We May Disagree, but We Will Be Respectful of One Another
All Comments Will Be Directed to the Issue at Hand, and Addressed to the City Council
Personal Attacks are Unacceptable

I. CALL TO ORDER / FLAG SALUTE/ ROLL CALL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Council</th>
<th>Staff</th>
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<tr>
<td>Council Member Tiara Brown</td>
<td>City Manager Mark Wheetley</td>
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<td>Council Member Dean Glaser</td>
<td>City Clerk Siana Emmons</td>
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<td>Council Member Douglas Strehl</td>
<td>Deputy City Clerk Buffy Gray</td>
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<td>Mayor Pro Tem Tami Trent</td>
<td>Deputy Director of Community Development Liz Shorey</td>
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<td>Mayor Sue Long</td>
<td>Senior Administrative Assistant Jennifer Ourique</td>
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Planning Commission

| Commissioner Davis            | Commissioner Schwartz                     |
| Commissioner Mobley           | Vice Chairman Bywater                    |
| Commissioner Morrison         | Chairman Kravitz                         |
| Commissioner Rogers           |                                           |

II. ORAL COMMENTS FROM THE PUBLIC

Members of the Public may be heard on any item on the Special Combined Workshop Agenda. Speakers addressing the Council will be limited to 3 minutes per speaker. Be advised, by law the City Council cannot deliberate or take action on issues presented during Oral Comments that are not shown on the Agenda.

III. DISCUSSION ITEM(S)

1. Review and Discuss Amendments to the City’s Marijuana Ordinance Establishing Standards for Personal Cultivation

IV. REPORT OUT AND ADJOURN

Pursuant to Government Code Section 54957.5, any non-confidential documents or writings that the City distributes, less than 72 hours before a regular meeting, to all or a majority of the legislative body's members must be made available to members of the public at the same time as the distribution. Documents and information related to the agenda topics are available for review at City Hall, 621 11th Street, between the hours of 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM. Members of the public are invited to come to the meeting and comment. In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need special assistance to participate in this meeting, please contact the City Clerk at 725-7600. Notification prior to the meeting will enable the City to make reasonable arrangements to ensure accessibility to this meeting.

Siana L. Emmons
City Clerk
DATE: October 2, 2017

TO: Honorable Mayor and Council Members

FROM: Liz Shorey, Deputy Director of Community Development

THRU: Mark Wheetley, City Manager

SUBJECT: Review and Discuss Amendments to the City’s Marijuana Ordinance Establishing Standards for Personal Cultivation

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Receive presentation from staff, discuss with staff, receive public comments, and provide direction to staff regarding the draft marijuana ordinance.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

At previous Council meetings, the Council has directed staff to amend the City’s marijuana prohibition ordinance to confirm the prohibition of all commercial activities and nonmedical dispensing, deliveries, and cultivation, and to establish reasonable standards for personal cultivation. Proposition 64 (the Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA)) allows personal use of up to 28.5 grams of non-medical marijuana by persons over 21 years or older, and cultivation of up to 6 marijuana plants.

The attached draft ordinance provides changes to the City’s existing ordinance, in accordance with Council comments at the September 19th meeting, with additions to include commercial prohibition and to identify personal cultivation standards. The changes to the existing ordinance are shown in red underline and strike-through.

Following direction received at the workshop, staff will amend the City’s ordinance and schedule a Planning Commission public hearing in accordance with the Fortuna Municipal Code, followed by a first and second reading by the City Council.

RECOMMENDED COUNCIL ACTION:

1. Receive staff presentation and review questions with staff
2. Open Public Comment
3. Close Public Comment
4. Provide direction to staff

ATTACHMENTS:

A. Draft Marijuana Ordinance
B. League of California Cities: What Cities Should Know
017.06.120.5 Medical and Commercial -Marijuana Prohibition and Regulation of Personal Cultivation.

DRAFT AMENDMENTS

A. Definitions.

"Cannabis" shall have the same meaning as set forth in Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 19300.5(f) as the same may be amended from time to time.

"Caregiver" or "primary caregiver" shall have the same meaning as set forth in Cal. Health & Safety Code § 11362.7 as the same may be amended from time to time.

"Commercial cannabis activity" shall have the same meaning as that set forth in Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 19300.5(k) as the same may be amended from time to time.

