

Date of Hearing: June 29, 2021
Counsel: David Billingsley

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY
Reginald Byron Jones-Sawyer, Sr., Chair

SB 519 (Wiener) – As Amended May 20, 2021

As Proposed to be Amended in Committee

SUMMARY: Makes lawful the possession for personal use and the social sharing of specified hallucinogenic substances by persons 21 years of age or older. Specifically, **this bill:**

- 1) Defines mescaline as derived from plants presently classified botanically in the Echinopsis or Trichocereus genus of cacti, including, without limitation, the Bolivian Torch Cactus, San Pedro Cactus, or Peruvian Torch Cactus, but not including mescaline derived from any plant defined as peyote.
- 2) Provides that, if there is a change in federal law permitting the prescription, furnishing, or dispensing of a psilocybin, psiloin, DMT, ibogaine, mescaline, LSD, or 3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDMA) product, a physician, pharmacist, or other authorized healing arts licensee acting within their scope of practice who prescribes, furnishes, or dispenses that product in accordance with federal law, shall be deemed to be in compliance with state law.
- 3) Removes mescaline from the code section that prohibits the possession of specified controlled substances.
- 4) Removes mescaline from the code section that makes it unlawful to possess any device, instrument, or paraphernalia used for unlawfully injecting or smoking specified controlled substances, except as specified.
- 5) Removes “test” and “analyze” from the prohibition on the use, possession, manufacturing, or furnishing of drug paraphernalia used to plant, propagate, cultivate, grow, harvest, compound, convert, produce, process, prepare, test, analyze, pack, repack, store, contain, conceal, inject, ingest, inhale, or otherwise introduce into the human body a controlled substance.
- 6) Provides that the prohibition on paraphernalia, described above, does not apply to any paraphernalia that is intended to be used to plant, propagate, cultivate, grow, harvest, compound, convert, produce, process, prepare, pack, repack, store, contain, conceal, inject, ingest, inhale, or otherwise introduce into the human body, any of the following substances: DMT, ibogaine, LSD, mescaline, psilocybin, psilocin, or MDMA.
- 7) Removes mescaline from the code section that makes it unlawful to visit or to be in any room or place where specified controlled substances are being unlawfully smoked or used with knowledge that such activity is occurring.

- 8) Removes mescaline from the code section that makes it unlawful to be under the influence of specified drugs.
- 9) Excepts DMT, ibogaine, LSD, psilocybin, psilocin from the statute that makes it unlawful to possess those substances, methamphetamine, and other specified controlled substances.
- 10) Excepts DMT, ibogaine, LSD, psilocybin, and psilocyn from the code section that makes it unlawful to sell, give away, or transport for sale specified controlled substances.
- 11) Excepts DMT, ibogaine, LSD, psilocybin, and psilocyn from the code section that makes it unlawful for a person who agrees, consents, or in any manner offers to unlawfully sell, furnish, transport, administer, or give specified controlled substances.
- 12) Repeals the provision of law that makes it unlawful for a person who, with the intent to produce psilocybin or psilocyn, cultivates any spores or mycelium capable of producing mushrooms or other material which contains such a controlled substance.
- 13) Repeals the provision of law that makes it unlawful to transport, import into this state, sell, furnish, give away, or offer to transport, import into this state, sell, furnish, or give away any spores or mycelium capable of producing mushrooms or other material which contain psilocybin or psilocyn.
- 14) Repeals the provision of law that states that spores or mycelium capable of producing mushrooms or other material which contains psilocyn or psilocybin may be lawfully obtained and used for bona fide research, instruction, or analysis, if not in violation of federal law, and if the research, instruction, or analysis is approved by the Research Advisory Panel.
- 15) Repeals existing legislative findings and declarations related to drug and alcohol education.
- 16) Provides that all of the following acts involving mescaline are lawful for a natural person 21 years of age or older, except as otherwise specified by the provisions of this bill:
 - a) The possession, processing, obtaining, or transportation of mescaline for personal use or for social sharing;
 - b) The ingesting of mescaline;
 - c) The social sharing of mescaline; and,
 - d) The possession, planting, cultivating, harvesting, or processing of plants capable of producing mescaline, on property owned or controlled by a person, for personal use or social sharing by that person, and possession of any product produced by those plants.
- 17) Provides that the following conduct involving mescaline is unlawful and subject to the following penalties:
 - a) Possession of mescaline by a person 21 years of age or older on the grounds of any school during hours that the school is open for classes or school-related programs, or at any time when minors are using the facility is a misdemeanor punishable by up to six

months in the county jail;

