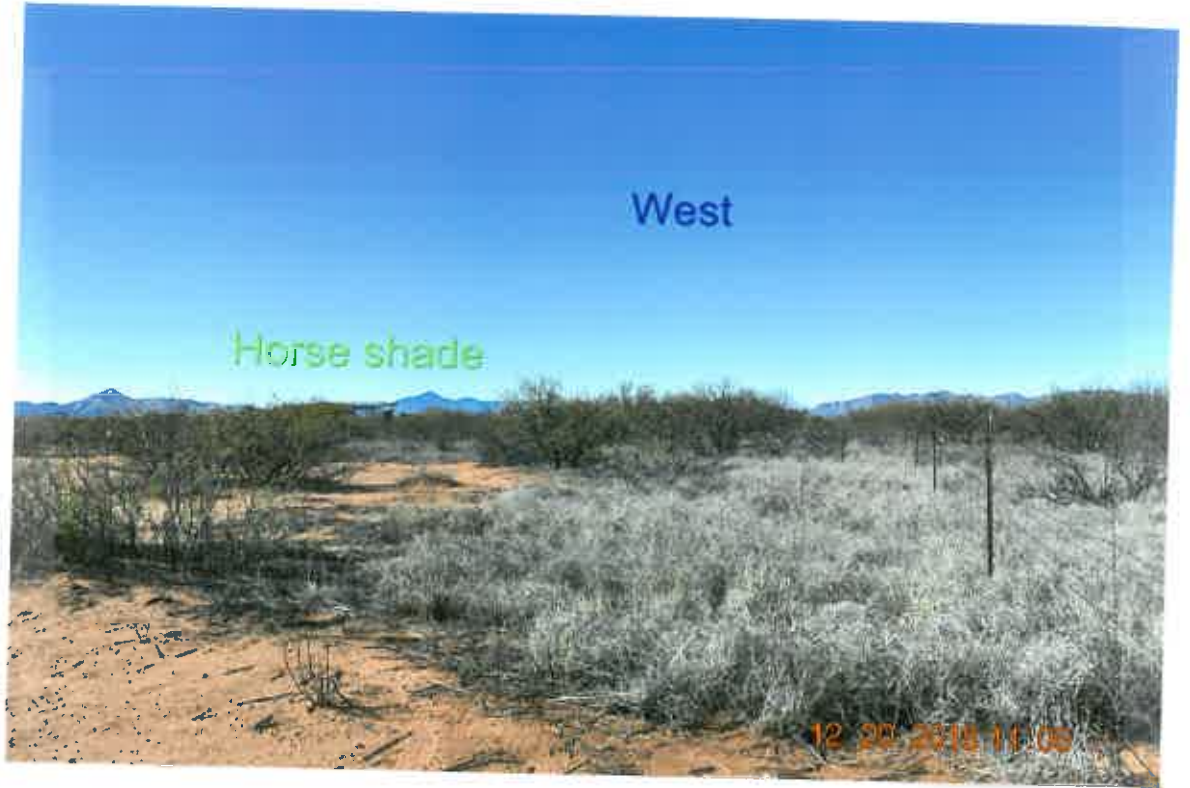
20M





Views from 9A

9A



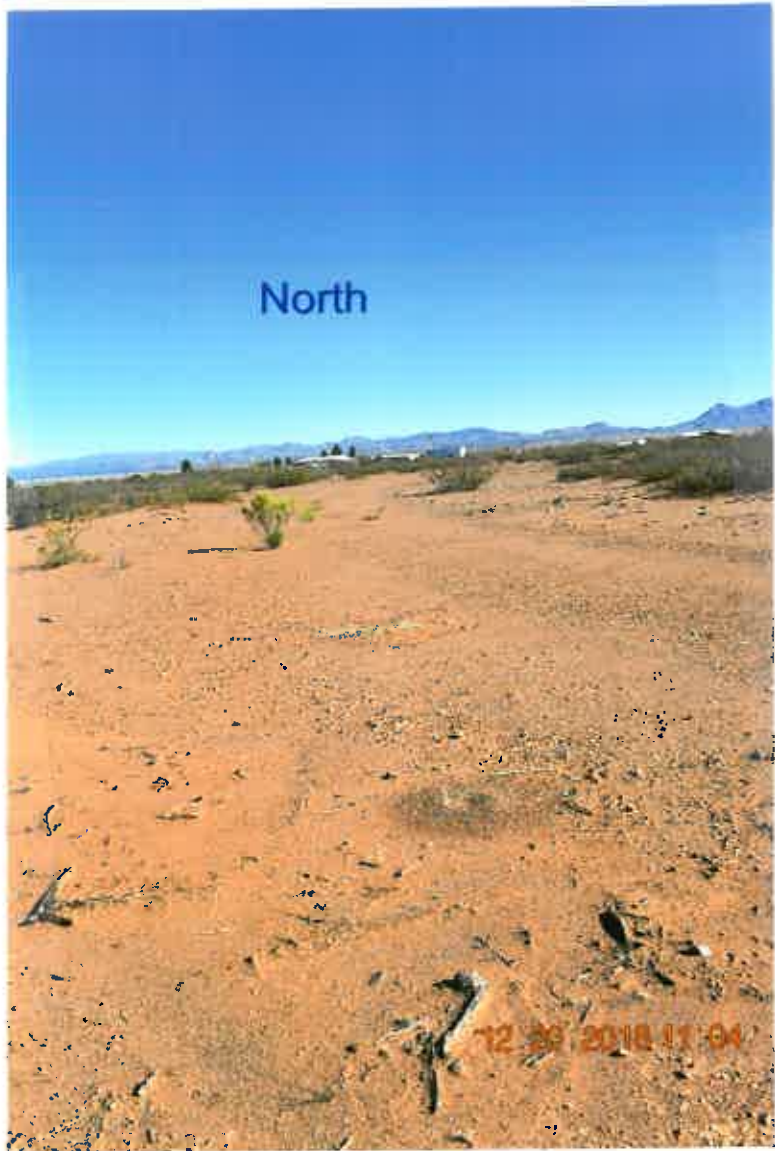
9A





Fence separates Lot

Some of  
the 9A  
property is  
clear of  
vegetation



Well →



**North**



12.20.2018 11:09

**East**



**15D backside**

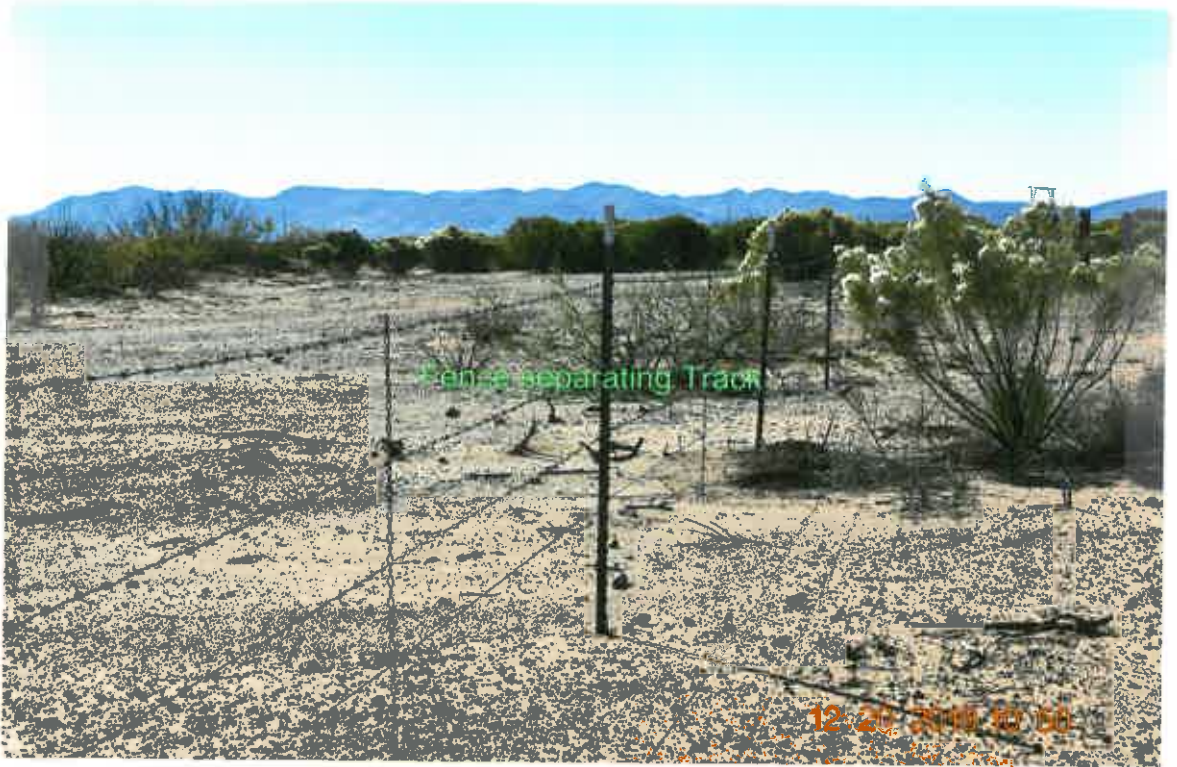
12.20.2018 11:09

East



9A







On →  
9A



Drive of 9A





9A



# Valley Vista & La Luna

East corner

South

9A

X

West

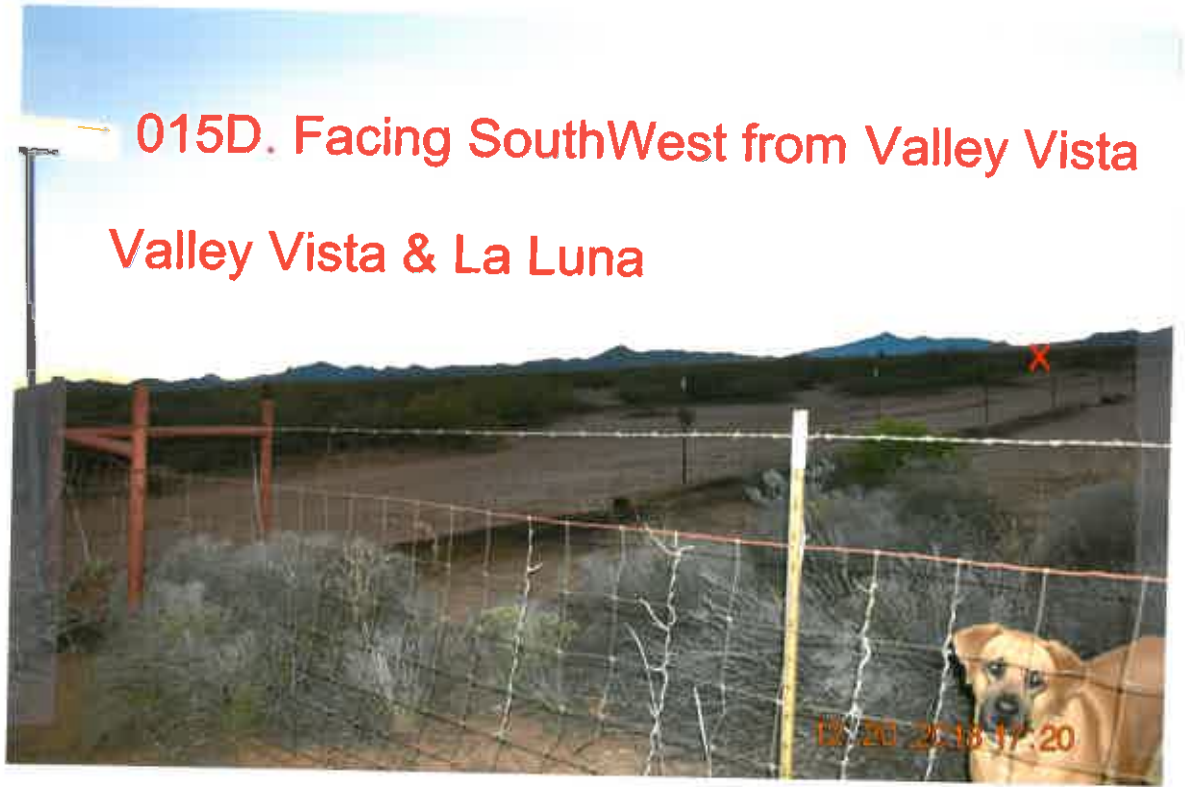


South

West



015D. Facing SouthWest from Valley Vista  
Valley Vista & La Luna





West

015B



Valley Vista

12.20.2018 17:17

20F

South



West

Valley Vista

12.20.2018 17:17



North

e/sol 

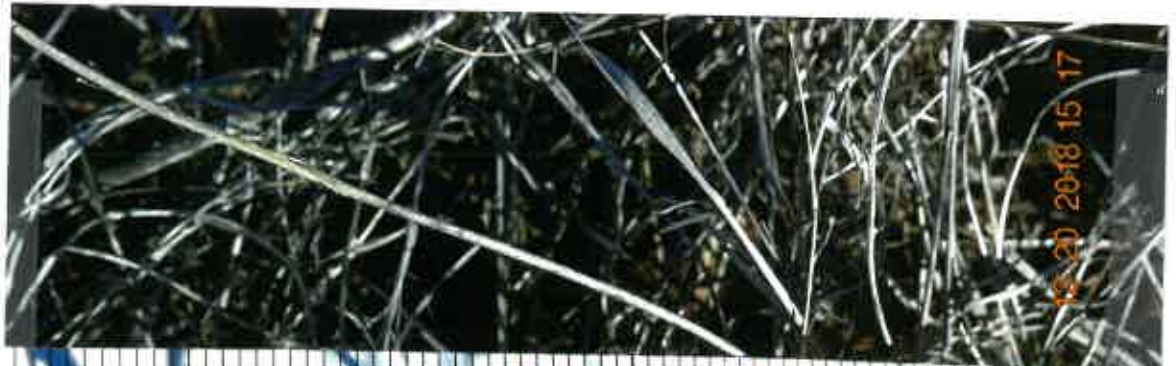


South



↑  
North

South  
of  
El Sol



North





former employee of  
Planning & Zoning.  
Refuses to contribute  
to road.



# Cochise County Sheriff

## Officer Report for Incident 18-01754

**Nature:** LITTERING  
**Location:** 3P

**Address:** 3516 W La Luna Dr  
Douglas AZ 85607

