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MEETING DATE: March 12, 2018

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REPORT TITLE: Cannabis report – What We Heard

REPORT NUMBER: 2017-CR-135

REPORT SUMMARY

This report provides an overview of the regulatory environment as currently known as well as the results of the cannabis survey conducted by the City of Leduc. The report also contains a summary of Administration's investigation of other municipalities' activities as they are preparing themselves for the upcoming legalisation of cannabis. Lastly, the report contains a proposed strategy for the City of Leduc Land Use Bylaw and Business Licence Bylaw amendments.

RECOMMENDATION

Administration recommends that Council:

- Direct Administration to initiate the amendment process of the Land Use Bylaw by adding new required definitions and by amending existing definitions to add clarity around cannabis related land uses as presented in this report;
- Direct Administration to initiate the amendment process of the Land Use Bylaw by adding Cannabis Production and Distribution into the Light Industrial and Medium Industrial district as a discretionary use;
- Accept the separating distance contained in the Order in Council by the Province as a starting point on which Council may decide to build their own strategy;
- Direct Administration to prepare a report evaluating alternatives on managing cannabis related land uses other than Cannabis Production and Distribution and present it at the March 19, 2018 Committee of the Whole; and
- Direct Administration to initiate the Business Licence Bylaw amendment process as presented in this report.

BACKGROUND

KEY ISSUE(S) / CONTEXT:

In 2017, the Government of Canada (GoC) announced its intent to legalize cannabis for the summer of 2018. This unprecedented action will have impacts for all three levels of government, each having its own part to play (see Schedule 1 for the breakdown of responsibilities as provided by the Province of Alberta). Some key objectives of the GoC initiative are to:

- Keep cannabis away from youth;
- Take cannabis away from criminal activities and illegal markets;
- Ensure product quality.

Government of Canada

To launch the process, Bill C-45 was introduced to legislation by the GoC. This Bill is cited as the Cannabis Act according to its Short Title (Section 1, proposed Bill C-45). As of November 27, 2017, Bill C-45 had received Senate's first reading. Administration verified for a status update on February 15, 2018, and the Bill was still with Senate, awaiting second reading. Recent information tend to support that Senate will look into it for a few more months and that the legalisation is unlikely to happen in July. However, no official confirmation has been made.

One of the first actions of the proposed Bill is to amend the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act and the Criminal Code in order to legalize cannabis. The proposed Bill contains key information that set the legal framework and define the elements that will be under federal jurisdiction. These include the promotion, packaging, labeling, displaying, selling, distributing, and growing of cannabis with all the leverage and tools to intervene in the situation of non-respect of the law.

Bill C-45 defines cannabis as follow:

cannabis means a cannabis plant and anything referred to in Schedule 1 but does not include anything referred to in Schedule 2.

SCHEDULE 1

(Subsections 2(1) and 151(1))

1. Any part of a cannabis plant, including the phytocannabinoids produced by, or found in, such a plant, regardless of whether that part has been processed or not, other than a part of the plant referred to in Schedule 2
2. Any substance or mixture of substances that contains or has on it any part of such a plant
3. Any substance that is identical to any phytocannabinoid produced by, or found in, such a plant, regardless of how the substance was obtained

SCHEDULE 2

(Subsections 2(1) and 151(1) and Schedule 1)

1. A non-viable seed of a cannabis plant
2. A mature stalk, without any leaf, flower, seed or branch, of such a plant
3. Fibre derived from a stalk referred to in item 2
4. The root or any part of the root of such a plant

Also, it is important to note that the sale of cannabis will be limited to the classes as per Schedule 4, which includes 5 items.

SCHEDULE 4

(Section 33 and subsection 151(3))

Classes of Cannabis That an Authorized Person May Sell

Item	Class of Cannabis
1	dried cannabis
2	cannabis oil
3	fresh cannabis
4	cannabis plants
5	cannabis plant seeds

In regards to growing of cannabis, the proposed Bill C-45 contains language about a maximum of 4 plants per dwelling housing for personal use. As for commercial use both medical and non-medical (recreational), the Government of Canada will be regulating the producers.