"Cooperative" shall mean two or more persons collectively or cooperatively cultivating, using, transporting, possessing, administering, delivering or making available medical marijuana, with or without compensation.

"Cultivation" shall have the same meaning as set forth in Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 19300.5(1) as the same may be amended from time to time.

"Cultivation site" shall have the same meaning as set forth in Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 19300.5(x) as the same may be amended from time to time.

"Delivery" shall have the same meaning as set forth in Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 19300.5(m) as the same may be amended from time to time.

"Dispensary" shall have the same meaning as set forth in Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 19300.5(n) as the same may be amended from time to time. For purposes of this chapter, “dispensary” shall also include a cooperative.

"Dispensary" shall not include the following uses:

1. A clinic licensed pursuant to Chapter 1 of Division 2 of the Cal. Health & Safety Code;

2. A health care facility licensed pursuant to Chapter 2 of Division 2 of the Cal. Health & Safety Code;
3. A residential care facility for persons with chronic life-threatening illnesses licensed pursuant to Chapter 3.01 of Division 2 of the Cal. Health & Safety Code;

4. A residential care facility for the elderly licensed pursuant to Chapter 3.2 of Division 2 of the Cal. Health & Safety Code;

5. A residential hospice or home health agency licensed pursuant to Chapter 8 of Division 2 of the Cal. Health & Safety Code.

“Dispensing” shall have the same meaning as set forth in Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 19300.5(o) as the same may be amended from time to time.

“Distribution” shall have the same meaning as set forth in Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 19300.5(p) as the same may be amended from time to time.

“Distributor” shall have the same meaning as set forth in Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 19300.5(q) as the same may be amended from time to time.

“Manufacturer” shall have the same meaning as set forth in Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 19300.5(y) as the same may be amended from time to time.

“Manufacturing site” shall have the same meaning as set forth in Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 19300.5(af) as the same may be amended from time to time.

“Marijuana” shall have the same definition as “Cannabis” as defined in this section.

“Medical cannabis,” “medical cannabis product,” or “cannabis product” shall have the same meanings as set forth in Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 19300.5(ag) as the same may be amended from time to time.

“Medical Marijuana Regulation and Safety Act” or “MMRSA” shall mean the following bills signed into law on October 9, 2015, as the same may be amended from time to time: AB 243, AB 246, and SB 643.

“Nursery” shall have the same meaning as set forth in Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 19300.5(ah) as the same may be amended from time to time.

“Qualifying patient” or “qualified patient” shall have the same meaning as set forth in Cal. Health & Safety Code § 11362.7 as the same may be amended from time to time.
“Testing laboratory” shall have the same meaning as set forth in Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 19300.5(z) as the same may be amended from time to time.

“Transport” shall have the same meaning as set forth in Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 19300.5(am) as the same may be amended from time to time.

“Transporter” shall have the same meaning as set forth in Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 19300.5(aa) as the same may be amended from time to time.

B. Prohibited Activities.

1. Commercial cannabis activities of all types are expressly prohibited in all zones in the city of Fortuna. No person shall establish, operate, conduct or allow a commercial cannabis activity anywhere within the city.

2. To the extent not already covered by subsection (A) of this section, all deliveries of medical cannabis are expressly prohibited within the city of Fortuna. No person shall conduct any deliveries that either originate or terminate within the city, as described in FMC Chapter 8.35.

3. This section is meant to prohibit all activities for which a state license is required. Accordingly, the city shall not issue any permit, license or other entitlement for any activity for which a state license is required under the MMRSA or AUMA.

4. Cultivation of cannabis for noncommercial, commercial, medical, or personal purposes, including cultivation by a qualified patient or a primary caregiver, is expressly prohibited in all zones in the city of Fortuna, except as allowed by the Cal. Health & Safety Code and this section for personal cultivation. No person, including a qualified patient or primary caregiver, shall cultivate any amount of cannabis in the city, even for medical purposes.

