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9	SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA
10	COUNTY OF YOLO
11	THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,) Case No. CV17-2032
12 13	Plaintiff,) COMPLAINT FOR INJUNCTIVE) RELIEF, CIVIL PENALTIES, AND
14	v.) OTHER RELIEF
15	DANIEL LOPEZ, an individual; TOP SHELF MEDS,) (Bus. & Prof. Code, § 17200 et seq.) INC., a California corporation; and DOES 1-50,
16 17	inclusive,) Exempt from fees per Gov. Code, § 6103 Defendants.
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21	1. Plaintiff, the People of the State of California, by and through Jeff W. Reisig, District
22	Attorney of Yolo County, hereby allege the following upon information and belief.
23	PARTIES
24	2. Plaintiff is the People of the State of California. The People bring this action by and
25	through Jeff W. Reisig, District Attorney of Yolo County. The authority of the District Attorney of
26	Yolo County to bring this action is derived from statutory language of the State of California,
27	specifically Business and Professions Code section 17200 et seq.
28	3. Defendant TOP SHELF MEDS, INC., at all times relevant, was a California

corporation engaged in the cultivation of cannabis in Yolo County at the location of 37030 State Highway 16, Woodland, California (the "Property").

- 4. Defendant DANIEL LOPEZ is a resident of California. At all relevant times, DANIEL LOPEZ was the Chief Executive Officer, Secretary, Chief Financial Officer, and sole Director of TOP SHELF MEDS, INC.
- 5. DOES 1 through 50, inclusive, are persons whose names and identities are unknown to the People at this time, and the People therefore sue these defendants by their fictitious names. The People will seek leave to amend this Complaint to allege the true names of DOES 1 through 50 once they have been determined. DOES 1 through 50 participated in some or all of the acts alleged herein.
- 6. The named and unnamed defendants in this action are collectively referred to as "Defendants."
- 7. Allegations in this Complaint of Defendants' acts or omissions include the acts and omissions of Defendants' officers, agents, employees, and representatives that were committed while acting within the course and scope of their employment or agency on behalf of Defendants.
- 8. All Defendants at all times acted as agents of one another. With regard to the conduct and omissions alleged in this Complaint, each of the Defendants ratified the actions of the other Defendants.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 9. This Court has jurisdiction over Defendants because all causes of action asserted in this Complaint arise out of Defendants' conduct in Yolo County, California.
- 10. Venue is proper in this Court under Code of Civil Procedure section 393 because the causes of action alleged in this Complaint arose out of Defendants' conduct in Yolo County, California.

LEGAL BACKGROUND

- 11. Counties, under their traditional land use and police powers, are authorized to regulate cannabis cultivation within their jurisdictions. (See Cal. Const., art. XI, § 7.)
 - 12. California statutory law explicitly recognizes the authority of counties to regulate

- cannabis cultivation. For example, Proposition 64—a recently passed initiative relating to cannabis—expressly recognizes the ability of local authorities to regulate cannabis activities. (See Bus. & Prof. Code, § 26200 [Division 10 of the Business and Professions Code, the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act, "shall not be interpreted to supersede or limit the authority of a local jurisdiction to adopt and enforce local ordinances to regulate businesses licensed under this division, including, but not limited to, local zoning and land use requirements, business license requirements. . . . "].)
- 13. Consistent with the California Constitution and state law, Yolo County (the "County") adopted, on March 22, 2016, an ordinance governing cannabis cultivation within its jurisdiction.
- 14. The County amended its cannabis ordinance in October 25, 2016, and under the October 25, 2016 amendment, and still today, cannabis cultivation in the County is prohibited unless it falls within one of two exceptions.
- 15. The first exception is for "qualified patients." To come within the exception, a person must, among other things, grow cannabis exclusively for his or her personal medical use, and have cannabis plants that occupy no more than 100 square feet. (Yolo County Code, §5-20.04(A)(1).)
- 16. The second exception is for permitted growers. To come within this exception, the person must, among other things, have (1) submitted, by October 11, 2016, a notice of intent to comply with a Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board order governing cannabis cultivation ("Order R5-2015-0113"), and (2) obtained a County permit to cultivate medicinal cannabis. (Yolo County Code, §5-20.04(A)(2).)
- 17. The County's permitting scheme for cannabis cultivators requires, among other things, that cultivators pay permitting fees, allow for sample collection for laboratory analysis of their plants, allow for site inspections, and participate in a track-and-trace program intended to ensure that cannabis grown in the County is compliant with the county code. (Yolo County Code, § 5-20.04(A)(2)(a).) The track-and-trace program monitors permitted cultivators' cannabis plants throughout the production chain—from initial cultivation to market-ready product sold to medical cannabis related businesses—and ensures that cannabis grown in Yolo County complies with local and state laws and promotes public health and safety.