Province of Alberta

On November 16, 2017, The Government of Alberta (GoA) introduced Bill 26, An Act to Control and Regulate Cannabis. Bill 26 obtained third reading on November 30, 2017 and it is now awaiting proclamation for coming into force.

The main scope of the Act to Control and Regulate Cannabis is to amend the Gaming and Liquor Act in order to create the legal framework that will manage and regulate cannabis for Albertans. The amended act will regulate cannabis in Alberta and will deal with:

- Defining the role and responsibilities of the Alberta Gaming Liquor Commission (ALGC)
- Managing the distribution of cannabis
- Licensing of cannabis retailers
- Establishing provincial offences related to youth possession, public consumption, and consumption in vehicles

As for the definitions for cannabis, cannabis accessory, and cannabis plant, the provincial legislation adopts the federal Act definitions.

In addition to the Act, Regulations were announced on February 16, 2018 by the GoA at a press-conference held in Calgary. It was announced that:

- Minimum age for purchase and consumption is set at 18
- Retailers will receive their products from the AGLC
- All physical retail locations will have strict government oversight through licensing by the AGLC
- Licensed retailer that sell cannabis will not be able to sell alcohol, tobacco or pharmaceuticals
- Retailers shall ID any person who looks under 25
- The retailers licensing process will:
 - Require mandatory background check for owner and employees,
 - Ensure that employees will be subject to mandatory training,
 - Limit licenses for one single person, business or organization at 15%,
 - Require renewal of license every 2 years
- The system would be reviewed in 5 years
- The location of a retailer must meet a 100 meter buffer between cannabis retailer and schools and provincial health care facilities (Ministerial Order 31/2015 defines the Leduc Hospital as such). However, municipalities will have the ability to set buffers to suit their communities
- Cannabis retailers may be open from 10 am to 2 am, the same as liquor stores
- Albertans will have access cannabis via two options:
 - Privately run retail stores licensed by the GoA
 - GoA-operated online sales
- Though cannabis cafes and lounges will not be permitted, the legislation also gives the authority to regulate these forms of establishment should the government decide to allow them in the future

On the day of the press conference, a fact sheet in the form of a schematic was released. This document explained the framework for cannabis in Alberta (see Schedule 2).

On February 16, 2018, Order in Council 27/2018 was filed under the Regulations Act. This appendix amends the Gaming and Liquor Regulation (AR 143/96) and repeals its title and replaces it with the **Gaming, Liquor, and Cannabis Regulation**. This regulation contains mainly the framework by which the AGLC will manage the licensing process for the retailers.

Of particular interest for the City of Leduc in relation to the Land Use Bylaw is section 105, Restrictions on locations of licensed premises. This section stipulates that the Commission will not issue a license:

- Unless a development permit has been issued;
- If any part of an exterior wall is within a 100 meters from:
 - A provincial health facility or the boundary of the parcel of land on which the building is located

- A building containing a school or the boundary of the parcel of land on which the building is located
- A boundary of a parcel of land designated as School reserve.

The new regulation will also provide the municipalities the power to vary the distances from the identified land uses. Last but not least, it is important to note that the AGLC will conduct extensive criminal records check and financial records verification prior to making any decision on the eligibility of an applicant.

City of Leduc Engagement: What we heard

In order to obtain the pulse of the community on the potential land uses related to cannabis, an online survey was conducted between January 12th and February 2nd. This short survey (9 questions) focused on the retailing of cannabis as it was felt that this land use would be the most complex to manage and therefore, would require the most discussion. It is important to note that the survey is a tool that was used to provide additional information for Council to consider.

In order to maximise participation, the survey was advertised by the city's communication experts using social media. Advertisement was also displayed in the Leduc Representative on January 19th and 26th, 2018. The survey was well received as 1,488 people participated. As for the participants, about 2/3 of them stated that they were "somewhat to very familiar" with the framework and the various responsibilities of each level of government. As for who answered the survey, 86% of participants stated that they are resident and about 4.5% are business owner.