- b) Knowingly give away or administer mescaline to a person who is under 18 years of age is a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for a period of not more than six months or by a fine of not more than \$500, or by both that fine and imprisonment, or as a felony punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for up to three years;
 - c) A person 18 years of age or over who knowingly gives away or administers mescaline to a minor under 14 years of age in violation of law guilty of a felony, punishable in the state prison for a period of three, five, or seven years;
 - d) Knowingly give away or administer mescaline to a person who is at least 18 years of age, but under 21 years of age is guilty of an infraction;
 - e) Possession of mescaline by a person under 18 years of age is punishable as an infraction and requires the minor to either: (1) complete four hours of drug education or counseling and up to 10 hours of community service over a period not to exceed 60 days, commencing when the drug education or counseling services are made available to them for a first offense; or (2) complete six hours of drug education or counseling and up to 20 hours of community service over a period not to exceed 90 days, commencing when the drug education or counseling services are made available to them for a second or subsequent offense; and,
 - f) Possession of mescaline by a person at least 18 years of age but less than 21 years of age is punishable as an infraction.
- 18) Provides that mescaline or related products involved in any way with conduct deemed lawful are not contraband nor subject to seizure. Prohibits lawful conduct from constituting the basis for detention, search, or arrest, or the basis for the seizure or forfeiture of assets.
- 19) Defines “financial gain” as “the receipt of money or other valuable consideration in exchange for the item being shared. Does not include reasonable fees for counseling, spiritual guidance, or related services that are provided in conjunction with administering or use of mescaline under the guidance and supervision, and on the premises, of the person providing those services.”
- 20) Defines “personal use” as “for the personal ingestion or other personal and noncommercial use by the person in possession.”
- 21) Defines “social sharing” as “the giving away or consensual administering of specified hallucinogens by a person 21 years of age or older, to another person 21 years of age or older, not for financial gain, including in the context of group counseling, spiritual guidance, community-based healing, or related services.”
- 22) Specifies that all of the following acts involving DMT, ibogaine, LSD, psilocybin, psilocin, and MDMA are lawful for a person 21 years of age or older, except as otherwise specified by the provisions of this bill:

- a) The possession, processing, obtaining, or transportation of DMT, ibogaine, LSD, psilocybin, psilocyn, and MDMA for personal use or for social sharing;
 - b) The ingesting of DMT, ibogaine, LSD, psilocybin, psilocyn, and MDMA;
 - c) The social sharing of DMT, ibogaine, LSD, psilocybin, psilocyn, and MDMA; and,
 - d) The possession, planting, cultivating, harvesting, or processing of plants capable of producing of DMT, ibogaine, LSD, psilocybin, and psilocin on property owned or controlled by a person, for personal use or social sharing by that person, and possession of any product produced by those plants including spores or mycelium capable of producing mushrooms or other material which contain psilocybin or psilocyn for that purpose.
- 23) Includes all of the same criminal penalties with respect to DMT, ibogaine, LSD, psilocybin, psilocyn, and MDMA by a person as apply to mescaline under the provisions of this bill. Specifically:
- a) Possession one of these substances on the grounds of any school is a misdemeanor;
 - b) Giving away or administering one of these substances to a person under 18 is an alternate felony/misdemeanor;
 - c) Giving away or administering one of these substances to a person under 14 is a felony;
 - d) Giving away or administering one of these substances to a person at least 18 years old but under 21 is an infraction;
 - e) Possession of one of these substances by a person under 18 years of age is an infraction; and,
 - f) Possession of one of these substances by a person at least 18 years of age but under 21 is an infraction.
- 24) Requires the State Department of Public Health to convene a working group, as specified, to research and make recommendations to the Legislature regarding, among other things, the regulation and the substances made lawful by this bill, as specified.
- 25) Makes technical and conforming changes.
- 26) Makes Legislative findings and declarations.

EXISTING LAW:

- 1) Lists controlled substances in five “schedules” - intended to list drugs in decreasing order of harm and increasing medical utility or safety - and provides penalties for possession of and commerce in controlled substances. Schedule I includes the most serious and heavily controlled substances, with Schedule V being the least serious and most lightly controlled

substances. (Health & Saf. Code §§ 11054-11058.)