18. The Yolo County Cannabis Task Force ("Task Force")—a task force consisting of representatives from the County Department of Agriculture, the County District Attorney's Office, the County Sheriff's Office, the County Community Services Department, and the Esparto Fire Department—implements the County's cannabis ordinance and oversees cannabis permitting in the County.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

- 19. Defendants owned and operated a commercial cannabis grow on the Property.
- 20. Defendants cannabis grow on the Property consisted of about 600 cannabis plants and covered thousands of square feet.
- 21. Before cultivating a cannabis grow over 100 square feet, Defendants were required, pursuant to County code, to (1) submit a notice of intent to comply with Order R5-2015-0113 by October 11, 2016, and (2) obtain a County permit to cultivate medicinal cannabis.
- 22. Defendants did not submit a notice of intent to comply with Order R5-2015-0113 by the deadline of October 11, 2016.
- 23. Defendants eventually submitted a notice of intent to comply with Order R5-2015-0113, but after the deadline of October 11, 2016 had past.
- 24. Defendants later submitted an application for a County cannabis-cultivation permit on or after May 4, 2017.
- 25. On or about May 12, 2017, the Task Force mailed a letter to Defendant Daniel Lopez stating that Defendants' application was denied for failing to comply with the County's cannabis ordinance. The letter added that Defendants could appeal the decision by submitting a written appeal to the County Administrator's Office.
- 26. On or about May 25, 2017, Defendants appealed the denial of their application for a County cannabis-cultivation permit. The County Administrator's Office scheduled a hearing on Defendants' appeal for June 7, 2017.
- 27. On or about June 7, 2017, the County Administrator's Office heard Defendants' appeal of the denial of their application.
 - 28. On or about June 12, 2017, the County Administrator's Office issued a written

decision denying Defendants' appeal.

- 29. Defendants never appealed the County Administrator's Office's decision.
- 30. Despite being denied a permit to cultivate cannabis, Defendants nonetheless established and maintained a cannabis grow of about 600 plants on the Property.
- 31. On or about June 28, 2017, a County employee, while driving past the Property, saw signs on the Property indicating that cannabis was being cultivated on site.
- 32. On or about July 12, 2017, at the direction of a County employee, a drone was flown around 400 feet off the ground and 200-300 away from the airspace of the Property, and aerial photographs were taken of the Property. The photographs showed a cannabis grow on the Property containing about 600 plants and covering thousands of square feet.
- 33. On or about July 19, 2017, Plaintiff mailed and emailed a letter to Defendants, requesting that they meet with Plaintiff on July 31, 2017 to discuss the cannabis grow on the Property. Defendants neither showed for the meeting date nor contacted Plaintiff.
- 34. On or about mid-August 2017, Defendants moved all cannabis plants, about 600 total, off the Property. Defendants did not notify Plaintiff before moving the plants. Nor did Defendants inform Plaintiff where they had moved the plants.
- 35. Defendants harvested the cannabis plants from the Property, and released the cannabis product into state, local, and interstate commerce.
- 36. Defendants knowingly and flagrantly violated Yolo County law, and engaged in conduct that poses a danger to the public health and safety.
- 37. Unlike permitted cannabis plants, Defendants' cannabis plants were never tracked to ensure that they would be used for permitted uses only—that is, for medicinal use within California.
- 38. Unlike permitted cannabis plants, Defendants' cannabis plants were never tested to ensure against excessive and harmful pesticide use.
- 39. Unlike permitted cannabis grows, Defendants never paid the permitting and regulatory fees that all legal cannabis cultivators are required to pay.

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FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violations of Unfair Competitions Law; Against all Defendants)

(Bus. & Prof. Code, § 17200 et seq.)

- 40. The People restate and incorporate all previous paragraphs.
- 41. Section 17200 of the Business and Professions Code prohibits unfair competition—meaning any unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business act or practice; any unfair, deceptive, untrue, or misleading advertising; and any act prohibited under Business and Professions Code section 17500.
- 42. Within four years of the date of commencement of this action, Defendants engaged in unlawful acts, omissions, and practices that constitute unfair competition within the meaning of Business and Professions Code sections 17200 through 17208—including but not limited to the acts or omissions and practices alleged in this Complaint and the following acts below:
 - a. Engaged in the business of cultivating commercial cannabis without a valid permit, in violation of Yolo County Code section 5-20.01 et seq.
 - b. Failed to register with the Yolo County Department of Agriculture before cultivating cannabis, in violation of Yolo County Code section 5-20.07(G)(1).
 - c. Failed to pay applicable cannabis-cultivation fees, in violation of Yolo County Code section 5-20.01 et seq.
 - d. Failed to enroll and participate in the track-and-trace program for cannabis cultivation, and failed to pay any associated fees, in violation of Yolo County Code section 5-20.01 et seq.
- 43. Unless enjoined by order of the Court, Defendants may or will continue in the course of conduct as alleged in this Complaint.
- 44. Each and every separate unlawful act, and each and very separate cannabis plant grown in violation of County code, constitutes an unlawful or unfair business practice. Each day that Defendants engaged in each separate unlawful act, omission, or practice is a separate and distinct violation of Business and Professions Code section 17200.
- 45. Based on the above, the People request injunctive relief against Defendants under Business and Professions Code section 17203, and civil penalties against Defendants under Business