C. Exceptions

1. Residential cultivation for personal use of up to six plants per residence is allowed as set forth in Cal. Health & Safety Code. Only six plants per parcel are allowed and only one permit per parcel shall be issued. All cultivation shall be in conformance with the following standards:

   a) Cultivation must take place within an enclosed permitted detached accessory structure located on the premises, and is not allowed outdoors or within the primary residential structure on the parcel.
b) Indoor cultivation shall not exceed 50 square feet or exceed 10 feet in height within the accessory structure.

c) Grow lights for personal cultivation within a detached accessory structure shall not exceed 1,200 watts total.

d) All electrical equipment used in the indoor cultivation in a detached accessory structure shall be plugged directly into a wall outlet or otherwise hardwired. The use of extension cords to supply power to electrical equipment is prohibited.

e) No toxic or flammable fumigant shall be used for indoor cultivation unless the requirements of Section 1703 of the California Fire code have been met.

f) No odor of marijuana shall be detectable from the property boundaries. To achieve this, the marijuana cultivation area shall be, at a minimum, mechanically ventilated with a carbon filter or other method to prevent the odor of marijuana from escaping the indoor cultivation area and negatively impacting neighbors and the surrounding community.

g) There shall be no visual or auditory evidence of marijuana cultivation from the public right-of-way, neighboring properties, or neighboring housing units.

h) No effluent, including but not limited to waste products, chemical fertilizers or pesticides, shall be discharged into drains, public sewer system, septic systems, water systems or other drainage systems including those that lead to rivers and streams.

i) The indoor personal cultivation of marijuana must comply with all applicable state and county laws, including fire and building codes.

j) It is unlawful for any person to engage in any personal cultivation without first applying for and receiving a personal cultivation permit from the Fortuna Police Department. The permit shall be issued under the following terms.

i. Submittal of an application form as determined by the Fortuna Police Department (or Community Development Department).

ii. Payment of fee in an amount adopted by the Fortuna City Council.

iii. Applicants shall be subject to a background check, and people with prior convictions may not cultivate at home.

iv. Initial home inspection prior to issuance of the permit by the Fortuna Police Department.

v. Fire safety including home wiring inspection by the Fortuna Building Department or the Fortuna Fire District, on-site fire extinguisher, and smoke alarms.

vi. Ventilation systems appropriate for indoor grows must be installed.

vii. Evidence of a legal water source (approved on-site well or City water service).

viii. The permit shall be renewed annually, and the structure shall be subject to an inspection by the Fortuna Police Department.
ix. Renters must have written permission from the property owner.

C. Public Nuisance. Any use or condition caused, or permitted to exist, in violation of any provision of this section shall be, and hereby is declared to be, a public nuisance and may be summarily abated by the city pursuant to Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 731 or any other remedy available to the city.

D. Civil Penalties. In addition to any other enforcement permitted by this section, the city attorney may bring a civil action for injunctive relief and civil penalties against any person or entity that violates this chapter. In any civil action brought pursuant to this chapter, a court of competent jurisdiction may award reasonable attorney fees and costs to the prevailing party. (Ord. 2016-719 § 3).
What Cities Should Know About PROPOSITION 64, the Adult Use of Marijuana Act

by Tim Cromartie

About This Article
This article is provided as general information and not as legal advice. The law is constantly evolving, and attorneys can and do disagree about what the law requires. City officials interested in pursuing strategies described in this article should consult their city attorney.
In November 2016, California voters approved the legalization of recreational marijuana use. This article presents some basic information for city officials on how the law has changed.

Personal Cultivation
Under Proposition 64, cities can no longer ban indoor cultivation for personal use and must allow such cultivation of up to six plants per residence. However, cities can "reasonably regulate" indoor cultivation for personal use, if they are willing to undertake the responsibility. This may be an intimidating prospect, given that personal cultivation will in many instances be occurring in people's homes, but a city may want to actively regulate this activity due to public safety and public health considerations.

A key concern for cities will be whether local regulations are "reasonable" as specified in Prop. 64. Examples of reasonable regulations include but are not limited to:
- Enacting a requirement for a residential cultivation permit, with an appropriate fee;
- Requiring as a condition of the permit that the permit holder agrees to periodic inspections (upon appropriate notice) to ensure that cultivation does not:
  - Exceed the six-plant limit;
  - Draw more electrical power from the grid than the building is designed to carry, thereby causing a fire hazard;
  - Present a health hazard, such as mold accumulation; or
  - Use more water than is reasonably required to cultivate six plants; and
- Requiring compliance with the Fire Code and imposing reasonable limitations on the use of water.

The issues of excessive water and electricity use could be doubly important if a city has levied a utility tax related to those resources, because spikes in such use may not be easily attributed to a specific residence — and thereby appropriately taxed — without the assistance of the relevant utility.