The survey contained two components, multiple choices questions (8 of them) and 1 open-ended question where participants could identified elements for which they wanted more information. From the multiple choices questions, the highlights are as follow:

- 62% of participants want the City of Leduc to find the right balance between taking advantage of this economic opportunity and ensuring the health and wellness of our community;
- 50% want the city to regulate cannabis like liquor stores while 15% of participants would like to see an increase in regulations for both cannabis and liquor stores;
- 80% of the 1,274 participants who answered question 4 about location for retailing supported location in the commercial locations and almost 54% supported location in the downtown. The industrial parks area came in 3rd place with about 37% of support as a retailing location;
- A 100 meters buffer between cannabis retailing and schools/parks was supported by almost 45% of participants, followed by 38% who would prefer a separating distance of 400 meters;
- Almost 61% answered that the City of Leduc should not impose hours of operation restriction other than what the GoA will regulated; and
- in regards to the clustering of cannabis retail store, about 44% of the participants stated that market should dictate the outcome and 22.5% favored the dispersion of the retailers in strategic areas.

As for the open-ended question, 288 participants took the opportunity to identify additional topics they would like to obtain information and/or provide us with opinions and/or recommendations. Administration has gone over all the comments received and have grouped the comments in categories to have a better understanding of the occurrence of each category.

The category with the most occurrences is education and research. Survey participants expressed the need to make available all available information around cannabis, cannabis consumptions, and its potential effects. Managing cannabis like alcohol and consumption locations were also amongst the most important topics for the participants. Schedule 3 contains the survey results.

The conclusions from the survey exercise that administration can draw are as follow:

1. Cannabis is a topic of high interest in our community as the participation results clearly show.
2. Social acceptance of cannabis varies significantly. We have people at both end of the spectrum and everywhere in-between.
3. Many participants view cannabis retailers as similar to liquor stores.

4. A significant proportion of participants support cannabis retail stores in commercial areas such as the Common and 50th Street.
5. The participants are generally in favor of enabling the land use of retailing for cannabis, even though they recognize that all the regulations and logistics are not currently known.

In addition to the survey done by the city of Leduc, Administration was made aware that the Leduc Downtown Businesses Association (Leduc DBA) surveyed their members. They received 18 responses (approx. 10% of membership). Half of the responses were not in support of cannabis retailer locating in the downtown and more than 80% of their participants did not want to see public consumption of cannabis allowed downtown.

Other municipalities' initiatives

In addition to the land use survey related to cannabis, Administration scanned the regional context and beyond to see what other municipalities throughout Alberta are currently doing in relation to cannabis and land use management. In order to enhance this task, Administration has partnered with the University of Alberta through the Graduate Internship Program whereas a graduate student from the Planning Master Program is actively conducting research on targeted subjects related to cannabis for the City of Leduc. Furthermore, Administration has established a connection with the GoA Cannabis Secretariat. This will provide access to additional resources.

For the land use component, we have obtained information so far from the following municipalities through website review or direct communication: Beaumont, Calgary, Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan, Grande Prairie, Leduc County, Lethbridge, St. Albert, Spruce Grove, Stony Plain, and Strathcona County. For the most part, the municipalities that have been active have amended their Land Use Bylaw (LUB) in order to amend and/or add definitions as well as to regulate medical cannabis production.

In terms of regulations and defining which land uses associated to cannabis will be allowed in what districts, most municipalities have been awaiting the regulations from the GoA (see schedule 4 for summary of municipalities initiatives). Now that the regulation with the separating distance is available, it is expected that most municipalities will be moving forward over the next few weeks.

