	Ŧ. Š	
1	Stephen Zyszkiewicz	FILED
2	10446 W Sylvia St	AUG 1 0 2020
_	Milwaukee, WI 53224	
3	415-471-8522	FRESNO SUPERIOR COURT
4	stevez@me.com	DEPUTY
5		
6	SUPERIOR COURT OF TH	E STATE OF CALIFORNIA
7	COUNTY C	OF FRESNO
8	COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ; CITY	Case No.: 19CECG01224
9	OF AGOURA HILLS; CITY OF	
10	ANGELS CAMP; CITY OF	
11	ARCADIA; CITY OF ATWATER;	APPLICATION TO FILE AMICUS CURIAE BRIEF AND BRIEF OF
12	CITY OF BEVERLY HILLS; CITY OF CERES; CITY OF CLOVIS; CITY OF	AMICUS CURIAE IN SUPPORT OF
	COVINA; CITY OF DIXON; CITY OF	DEFENDANTS BUREAU OF
13	DOWNEY; CITY OF MCFARLAND;	CANNABIS CONTROL; LORI
14	CITY OF NEWMAN; CITY OF	AJAX, in her official capacity as
15	OAKDALE; CITY OF PALMDALE;	Chief of the Bureau of Cannabis
16	CITY OF PATTERSON; CITY OF	Control; and DOES 1 through 10,
	RIVERBANK; CITY OF RIVERSIDE;	inclusive
17	CITY OF SAN PABLO; CITY OF	
18	SONORA; CITY OF TEHACHAPI;	
19	CITY OF TEMECULA; CITY OF TRACY; CITY OF TURLOCK; and	
20	CITY OF VACAVILLE,	
21		
22	Plaintiffs,	
23	vs.	
1		
24	BUREAU OF CANNABIS	
25	CONTROL; LORI AJAX, in her	
26	official capacity as Chief of the Bureau	
27	of Cannabis Control; and DOES 1 through 10, inclusive,	
28		
	Defendants.	
		-

## **APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO FILE AMICUS BRIEF**

Pursuant to California Rules of Court, rule 8.200(c) amicus curiae is a medical cannabis patient and religious (First Amendment) user of cannabis and previous resident of the City of Clovis (one of the Plaintiffs) who respectfully requests permission to file the attached brief in support of defendants Bureau of Cannabis Control, Lori Ajax, DOES 1 through 10, et al. Amicus curiae has seen long standing opposition to the legalization of cannabis by cities and their law enforcement despite many of their residents partaking in the medical or adult use of cannabis. The most recent opposition is seen in this case aimed against the statewide delivery of cannabis from jurisdictions where the sale is licensed to any other jurisdiction.

The ongoing opposition by many cities to regulating cannabis production and sale results in an underground market on one level or another and continued criminalization of many of the residents of these cities. Amicus curiae has personally tried to go through the process to bring an underground/gray market nonprofit medical collective into the legal regulated market licensed with the City of Clovis and the State of California's Bureau of Cannabis Control.

Amicus curiae as suffered criminal prosecution on two occasions including one for activity in the City of Clovis resulting in a felony for opening and maintaining a place for sale or use of marijuana.

Amicus curiae disagrees with the ban on commercial cannabis activity in the City of Clovis and other California cities and counties. Amicus curiae disagrees with other jurisdictions who license cannabis business but aim to ban outside services from serving their local market.

No party or counsel for a party has authored the accompanying brief in whole or in part, nor made any monetary contribution intended to fund the preparation or submission thereof. No person or entity, other than the amicus curiae, have made any monetary contribution intended to fund the preparation or submission of the accompanying brief.

Amicus respectfully submit that consideration of the accompanying brief will assist the Court in deciding this matter, and respectfully request that the Court grant leave to file.

DATED: August 5, 2020

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN ZYSZKIEWICZ

Amicus curiae

## **BRIEF OF AMICUS CURIAE**

The medical use of cannabis has been legal since 1996 with the Compassionate Use Act (Proposition 215). Since that time, there has been much debate and controversy over how the demand for medical cannabis should be handled. The cannabis industry has been underground since before the Compassionate Use Act of 1996 and continues in the present time with many small indoor grows throughout California and large outdoor grows typically hidden in the mountains of Northern California to meet the demand. It goes without saying that it would make common sense to allow growing cannabis outdoors on agricultural land, indoors in industrial zones, and distribution, testing, production of products, and sales in every city and county of California. It is obvious that there is a demand for medical and adult use cannabis in every city and county of California. Attempts are made time and time again by jurisdictions and law enforcement to pretend the residents of these jurisdictions are somehow puritanical and would never consume cannabis has failed. These policies of banning commercial activity only reinforce the black market demand and create more violence and crime in our communities, the complete opposite of what law enforcement and municipalities claim. Some jurisdictions license cannabis activity but oppose competition from services licensed by other jurisdictions, contrary to common supply and demand market competition.