Other Cultivation and Commercial Recreational Marijuana Businesses
Under Prop. 64, cities retain the authority to regulate and ban all other cultivation and all recreational marijuana businesses. Cities can decide whether to allow any recreational businesses in their communities. A decision to allow these businesses should be accompanied by a relatively detailed plan for regulating them, which is addressed later in this article.

Taxation
Prop. 64 pre-empted all state and local sales tax on medical marijuana; such taxes are no longer allowed. This is based on the assumption that marijuana used for truly medical purposes is not different from conventional pharmaceuticals, which are not subject to federal, state or local taxes. However, a host of other excise taxes may still be levied on medical marijuana, including taxes on cultivation and manufacturing.

Prop. 64 imposes a state excise tax of 15 percent on recreational marijuana, so new local taxes on recreational marijuana should take the cumulative tax rate into account. Any pre-existing local sales taxes, including the 1 percent Bradley-Burns tax and transaction and use taxes, will apply to all recreational marijuana sales. Any business license taxes will also apply. A cumulative tax rate that is too high will stimulate black market activity and deny cities whatever revenue they anticipate from local marijuana taxes. For this reason, cities should ideally examine which other existing local taxes can produce marijuana-related revenue streams before levying a new marijuana-specific tax.

New Rules on Possession
Prop. 64 makes it legal for any adult to possess up to 28.5 grams of cannabis or up to 4 grams of concentrated cannabis. Any person possessing an amount over these limits may be arrested and charged with a misdemeanor.

Deliveries
Cities retain the ability to ban deliveries as a reasonable regulation on the operations of retailers, microbusiness and nonprofits — or any other recreational marijuana...
business licensed by the state under Prop. 64. Such a regulation would be within the scope of cities' constitutional police power, which the courts have interpreted broadly and upheld consistently.

As a fail-safe, cities also have the option of prohibiting the local permitting of the categories of licensees that are authorized to make deliveries, should that become necessary as the only avenue to prevent deliveries within a city's jurisdictional boundaries.

However, cities that have enacted delivery bans cannot prevent the transport of marijuana through their jurisdiction using public roads if the transport originates from and ends in a location outside the jurisdiction.

If there is no local prohibition on deliveries, Prop. 64 clearly allows for home deliveries of recreational marijuana. Delivery is included in the initiative's definition of commercial marijuana activity, which is defined as "the commercial transfer of marijuana or marijuana products to a customer."

**Licensing**

State licensing of medical and recreational marijuana businesses is slated to begin in January 2018. The Medical Marijuana Regulation and Safety Act (MMRSA) requires evidence of local approval for a licensed activity to be submitted with an application for a state-issued medical marijuana business license; this is known as the dual licensing requirement.

Prop. 64 differs from the MMRSA because it does not require evidence of local approval to be submitted with an application for a state-issued recreational marijuana business license. Instead, Prop. 64 simply provides that a state license cannot be issued if the activity is in violation of local ordinances. However, because evidence of local approval need not be submitted when applying for a state license for a recreational business,
there is no clear mechanism for providing state agencies the required information, namely whether the activity for which the license is sought is in violation of local ordinances. Prop. 64’s approach places the responsibility on state agencies to do additional legwork to obtain this information and adds an unnecessary hurdle to the state licensing process. The League plans to ask for legislation requiring evidence of local approval to be included with all applications for recreational marijuana business licenses, consistent with the dual licensing regulatory protocol established in the MMIRSA.

Regulating Marijuana Businesses: A Local Regulatory Checklist
Cities have some basic issues to consider when contemplating whether to adopt a local regulatory structure for recreational marijuana. First, there is little appreciable difference between medical marijuana ordinances and those for recreational marijuana, other than the adjective used.
to describe marijuana. Second, some of the rules are different for recreational marijuana — principally that indoor cultivation for personal use can no longer be banned, and the state now pre-empts the imposition of local sales tax on medical marijuana.

Adopting Local Regulations Other Than Bans

Any city considering adopting a regulatory ordinance for medical marijuana should look at Oakland's ordinance, which when first enacted was relatively comprehensive but has recently been updated to reflect the various licensing categories in the MMRSA. You can find Oakland's original ordinance at www.cacities.org/MedicalMarijuana (click the Ordinances tab). The League website also provides ordinances from several other cities, which represent a variety of local regulatory approaches.

