BUREAU OF CANNABIS CONTROL
CALIFORNIA

BUREAU OF CANNABIS CONTROL LICENSING INFORMATION

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

License type designation: Licensees must hold an A-license to engage in adult-use commercial cannabis activity and an M-license to engage in medicinal commercial cannabis activity.

- A-licensees may only do business with A-licensees, and M-licensees may only do business with M-licensees.
- The exception is testing laboratories, which may test cannabis goods for both types.

Premises: This is defined as a designated structure or structures and land specified in the application that is under the control of the applicant or licensee where the commercial cannabis activity will be conducted. These are the requirements:

- Each premises must be licensed.
- Only one licensee may occupy a premises. However, a licensee that holds both an A-license and an M-license for the same commercial cannabis activity (e.g., retail sale) may have the same premises for both types.
- Premises is not the same as a parcel of land or a property lot. A parcel of land may have more than one licensed premises on it held by one or more licensees.
- Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products may not be sold on the same premises as cannabis goods.

Compliance with local jurisdiction:

- Applicants must be in compliance with their local jurisdiction's ordinances and regulations before receiving a license.
- Local jurisdictions may ban, in whole or in part, medicinal and adult-use commercial cannabis activity.

Transportation of cannabis goods: Only a distributor may transport cannabis goods.

Bond and insurance: All licenses must have a surety bond payable to the state of California in the amount of $5,000. Distributors must carry and maintain commercial general liability insurance in the aggregate in an amount no less than $2 million and in an amount no less than $1 million for each loss.

BUREAU OF CANNABIS CONTROL LICENSING INFORMATION

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

LICENSE TYPES

Retailer: Sells cannabis goods to customers at its premises or by delivery. A retailer must have a licensed physical location (premises) where commercial cannabis activities are conducted.

Retailer (nonstorefront): Sells and delivers cannabis goods to customers. A retailer (nonstorefront) must have a licensed premises, but it is not open to the public.

Distributor: Is responsible for transporting cannabis goods, arranging for testing of cannabis goods, and conducting quality assurance review of cannabis goods to ensure they comply with all packaging and labeling requirements.

Distributor transport: Allows a licensee to transport cannabis goods between licensed cultivators, manufacturers, and distributors. A licensee may not transport cannabis goods to a licensed retailer and may not engage in any other distributor activities.

Testing laboratory: A laboratory, facility, or entity in the state that offers or performs tests of cannabis goods. Testing laboratories must obtain and maintain ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation. Testing laboratories may be issued a provisional license allowing them to operate while they obtain ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation, provided they meet all other licensure requirements.

Microbusiness: Allows a licensee to engage in cultivation (on an area less than 10,000 square feet), manufacturing (Level 1 manufacturing, Type 6), distribution, and retail sale, or any combination of the four activities. Licensees will be required to comply with all rules and regulations, which will include, where applicable, regulations adopted by the California Department of Food and Agriculture and the California Department of Public Health, governing the activities they are engaged in.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
dca
DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS

Bureau of Cannabis Control
1625 North Market Boulevard, Suite 202-S
Sacramento, CA 95834
(800) 952-5210

For the latest updates, follow the Bureau on social media

PDE_17-191