**Offense Codes:** M017  
**Received By:** MVan Kirk      **How Received:** O      **Agency:** CCSO  
**Responding Officers:** JCollins CCSO  
**Responsible Officer:** JCollins CCSO      **Disposition:** CLO 01/19/18  
**When Reported:** 09:50:09 01/18/18      **Occurred Between:** 09:48:33 01/18/18 and 09:48:33 01/18/18

**Assigned To:**      **Detail:**      **Date Assigned:** \*\*/\*\*/\*\*  
**Status:**      **Status Date:** \*\*/\*\*/\*\*      **Due Date:** \*\*/\*\*/\*\*

**Complainant:** 9973  
**Last:** Cochise County Sheriff      **First:**      **Mid:**  
**DOB:** \*\*/\*\*/\*\*      **Dr Lic:**      **Address:** 205 N Judd Dr  
**Race:**      **Sex:**      **Phone:** (520)432-9500      **City:** Bisbee, AZ 85603

### Offense Codes

**Reported:** M017 Littering/Pollution      **Observed:**  
**Additional Offense:** M017 Littering/Pollution

### Circumstances

MOR Miscellaneous Offense report  
LT10 Field/Woods

*Copy*

**Responding Officers:** JCollins CCSO      **Unit :** C341

**Responsible Officer:** JCollins CCSO      **Agency:** CCSO  
**Received By:** MVan Kirk      **Last Radio Log:** \*\*.\*.\*.\* \*\*/\*\*/\*\*  
**How Received:** O Officer Report      **Clearance:** RBS Reviewed By Sgt.  
**When Reported:** 09:50:09 01/18/18      **Disposition:** CLO Date: 01/19/18  
**Judicial Status:**      **Occurred between:** 09:48:33 01/18/18  
**Misc Entry:** cmplt      **and:** 09:48:33 01/18/18

**Modus Operandi:**      **Description :**      **Method :**  
Time of Day      Preferred Time of Day      Day  
Day of Week      Preferred Day of Week      Thursday

**COCHISE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE OFFICIAL COPY**  
*Kalena Jones #1823*  
**Tactical Specialist**

12/21/18

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Scene	Type of Crime Scene	Fields
-------	---------------------	--------

---

**Involvements**

Date	Type	Description	Relationship
------	------	-------------	--------------

Copy

COCHISE COUNTY  
SHERIFF'S OFFICE  
OFFICIAL COPY

**Narrative**

On 1-18-18 at approximately 930 hours, Cochise County Sheriff Office Douglas Squad received a call from Julia Patten in reference to someone littering on her property.