Regulatory Fees

A local regulatory fee must be established at the outset. It is a good idea to survey what other cities are doing in this area. The regulatory fee may take the form of an annual business license fee and should be linked as much as possible to the city's actual cost of regulating one of these businesses for one year. For example, the City of Oakland's marijuana business license fee is $60,000 per year, and the city can document that this amount is what it costs the city to properly regulate one marijuana business for one year; the fee covers issuance of permits, inspections, audits and so forth.

Law Enforcement and Fire Services Input

City officials should discuss with the local Police Department and local Code Enforcement Department their responsibilities under any local regulatory scheme and their comfort level related to executing those responsibilities. The local

Marijuana businesses deal in large amounts of cash, which presents unique challenges for cities that opt to regulate them.
Fire Department should also be consulted if there is any possibility that the city will permit manufacturing facilities.

In general:

- Law enforcement agencies tend to advise against allowing mobile dispensaries or delivery services because it is difficult to track their movements and activities;
- Police may prefer a designated brick-and-mortar dispensary, whether for medical or recreational marijuana; and
- If a city opts to allow delivery services, they should be under the ownership and control of a dispensary, as required by the MMRSA.

Managing the Local Regulatory Burden

Any city thinking about adopting regulatory ordinances for marijuana businesses should consider first adopting a per capita formula or a numerical limit on how many dispensaries it will ultimately have — for example, it can be one per 15,000 residents or some other formula. Limiting the number of marijuana businesses in its jurisdiction, by whatever means, will automatically make it easier for the city to regulate them, including conducting audits.

Prop. 64 pre-empted all state and local sales tax on medical marijuana; such taxes are no longer allowed.
This is important because it accomplishes two things immediately:
1. Automatically limits the city's overall regulatory burden; and
2. Makes it less onerous to perform audits of marijuana businesses. This is a critically important activity. Marijuana businesses deal only in cash and will continue to do so until the federal government reclassifies marijuana as something other than a Schedule 1 drug. Audits can determine or verify gross revenues, provide a fairly accurate picture of the volume of business and extrapolate how much revenue a local tax will yield for the city.

**JOB OPPORTUNITIES**

**CITY OF MONTE SERENO**

Monte Sereno is located approximately 50 miles southeast of San Francisco and just minutes from the heart of Silicon Valley. Because of the City's beauty, location and superior schools many Silicon Valley executives have chosen Monte Sereno as their home. The community remains entirely residential, with no commercial zoning and 99% single-family housing, and is an upscale Silicon Valley bedroom community with a population of about 3,400 residents.

The City Manager is appointed by the City Council and is responsible for carrying out the policy direction of the City Council in accordance with municipal law for the benefit of City residents. Specific duties of the City Manager include overseeing the departments, preparation and administration of the annual City budget and other key projects. The new City Manager will be a collaborative manager who effectively delegates to and develops and empowers a small, close-knit staff; works well with partner agencies and contractors who provide key services to the community; and places a high value on communication with Council, community, partner agencies, and staff.

The new City Manager will be an experienced and accessible public sector executive with excellent management and administration skills and an unquestionable reputation for integrity and transparency. A background as a City Manager, Assistant/Deputy City Manager or other public sector executive is highly desirable for this position. For more details, please see the formal job announcement, which includes salary and benefits details and final filing date at www.averyassoc.net/current-searches/.

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All Cash Payments: A Bona Fide Security Issue

Cities that opt to regulate medical or recreational marijuana businesses should have a procedure in place for receiving and depositing large all-cash payments from them. This must include making appropriate security arrangements for payment of annual business license fees and tax payments. It may also include surveying local financial institutions to see which ones are willing to accept money from marijuana businesses. Credit unions may be more receptive than banks, but they too are regulated by a federal entity, the National Credit Union Administration, and may be reluctant to take any action that could be perceived as violating federal law or regulations. (For more information, read "Why Banks Don't Serve Marijuana Businesses" at www.westerncity.com.)

**Going Forward**

In the coming weeks and months, there will likely be at least one major piece of legislation that seeks to reconcile the MMRSA with Prop. 64. As noted earlier, the League will push for a provision that requires evidence of local approval as part of the application process for recreational businesses. Many other issues will be raised, including defining terms such as "ownership" and "premise," establishing limits on cultivation acreage, and deciding whether to impose a requirement for independently owned distributors who will ensure the collection of the state excise tax, oversee product packaging and verify product testing.