- 2) Classifies several hallucinogenic substances including DMT, ibogaine, LSD, mescaline, psilocybin, and psilocyn as Schedule I substances. (Health & Saf. Code, § 11054, subd. (d).)
- 3) Provides that, upon change in federal law permitting the prescription, furnishing, or dispensing of a cannabidiol product, a physician, pharmacist, or other authorized healing arts licensee acting within his or her scope of practice who prescribes, furnishes, or dispenses a cannabidiol product in accordance with federal law, shall be deemed to be in compliance with state law. (Health & Saf. Code, § 11150.2, subd. (a).)
- 4) Prohibits the possession of several specified controlled substances. (Health & Saf. Code, § 11350, subd. (a).)
- 5) Makes it is unlawful to possess any device, instrument, or paraphernalia used for unlawfully injecting or smoking specified controlled substances, except as specified. (Health & Saf. Code, § 11364, subd. (a).)
- 6) Makes it unlawful for any person to deliver, furnish, or transfer, possess with intent to deliver, furnish, or transfer, or manufacture with the intent to deliver, furnish, or transfer, drug paraphernalia, knowing that it will be used to plant, propagate, cultivate, grow, harvest, compound, convert, produce, process, prepare, test, analyze, pack, repack, store, contain, conceal, inject, ingest, inhale, or otherwise introduce into the human body a controlled substance. (Health & Saf. § 11364.7.)
- 7) Provides that it is unlawful to visit or to be in any room or place where specified controlled substances are being unlawfully smoked or used with knowledge that such activity is occurring. (Health & Saf. Code, § 11365, subd. (a).)
- 8) Provides that the possession of methamphetamine and other specified controlled substances is unlawful. (Health & Saf. Code, § 11377, subd. (a).)
- 9) Makes it unlawful for a person to transport, import into this state, sell, furnish, administer, or give away, or offer to transport, import into this state, sell, furnish, administer, or give away, or attempt to import into this state or transport specified controlled substances. (Health & Saf. Code, § 11379.)
- 10) Makes it unlawful for a person to agree, consent, or in any manner offer to unlawfully sell, furnish, transport, administer, or give specified controlled substances. (Health & Saf. Code, § 11382.)
- 11) Provides that it is unlawful to be under the influence of specified controlled substances. (Health & Saf. Code, § 11550, subd. (a).)
- 12) Makes it unlawful for a person who, with the intent to produce psilocybin or psilocyn, cultivates any spores or mycelium capable of producing mushrooms or other material which contains such a controlled substance. (Health & Saf. Code, § 11390.)

- 13) Makes it unlawful to transport, import into this state, sell, furnish, give away, or offer to transport, import into this state, sell, furnish, or give away any spores or mycelium capable of producing mushrooms or other material which contain psilocybin or psilocyn. (Health & Saf. Code, § 11391.)

FISCAL EFFECT: Unknown

COMMENTS:

- 1) **Author's Statement:** According to the author, "Senate Bill 519 decriminalizes the possession and personal use of certain psychedelic drugs, specifically, psilocybin, psilocyn, MDMA, LSD, DMT, mescaline and ibogaine, for people 21 years and older. Growing scientific evidence shows that these substances have therapeutic benefits. Criminalizing people for the possession or use of controlled substances is a failed policy approach, as it does not improve public safety, deter use, or help people who may be experiencing substance use disorder. In recent years, various California cities including Santa Cruz and Oakland as well as Washington, D.C. and Somerville, Massachusetts have all decriminalized psychedelic plants and fungi. Last November, Oregon voters decriminalized the personal use of all substances and authorized the creation of a state-licensed, psilocybin-assisted therapy program over the next two years. Other countries have also successfully decriminalized the possession and personal use of all controlled substances. With mental health issues on the rise, it is time that California take an incremental and measured step to dismantle failed war on drugs policies by ending the criminalization of people that possess and use substances with immense healing potential. In light of ongoing clinical trials and research, SB 519 will establish a working group to provide recommendations for the Legislature on how California can regulate the legal use of these substances.
- 2) **California and Federal Drug Schedule:** The California and Federal schedules mirror each other closely. Both have five schedules intended to list drugs in decreasing order of harm and increasing medical utility or safety - and provides penalties for possession of and commerce in controlled substances. Schedule I includes the most serious and heavily controlled substances, with Schedule V being the least serious and most lightly controlled substances. (Health & Saf. Code §§ 11054-11058.) The drugs on each schedule are largely consistent.

