



*Michigan State University Extension*  
*Land Use Series*

## **How local government might proceed with decision-making on the MMFLA**

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How local government might proceed with decision-making on the Michigan Medical Marihuana Facilities Licensing Act (MMFLA) (MCL 333.27101 *et seq.*) is a flow chart which suggests that local government officials initiate a conversation in the jurisdiction with a diverse set of stakeholders to hear and assemble the pros and cons of the issue in the community. This flowchart is not a substitute for following the statutorily required process for adopting a zoning ordinance amendment as detailed in the Michigan Zoning Enabling Act, PA 110 of 2006, as amended.

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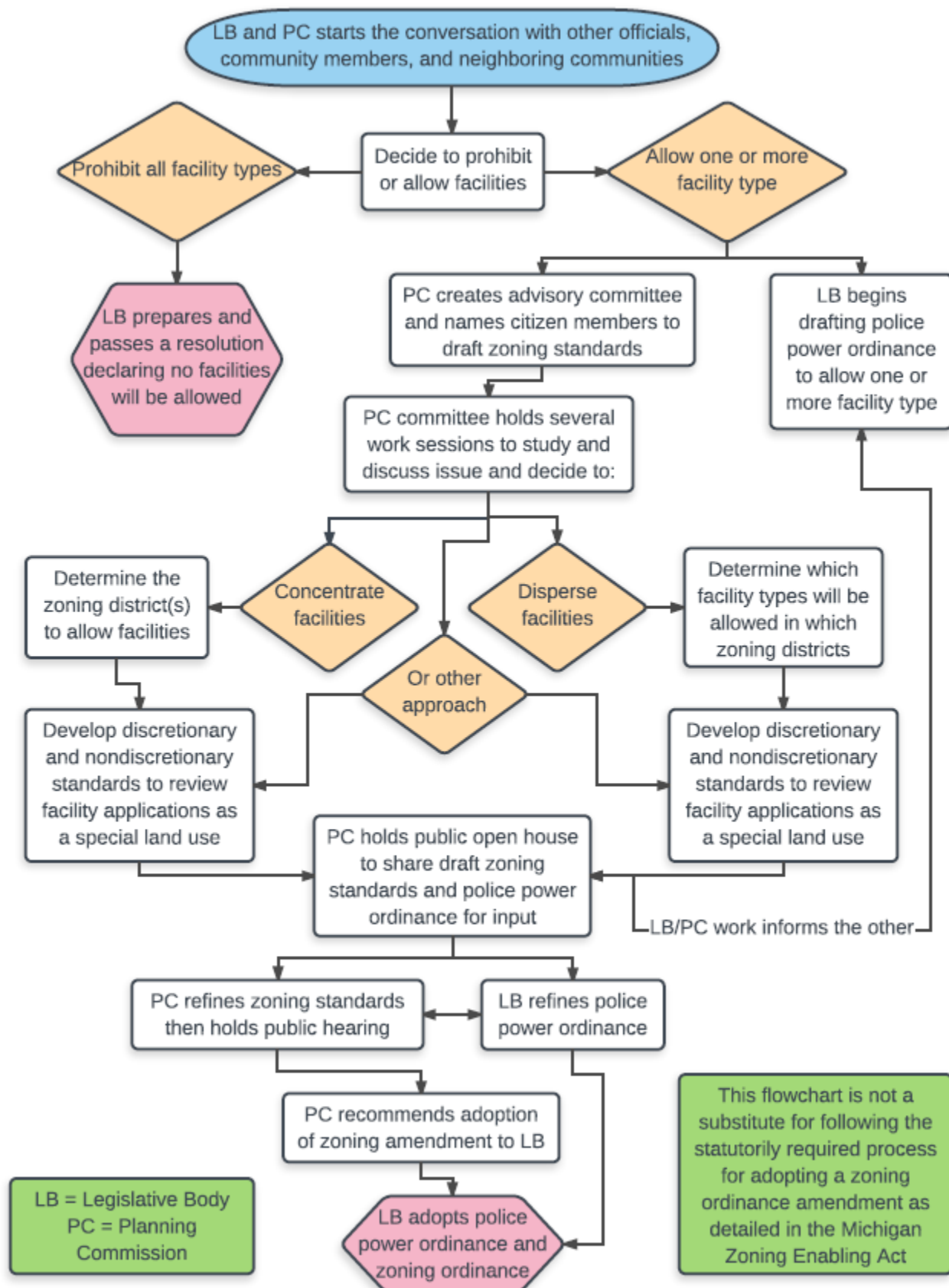
*“Thirty seven million acres is  
all the Michigan we will ever have”*  
William G. Milliken

This is a fact sheet developed by experts on the topic(s) covered within MSU Extension. Its intent and use is to assist Michigan communities making public policy decisions on these issues. This work refers to university-based peer reviewed research, when available and conclusive, and based on the parameters of the law as it relates to the topic(s) in Michigan. This document is written for use in Michigan and is based only on Michigan law and statute. One should not assume the concepts and rules for zoning or other regulation by Michigan municipalities and counties apply in other states. In most cases they do not. This is not original research or a study proposing new findings or conclusions.

In the follow chart the following abbreviations are used:

- LB means Legislative Body: Township Board of Trustees, City Council, and Village Council.
- PC means the Planning Commission.

This flowchart is not a substitute for following the statutorily required process for adopting a zoning ordinance amendment as detailed in the Michigan Zoning Enabling Act.



1. Legislative Body and Planning Commission starts the conversation with other officials, community members, and neighboring communities.

When done go to 2.

2. The decision is made to prohibit or to allow facilities.

Prohibit facilities, go to 3.

Allow facilities, go to 4.

3. Legislative body prepares and passes a resolution declaring no facilities will be allowed.

End of process.

4. Two simultaneous things should be worked on:

4A. Planning Commission creates advisory committee and names citizen members to draft zoning standards: Go to 5.

4B. Legislative body begins drafting police power ordinance to allow one or more facility type(s). Work cooperatively with Planning Commission, see 9.

5. Planning Commission committee holds several work sessions to study and discuss issue and decide to

Concentrate facilities, go to 6.

Disperse facilities, go to 7.

Or other approach, go to 8.

6. Determine the zoning district(s) to allow facilities.

When done go to 8.

7. Determine which facilities types will be allowed in which zoning districts.

When done go to 8.

8. Develop discretionary and non discretionary standards to review facilities applications as a special use.

When done go to 9.

9. Planning Commission holds public open house to share draft zoning standards and police power ordinance for input. Work cooperatively with Legislative body, see 4B.

When done with Planning Commission (zoning amendment) work go to 10A.

When done with Legislative Body (police power ordinance) work go to 10B.

**10A. Planning Commission refines zoning standards then hold public hearing.**

After public hearing go to 11.

**10B. Legislative body refines police power ordinance.**

When done go to 11.

**11. Planning Commission recommends adoption of zoning amendment to Legislative Body.**

Go to 12.

**12. Legislative body adopts police power ordinance and zoning amendment.**

End of process.

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## Authors

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