Julia told me that she owns/pays taxes on W El Sol Dr and that Eric Valenzuela had dumped mesquite trees on her portion of the road. Julia stated that she owns El Sol Dr because she previously attempted to start growing medical marijuana on her property at 3516 La Luna Dr Douglas, AZ. Julia advised that she went to Eric's resident Wednesday (1-17-18) to tell him to move the debris and he became irate with her.

I drove to Eric's residence at 3455 El Sol Dr making contact with Eric. Eric stated that he knew the reason for me being there and that he had arranged for the debris to be moved. Eric advised it was a accident that the debris was pushed onto Julia's property. Eric showed me the debris and explained that his property line ends several feet in front of where I observed the debris. Eric asked if it was ok if he had it moved during the weekend and I advised yes. I took photos of the debris on the north side of his property line.

After leaving Eric's residence I called Julia and advised her what happened. Julia stated that if Eric moved the debris during the weekend it was ok with her. Photos of the debris were added to Spillman.

Copy

COCHISE COUNTY  
SHERIFF'S OFFICE  
OFFICIAL COPY

12/21/18

27





Encroachment onto El Sol

12 20 2018 16:41



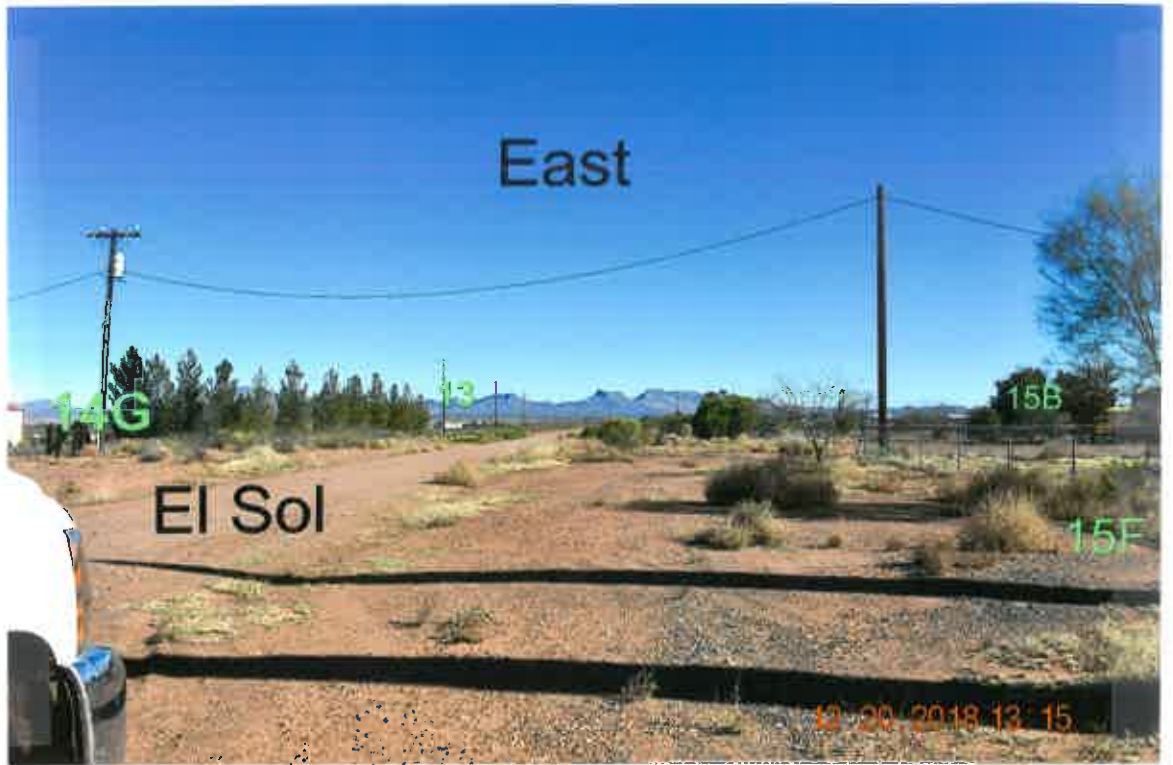
100 Feet across

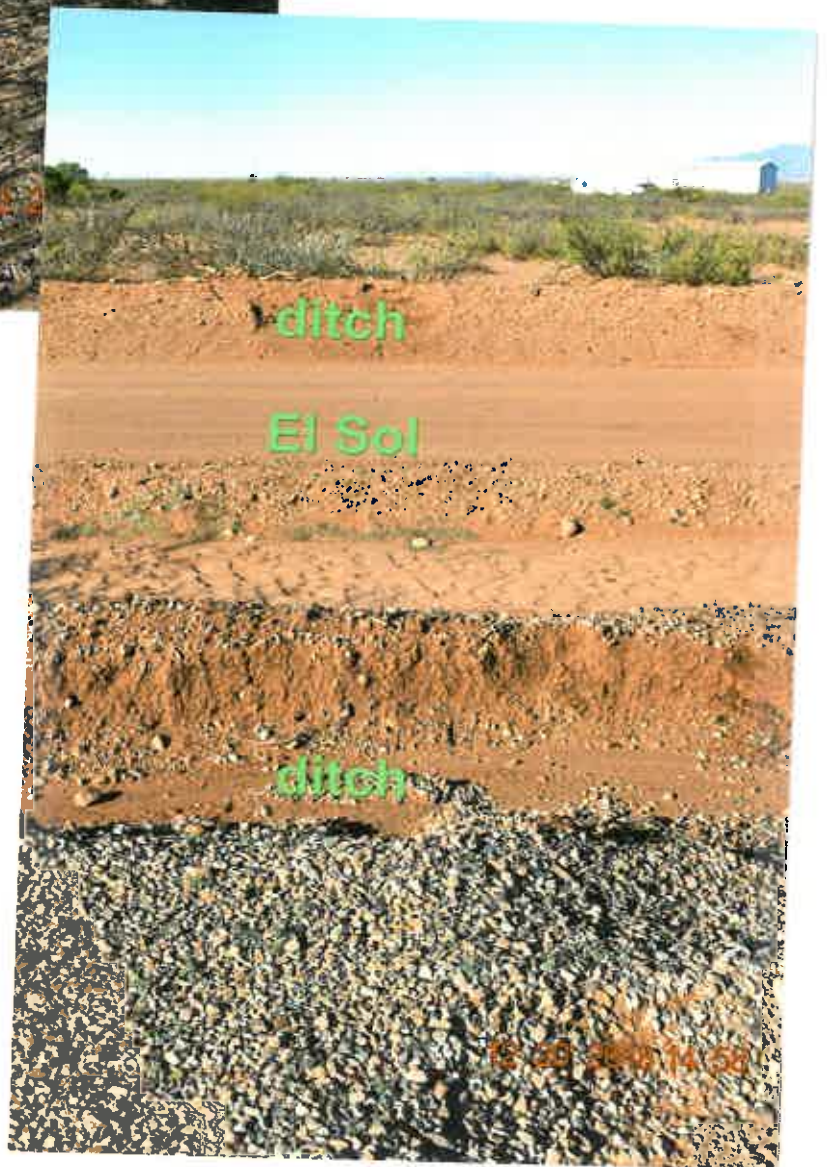
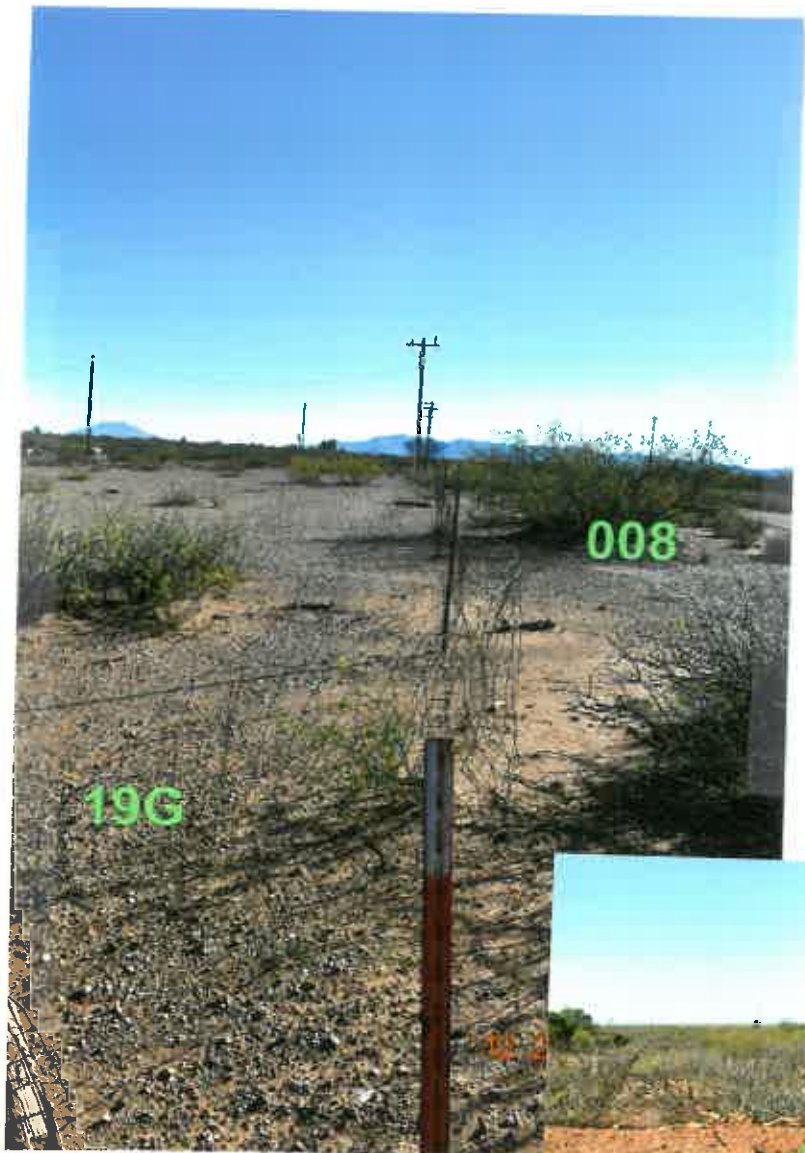
12 20 2018 16:41