Schedule I – The drug has a high potential for abuse; the drug has no currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States; there is a lack of accepted safety for use of the drug under medical supervision.

Schedule II – The drug has a high potential for abuse; the drug has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States or a currently accepted medical use with severe restrictions; abuse of the drug may lead to severe psychological or physical dependence.

Schedule III – The drug has potential for abuse less than the drugs or other substances in Schedule I and II; the drug has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States; abuse of the drug or other substance may lead to moderate or low physical dependence or high psychological dependence.

Schedule IV – The drug has a low potential for abuse relative to the drugs in Schedule III; the

drug has a currently accepted medical use in the United States; abuse of the drug may lead to limited physical dependence or psychological dependence relative to the drugs or other substances in Schedule III.

Schedule V – The drug has a low potential for abuse relative to the drugs or other substances in IV; the drug has a currently accepted medical use in treatment in the United States; abuse of the drug may lead to limited physical dependence or psychological dependence relative to the drugs or other substances in Schedule IV.

- 3) **Hallucinogens:** Hallucinogens are a diverse group of drugs that alter a person's perception or awareness of their surroundings. Some hallucinogens are found in plants and fungi and some are synthetically produced. According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse, hallucinogens are commonly split into two categories: classic hallucinogens and dissociative drugs. Both types can cause hallucinations, and dissociative drugs can cause the user to feel disconnected from their body or environment. Hallucinogens can be consumed in a variety of ways, including swallowed as tablets, pills, or liquid, consumed raw or dried, snorted, injected, inhaled, vaporized, smoked, or absorbed through the lining of the mouth using drug-soaked pieces of paper. Common hallucinogens include LSD, DMT, psilocybin, peyote, mescaline, and ketamine.

Many hallucinogenic substances, including LSD, DMT, mescaline, and psilocybin are classified as Schedule I substances under the state's Uniform Controlled Substances Act. Schedule I substances are defined as those controlled substances having no medical utility and that have a high potential for abuse. There is research, however, that indicates that many of these substances have therapeutic benefits. An article from *Psychology Today*, published May 2, 2017, discussed promising clinical research on the use of psychedelics to curb addiction. A study at the University of New Mexico looked at the use of psilocybin to assist with alcohol dependence. Researchers at Johns Hopkins University found positive outcomes in the ability of psilocybin to halt nicotine addiction. A team of researchers affiliated with Boston University and Harvard Medical School, among other institutions, published a study in the *Journal of Psychopharmacology* reporting that illicit opioid users were at markedly less risk of becoming dependent on opioids if they also had experience with psychedelic drugs, suggesting a protective effect.

<https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/articles/201705/radical-new-approach-beating-addiction>)

In recent years, the U.S. Federal Drug Administration (FDA) has designated psilocybin as a “breakthrough therapy” to treat severe depression. (<https://www.livescience.com/psilocybin-depression-breakthrough-therapy.html>) In addition, the FDA recently granted “breakthrough therapy” status to MDMA-assisted psychotherapy to treat post-traumatic stress disorder. (<https://www.washingtonpost.com/magazine/2020/09/21/psychedelic-medicine-will-it-be-accessible-to-all/?arc404=true>) The “breakthrough therapy” designation is “a process designed to expedite the development and review of drugs that are intended to treat a serious condition and preliminary clinical evidence indicates that the drug may demonstrate substantial improvement over available therapy on a clinically significant endpoint.” (<https://www.fda.gov/patients/fast-track-breakthrough-therapy-accelerated-approval-priority-review/breakthrough-therapy>)

- 4) **Oregon Propositions 109 and 110:** In November 2020, Oregon passed two propositions related to controlled substances. Proposition 109 legalized the provision and use of psilocybin in a regulated setting and Proposition 110 decriminalized possession of drugs for personal use.

Proposition 109 permitted persons licensed, controlled, and regulated by this state to legally manufacture psilocybin products and provide psilocybin services to persons 21 years of age and older. Proposition 109 also established a comprehensive regulatory framework concerning psilocybin products and psilocybin services under state law. (<http://oregonvotes.org/irr/2020/034text.pdf>)

Proposition 110 decriminalized the possession of a controlled substances in Schedule I-IV, such as heroin, cocaine, and methamphetamines, by reclassifying them from a Class A misdemeanor to a Class E violation, resulting in a \$100 fine or a completed health assessment. Proposition 110 also created an entity to provide grants to existing agencies or organizations, whether government or community-based, to create Addiction Recovery Centers for the purposes of immediately triaging the acute needs of people who use drugs and assessing and addressing any on-going needs thorough intensive case management and linkage to care and services.