There has been longstanding pushback in one form or the other from cities and counties and their top law enforcement officials, Chiefs of Police and County Sheriffs who say that the legalization of cannabis encourages the use of "narcotics", "controlled substances", and profiteering from drugs including Fresno County and the City of Clovis. Their position is completely contrary to common sense which would dictate that legalizing cannabis and its associated activities would actually remove the underground market completely from their jurisdictions. The ongoing opposition by many cities to regulating cannabis production and sale results in an underground market on one level or another and continued criminalization of many of the residents of these cities. Amicus curiae has personally tried to go through the process to bring an underground/gray market nonprofit medical collective into the legal regulated market licensed with the City of Clovis and the State of California's Bureau of Cannabis Control. Amicus curiae as suffered criminal prosecution on two occasions including one for activity in the City of Clovis resulting in a felony for opening and maintaining a

place for sale or use of marijuana.

As a previous resident of the City of Clovis, I know there are many cannabis consumers in the city who would like to not only continue to receive deliveries from out of town services, but be able to purchase cannabis from a local dispensary in the City of Clovis as well. Many plots of land in the City of Clovis are

appropriate for agricultural use and would be well suited to growing cannabis legally through commercial licenses. Many residents would like to move their underground delivery services and black market drug dealing activities into the regulated market, so they could operate without fear of arrest and prosecution. Many residents would benefit from being able to create business and jobs locally instead of exporting these funds to legal businesses in the bay area or illegal cannabis grows far north.

As a past resident and business owner of a cannabis business in the City of Clovis, I would like to return to the City of Clovis under a regular or "social equity" license intended for people with criminal convictions like myself who faced prosecution and incarceration under the failed War on Drugs.

It does not make sense for cities and counties to try to outright ban legal licensed delivery services from their city or county simple because they want to ban the sale of cannabis or only allow the sale from businesses operating in their own jurisdiction. Neither the want to ban cannabis sales or to control them completely make any logical sense in providing their residents safe access to cannabis and a competitive market from which to purchase.

1	CONCLUSION		
2	For the foregoing reasons, Amicus urges the Court to find that statewide delivery		
4	from other jurisdictions shall remain legal in the entire State of California.		
5	Furthermore, Amicus urges the Court to find that no jurisdiction shall ban cannabis		
7	businesses. It is not the will of the residents of these municipalities to participate in		
8	a lawsuit against statewide cannabis licensing and delivery. It is not the will of the		
9 10	people of California to continue the War on Drugs.		
11			
12	DATED: August 5, 2020 Respectfully submitted,		
13	STEPHEN ZYSZKIEWICZ		
14 15	Mr m		
16	Amicus curiae		
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			
23 24			
25			
26			
27			
28			
	APPLICATION TO FILE AMICUS CURIAE BRIEF AND BRIEF OF AMICUS CURIAE- 7		

· `

## **PROOF OF SERVICE**

I, Stephen Zyszkiewicz, state:

My residential address is 10446 W Sylvia St, Milwaukee, WI 53224. I am a resident in the County of Milwaukee where this service occurs or mailing occurred. I am over the age of eighteen and am not a party to the within action. On August 5, 2020, I mailed the following documents described as:

## APPLICATION TO FILE AMICUS CURIAE BRIEF AND BRIEF OF AMICUS CURIAE IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANTS BUREAU OF CANNABIS CONTROL; LORI AJAX, in her official capacity as Chief of the Bureau of Cannabis Control; and DOES 1 through 10, inclusive

on the following person(s) by and by placing a true copy thereof enclosed in an envelope with certified mail postage prepaid and depositing the envelope with the United States Postal Service in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The envelope was addressed and mailed as follows:

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

Steven G. Churchwell (SBN 110346)

Douglas L. White (SBN 206705)

Nubia I. Goldstein (SBN 272305)

CHURCHWELL WHITE LLP

1414 K Street, 3rd Floor

Sacramento, CA 95814

Defendant

Bureau of Cannabis Control (Lori Ajax)

ATTN: Tamara Colson – Assistant Chief Counsel

	. · ·	
1	2920 Kilgore Road	
2	Rancho Cordova, CA 95670	
3		
4	Fresno County Superior Court	
5	1100 Van Ness Ave	
6	Fresno, CA 93724	
7		
8	I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct and	
9	that this declaration was executed this date at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.	
10	Ma	
11	Dated: August 5, 2020	
12	Stephen Zyszkiewicz	
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		