Monte Vista

Culvert placed 35 feet  
encroaching El Sol

12-30-2018 15:00



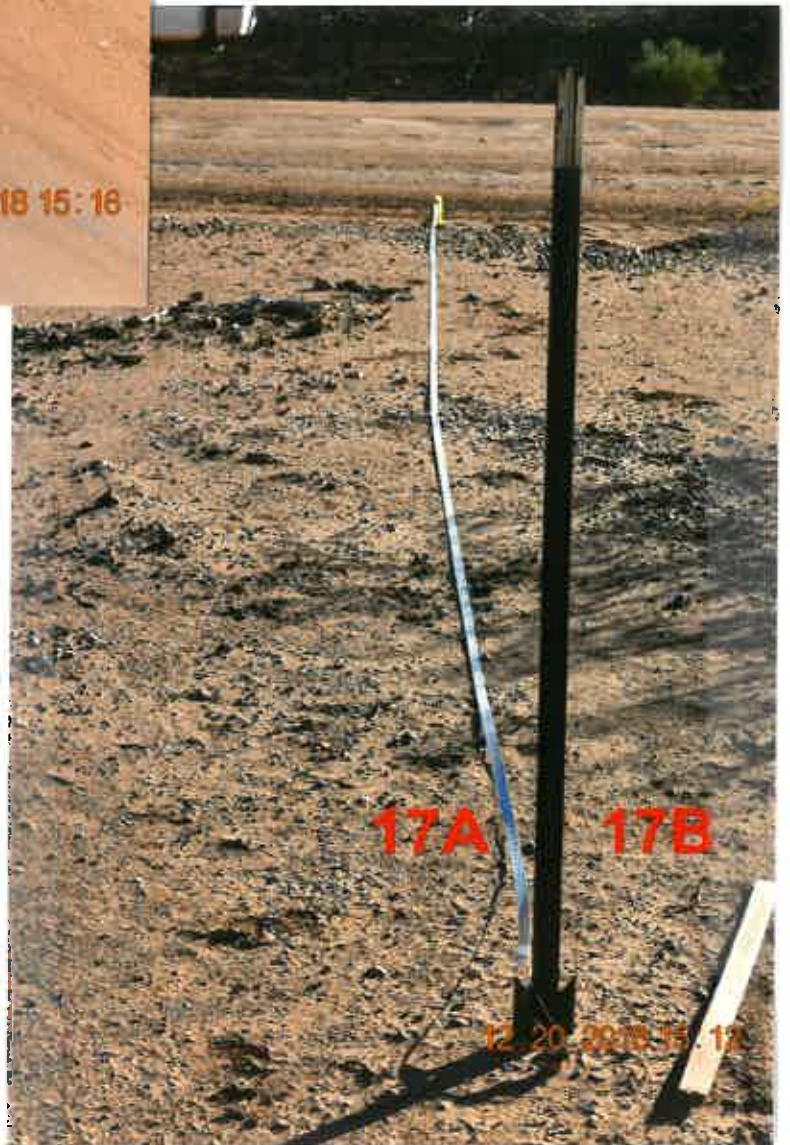
Monte Vista

12-30-2018 15:00











East



19H  
Horse  
Trailer

40





My home is taller than 10 feet

12.20.2018 14:08



10 feet

Does not touch ground

12









Wash that meets La Luna

12/20/2018 13:30



20H

West

La Luna

12/20/2018 13:30



Valley Vista & La Luna

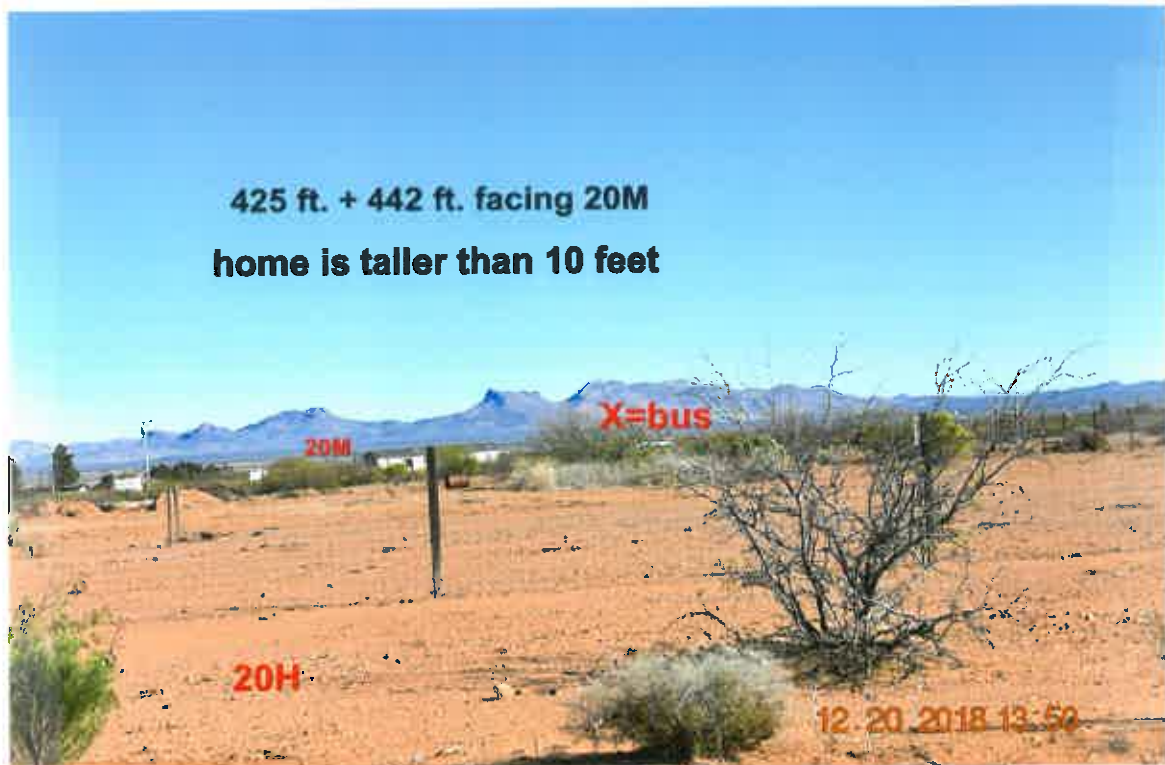
12-20-2018 13:40



La Luna

12-20-2018 13:40

425 ft. + 442 ft. facing 20M  
home is taller than 10 feet



East





La Luna

East



East is Saddle Gap Mountain



2 feet deep

12/30/2016 09:38



La Luna 20M

20H

20E

12/30/2016 11:40



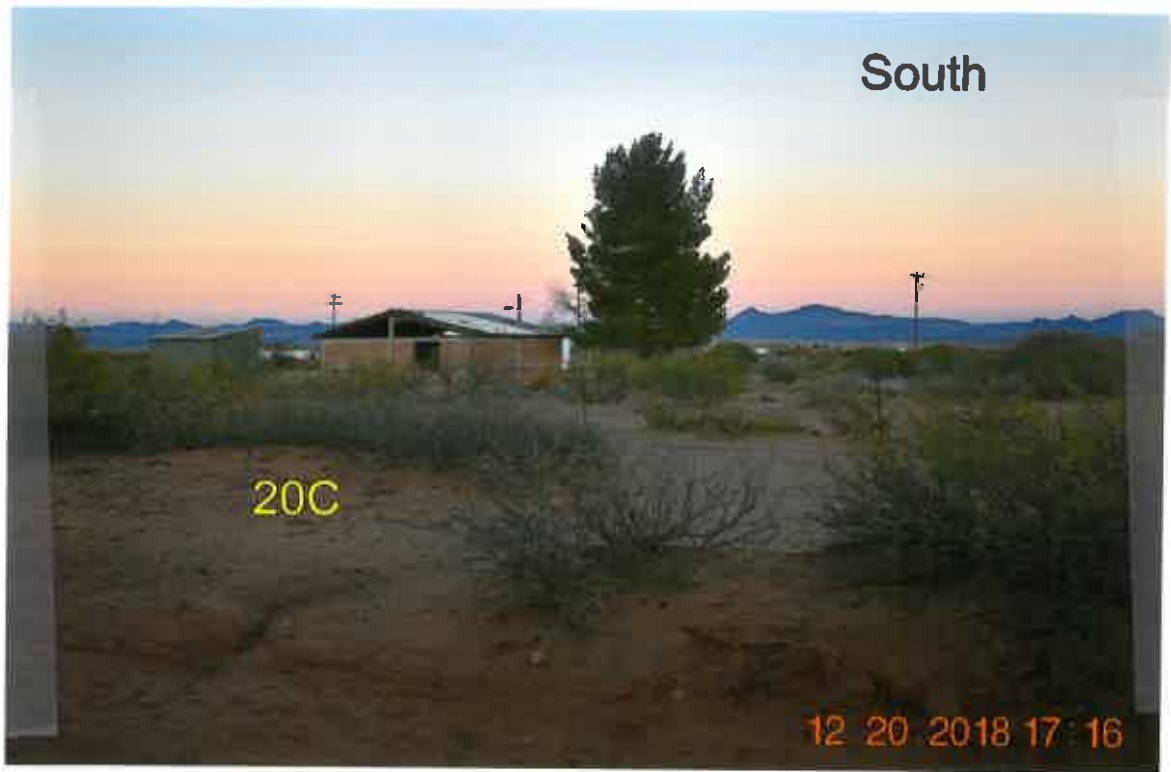


Valley Vista

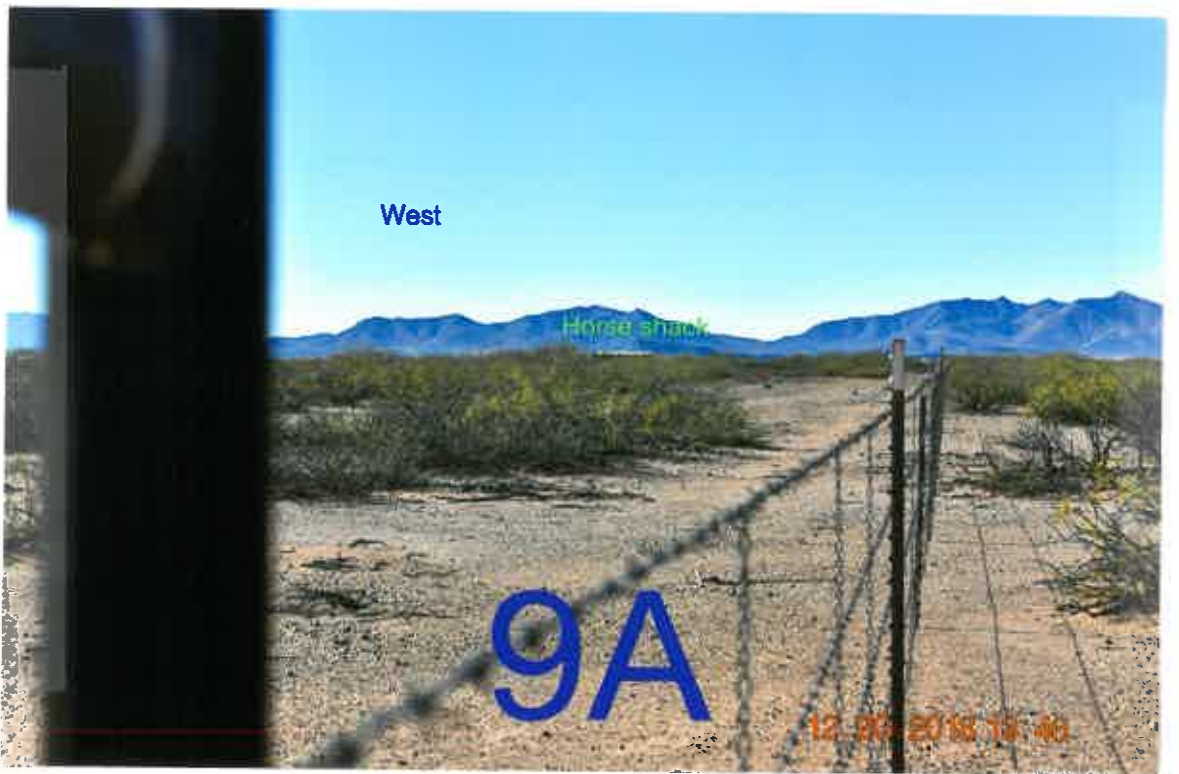








on El Sol



West

? La Luna

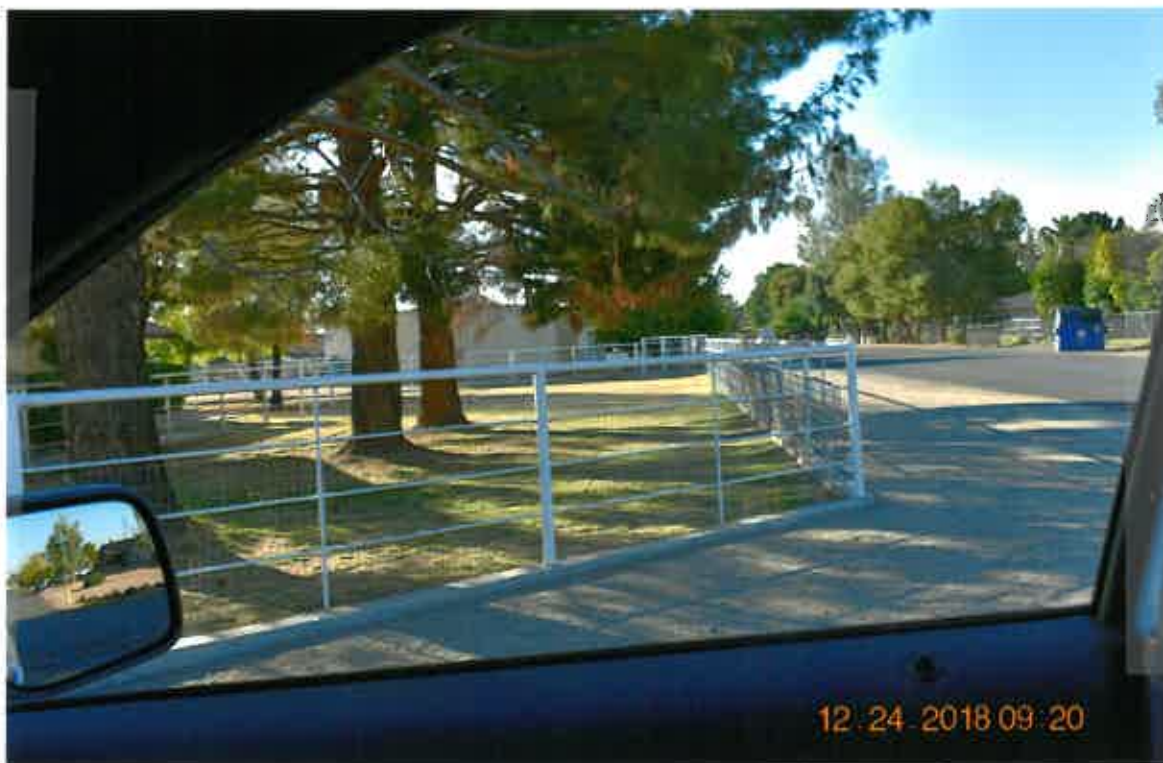


020M from Kings Hwy





# Phoenix neighborhoods



Neighborhood w/children



Neighborhood w/children