Under existing California law, possession of the hallucinogenic substances that are the subject of this bill constitute a criminal offense. This bill would legalize the possession for personal use and the social sharing of specified hallucinogenic substances (DMT, ibogaine, LSD, psilocybin, psilocyn, MDMA, and mescaline) by persons 21 years of age or older.

This bill seeks to also decriminalize cultivation of spores or mycelium capable of producing mushrooms containing psilocybin or psilocin and allow the use of paraphernalia to ingest the hallucinogens which are the subject of this bill.

This bill would provide criminal penalties for the following acts involving DMT, ibogaine, LSD, psilocybin, psilocyn, MDMA, and mescaline:

- a) Possession by a person 21 years of older on the grounds of any school is a misdemeanor. Giving away or administering to a person under 18 is an alternate felony/misdemeanor;
- b) Giving away or administering to a person under 14 is a felony;
- c) Giving away or administering one of these substances to a person at least 18 years old but under 21 is an infraction;
- d) Possession of one of these substances by a person under 18 years of age is an infraction; and
- e) Possession by a person at least 18 years of age but under 21 is an infraction.

This bill would not legalize or decriminalize the sale of the hallucinogenic substances which are the subject of this bill. Sale and possession for sale of hallucinogenic substances would still be punished as provided for under existing law. Although the bill would legalize possession for personal use, this bill would not establish a structure to allow these substances

to be regulated, taxed, and legally purchased, as California has done with marijuana. This bill would require the State Department of Public Health to convene a working group, as specified, to research and make recommendations to the Legislature regarding possible regulatory systems that California could adopt to promote safe and equitable access to hallucinogenic substances in permitted legal contexts. Among other subjects, the working group would make recommendations on policies for minimizing use-related risks related to product safety, appropriate use, and impacts of detrimental substance abuse and the regulation of controlled substances nontherapeutic use, including responsible marketing.

- 5) **If This Bill Becomes Law, the Conduct Allowed would Still be Criminal Under Federal Law:** State authorization does not nullify federal drug laws. As a result state authorization for drug consumption rooms would not prevent them from being shut down by federal law enforcement agencies. Likewise, state authorization does not provide immunity from federal criminal proceedings, if federal law enforcement was inclined to pursue them.

21 U.S.C. 844 and 21 U.S.C. 856 are two federal laws which prohibit behavior related to activity at a drug consumption room.

21 U.S.C. 844 prohibits possession of drugs.

21 U.S.C 856 prohibits:

- a) knowingly open, lease, rent, use, or maintain any place, whether permanently or temporarily, for the purpose of manufacturing, distributing, or **using any controlled substance**;
 - b) manage or control any place, whether permanently or temporarily, either as an owner, lessee, agent, employee, occupant, or mortgagee, and knowingly and intentionally rent, lease, profit from, or make available for use, with or without compensation, the place for the purpose of unlawfully manufacturing, storing, distributing, or **using a controlled substance**.
- 6) **Argument in Support:** According to the *California Association of Social Rehabilitation Agencies*, “The stigma behind psychedelic substances often overshadows its legitimate medicinal value and promise. In the 1960s, researchers were conducting promising studies on the effectiveness of psychedelic substances to treat ailments such as depression and PTSD, until the War on Drugs halted this work. Modern research clearly demonstrates that these psychedelic substances can be a tool for healing and have a promising future for mental health treatment. Beyond halting this promising research, the War on Drugs also enacted the policy of criminalizing people for the possession or personal use of controlled substances. Today, we know this is a failed policy approach as it does not improve public safety, deter personal use, or help people may be experiencing substance use disorder.

“It is time that California stops criminalizing people that possess and use substances that have immense medicinal potential and look towards how California should thoughtfully regulate legal use to these substances. SB 519 is an incremental measure that relies on a more modern understanding of these substances and provides space for California to start a more sensible conversation about how we really ought to treat people who are using psychedelic

substances for their own personal and medical purposes.”

- 7) **Argument in Opposition:** According to the *California Police Chiefs Association*, “Current law recognizes the seriousness of sustained drug use, and prohibits their manufacture, transportation, sale, possession and ingestion. Drugs such as MDMA, LSD, DMT, ketamine, psilocybin and others can lead to serious impairment, and can cause adverse health outcomes for individuals abusing these compounds.