Finally, it should be noted that the result of the 2016 presidential election places the implementation of Prop. 64 in doubt. It is not yet clear whether the next U.S. attorney general will make enforcement activities against recreational marijuana a priority in the states that have legalized it. The only certainty is that the political climate remains intact in Washington, D.C., on
the issue of continuing to deny funding to federal enforcement efforts against medical marijuana. For that reason, depending on the federal government’s actions under the Trump administration, California could see a resurgence in medical marijuana in the coming months, and all efforts to move forward with the implementation of recreational marijuana legalization could be on hold indefinitely.

The League will keep its members apprised of the latest developments as the legislative session progresses. For more information, visit www.cacities.org.

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Special Notes on Testing Facilities and Manufacturing

**Testing Facilities.** In accordance with both the MM RSA and Prop. 64, testing facilities should not be engaged in any other activity.

**Manufacturing.** Until recently, all forms of butane extraction in California were illegal. Butane extraction is a process used to create a concentrated product containing large amounts of THC, the intoxicant in marijuana. Consequently many cities were unwilling to issue permits for manufacturing of any kind and, in some cases, those that did saw these facilities swiftly shut down by law enforcement.

**AB 2679 (Cooley, Chapter 828, Statutes of 2018)** is a new law that addresses this problem by clarifying specific requirements both for a legal form of butane extraction and for extraction using nonvolatile solvents. This clarification is important because the MM RSA clearly anticipated extraction operations would occur as part of manufacturing activities. The League and the California Police Chiefs Association supported this legislation after confirming that the California Fire Chiefs Association was not opposed to the bill.

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**Finance Director**
City of Napa, CA

Renowned as the seat of California’s premier winemaking region and culinary destination, the dynamic City of Napa (pop. 80,000) is also characterized by its rolling hills, near-perfect weather and beautiful open space. This full-service municipality is supported by a FY2016-17 General Fund Operating Budget of $79.2 million (total budget $188.8 million) and a workforce of approximately 460. The Finance Department is organized across five divisions: Administration, Accounting & Auditing, Revenue, Purchasing, and Information Technology divisions.

Napa is seeking an inspiring and engaged professional to lead its 35-member finance team. The ideal candidate will be an exceptional people manager and mentor who is also known for being a collaborative business partner. He/she will be well-versed in contemporary uses of technology and may bring previous experience with system conversions/upgrades. Five years of local government finance experience, which includes at least three years of management experience, and a Bachelor’s degree are required. A Master’s degree and/or CPA certification is preferred.

Salary range: $137,093 - $165,645. Placement within the range will be DOOE. A competitive benefits package supplements salary. Closing date: Sunday, February 12, 2017. For detailed brochure and to apply online, visit www.tbrrecruiting.com.

Teri Black - 424.256.3111
Julie Yuan-Mits - 925.820.8436
www.tbrrecruiting.com

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**Economic and Development Services Director**
City of Costa Mesa, CA

The City of Costa Mesa (population 110,000) encompasses 15 square miles and is approximately one mile from Southern California’s incomparable coastline. Costa Mesa has established a reputation as one of the area’s leading cultural and business centers. The City is now seeking a dynamic, innovative, and experienced professional to lead its Economic and Development Services Department. A Director with a proven track record of successful leadership and ability to effectively cultivate and maintain cooperative working relationships within the organization and the community will be ideal. The successful candidate will possess outstanding oral and written communication skills and be comfortable interacting with internal and external stakeholders on a regular basis. A leader who will embrace working collaboratively alongside an active Planning Commission will be valued. At minimum, candidates must possess a Bachelor’s degree from an accredited four-year college or university with major coursework in planning, public administration, engineering, the social sciences, or a related field, and have extensive progressively responsible experience in the fields of city planning, redevelopment, and closely related fields, with considerable supervisory and administrative experience. Certification by the American Institute of Certified Planners (AICP) is also preferred. A Master’s degree Professional or Certified Building Official will be a plus. The annual salary range for this position is $138,612 - $185,760, DOQ. This salary range is currently under review. If you are interested in this outstanding opportunity, please visit our website at www.bobmurrayassoc.com to apply online. Please contact Ms. Valerie Phillips at (916) 784-9090 should you have any questions. Preliminary screening will begin following the application deadline of February 17, 2017.

phone 916-784-9090
fax 916-784-1985
www.bobmurrayassoc.com