12 24 2018 09 18



12 24 2018 09 19

6f

**PAYMENT DATE**  
12/27/2018

**COLLECTION STATION**  
Bisbee

**RECEIVED FROM**  
Julia Patten/St Jude  
Alternative Healing

**DESCRIPTION**  
1228 W. Medina Ave Mesa, AZ 85202



**COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**  
Planning, Zoning and Building Safety

**BATCH NO.**  
2019-06000317

**RECEIPT NO.**  
2019-00001129

**CASHIER**  
Peter Gardner

PAYMENT CODE	RECEIPT DESCRIPTION	TRANSACTION AMOUNT
PLANNING FEES	PLANNING FEES Special Use Appeal 100 101.000 Cash with Treasurer \$300.00 100-1900-1910 341.630 Planning Dockets \$300.00  <div style="text-align: right;"> <b>Total Cash</b> \$0.00  <b>Total Check</b> \$300.00  <b>Total Charge</b> \$0.00  <b>Total Other</b> \$0.00  <b>Total Remitted</b> <u>\$300.00</u>  <b>Change</b> <u>\$0.00</u>  <b>Total Received</b> <u>\$300.00</u> </div>	\$300.00
<b>Total Amount:</b>		<b>\$300.00</b>

PAYMENT DATE  
12/27/2018  
COLLECTION STATION  
Bisbee  
RECEIVED FROM  
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1228 W. Medina Ave Mesa, AZ 85202




COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT  
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HOLD DOCUMENT UP TO THE LIGHT TO VIEW TRUE WATERMARK

**CHASE**  **GARDNER'S CHECK** 282111107 NEW 01/08 8810004306


Remitter: JULIA PATTEN / *St. Jude Alternative Healing* Date: 12/26/2018 9434814340 81-2  
 Pay To The Order Of: COCHISE COUNTRY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT Void after 7 years 1221

Pay: THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS AND 00 CENTS \$\*\* 300.00 \*\*

Do not write outside this box

Memo: \_\_\_\_\_

Note: For information only. Comment has no effect on bank's payment.

Drawer: JPMORGAN CHASE BANK, N.A.  
*Sol Gindi*  
 Sol Gindi, Chief Administrative Officer  
 JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.  
 Phoenix, AZ 

⑈ 9434814340 ⑆ 122100024 ⑆ 758661409 ⑆

	<b>Total Amount:</b>
	<b>\$300.00</b>