“This bill seeks to decriminalize the above-mentioned drugs, citing their medical benefits and therapeutic properties, but it does nothing to curtail their overuse and spread to the general population. SB 519 also decriminalizes the possession, planting, cultivating, harvesting, or processing of plants used to make certain controlled substances, and allows for the possession of drug paraphernalia needed to ingest these substances socially.

”By allowing “social sharing” of the cited schedule I drugs, communities will be forced to combat widespread proliferation, and individuals will be at an increased risk for abuse and overuse of these compounds.”

8) **Related Legislation:**

- a) AB 653 (Waldron), would establish the Medication-Assisted Treatment Grant Program, in order for the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) to award grants to counties purposes relating to the treatment of substance use disorders and the provision of medication-assisted treatment. AB 653 is set for hearing in the Senate Public Safety Committee on June 29, 2021.
- b) SB 57 (Wiener), would authorize the City and County of San Francisco, the County of Los Angeles, and the City of Oakland to approve entities to operate overdose prevention program for adults supervised by healthcare professionals or other trained staff where people who use drugs can safely consume drugs and get access or referrals substance use disorder treatment services, primary medical care, mental health services, and social services. SB 57 is in the Assembly Health Committee.

9) **Prior Legislation:**

- a) AB 362 (Eggman), of the 2019-2020 Legislative Session, would have authorized the City and County of San Francisco to approve entities to operate an overdose prevention program for adults supervised by healthcare professionals or other trained staff where people who use drugs can safely consume drugs and get access to referrals to addiction treatment. AB 362 was never heard in the Senate Health Committee.
- b) AB 186 (Eggman), of the 2017-2018 Legislative Session, contained similar provisions to AB 362 (Eggman). AB 186 was vetoed by Governor Brown.
- c) AB 2495 (Eggman), of the 2015-2016 Legislative Session, would have decriminalized conduct connected to use and operation of an adult public health or medical intervention facility that is permitted by state or local health departments and intended to reduce death, disability, or injury due to the use of controlled substances. SB 294 was heard for

testimony and returned to the desk.

d) SB 41 (Yee), Chapter 738, Statutes of 2011, authorized a county or city to authorize a licensed pharmacist to sell or furnish 10 or fewer hypodermic needles or syringes to a person 18 or older for human use without a prescription.

e) SB 1159 (Vasconcellos), Chapter 608, Statutes of 2004, established a five-year pilot program to allow California pharmacies, when authorized by a local government, to sell up to 10 syringes to adults without a prescription.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

Vets: Veterans Exploring Treatment Solutions, INC. (Co-Sponsor)

Bend the Arc: Jewish Action

California Association of Social Rehabilitation Agencies

California Attorneys for Criminal Justice

California Public Defenders Association (CPDA)

Chacruna Institute

City of Berkeley

City of Oakland Councilmember Sheng Thao

Councilmember Noel Gallo, City of Oakland

Dc Marijuana Justice

Decriminalize Nature

Decriminalize Nature San Francisco

Dr. Bronner's

Entheogenic Research, Integration, and Education

Health in Justice Action Lab

Heroic Hearts Project, INC.

Initiate Justice

Law Enforcement Action Partnership

Legal Services for Prisoner With Children

Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office

Mcallister Garfield, P.c.

Mendocino Women's Political Coalition

Multidisciplinary Association for Psychedelic Studies

New Approach Advocacy

North STAR Project

Oakland; City of

Operation Evac

Pacific Neuroscience Institute

Plant Medicine Coalition

Sacred Garden Community Church

San Francisco Bay Area Hispanic Chamber of Commerce

San Francisco Psychedelic Society

San Francisco Public Defender

Students for Sensible Drug Policy

The Chacruna Institute for Psychedelic Plant Medicines

The Huichol Center for Cultural Survival and Traditional Arts
Unlimited Sciences
Veterans of War

27 private individuals

Oppose

California Coalition Against Drugs
California College and University Police Chiefs Association
California District Attorneys Association
California Family Council
California Narcotic Officers' Association
California Police Chiefs Association
California State Sheriffs' Association
California Statewide Law Enforcement Association
Capitol Resource Institute
Citrus Heights Police Department
Crime Victims United of California
International Faith Based Coalition
Keep California Safe
Orange County Sheriff's Department
Peace Officers Research Association of California (PORAC)

24 private individuals

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