As for Business Licensing, Administration has connected with a few other municipalities including St. Albert, Spruce Grove, Airdrie, Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan, and the City of Wetaskiwin. Many of them are or will be focusing on their LUB amendment and were awaiting what the GoA will produce as regulations prior to making any decision on the business licencing process. It appears that most municipalities do not expect any major changes to their Business Licence Bylaw. An interesting information that we obtained from interacting with the other municipalities is that many municipalities don't add additional restrictions on hours of operation beside what is imposed by the GoA. Now that it is known that the GoA will set the operation hours from 10 am to 2 am for cannabis retail stores, Administration will follow with the municipalities to see if this will change their approach.

Next steps for the City of Leduc - LUB

Now that the first part of the engagement strategy is done (online survey), Administration needs to prepare draft amending bylaws for land use and business licencing. Pending on the outcome at the March 12th and March 19 meetings, these bylaws could be presented to Council on March 26 or April 9th, 2018 for first reading under the Municipal Government Act (MGA). Introducing the bylaws to Council for first reading would initiate the process that will lead to the second part of the engagement strategy, the public hearing. Currently, Administration believes that we could be looking at late April or early May to host the public hearing. Sufficient time will be required to allow every interested party to present to Council at the hearing.

After reviewing all information available at the current time, Administration believes that a stepped and balanced approach is desirable for this community. This will enable the City of Leduc to embrace change, but at a pace that the community is comfortable with. Preliminary thoughts of Administration lean toward clarifying the definitions of the LUB. Then, considering the nature of the use "Cannabis Production and Distribution", a natural fit seems to be Light and Medium Industrial. As for the other type of land uses related to cannabis, Administration believe that another report evaluating the alternatives is

required to determine the starting scenario that would be the basis of the draft amending land use bylaw. This would also enable a discussion around separating distances.

The proposed approach would require the following changes to the Land Use Bylaw:

- Amend section 26 Glossary of Terms and Uses in order to add the following definitions:
 - Cannabis
 - Cannabis Café
 - Cannabis Counselling
 - Cannabis Lounge
 - Cannabis Production and Distribution
 - Retail Store (Cannabis)
- Amend section 26 Glossary of Terms and Uses in order to change the following definitions to exclude cannabis related uses and activities:
 - Agriculture
 - Bars and Neighbourhood Pubs
 - Commercial Storage Facility
 - Eating and Drinking Establishment
 - Eating and drinking Establishment Limited
 - General Industrial (Light)
 - General Industrial (Medium)
 - Greenhouse
 - Health Services
 - Home Occupation
 - Home Office
 - Late Night Club
 - Personal Service
 - Private Club
- Amend section 14.4 (Light Industrial) to add “Cannabis Production and Distribution” as a discretionary use.
- Amend section 14.6 (Medium Industrial) to add “Cannabis Production and Distribution” as a discretionary use.

Separating distances

With its latest Order in Council, the GoA introduced a minimum of 100 meters separating distance (Section 105) between a cannabis store and:

- A provincial health care facility
- A school
- A School Reserve (SR)

At a minimum, these separating distances should be integrated into the Land Use Bylaw. Schedule 5 depicts how the LUB map would be impacted with these separating distances should Council agree with them.

In order to minimize cannabis exposure to youth, additional separating distance could be considered. Uses such as parks, playgrounds, recreation facilities, day care, and the public library could also be identified as requiring a 100 meters separating distances.

In regards to the establishment of a safe and responsible supply chain, the Federal Task Force on Cannabis Legalization and Regulation recommended amongst many strategies, to define limits on the density and location of storefront, including appropriate distance from schools, community centre, public parks, etc. (p.4., A framework for the Regulation of cannabis in Canada, Government of Canada). The report recommended that the provinces in close collaboration with the municipalities deal with this aspect of cannabis.

To prevent the clustering of cannabis retailing within a city block or an area, separating distances between cannabis retailers could be established. The City of Edmonton is currently considering 200 meters. At the time of preparing this report, other municipalities were not at the stage of preparing their draft regulations.

The next element related to the LUB in regards to separating distances is the separation between a liquor store and a cannabis store. The GoA, through its Act, prohibits the colocation of cannabis and liquor (as well as pharmaceutical and tobacco), but doesn't provide any additional requirement to be met. A municipality may, via its LUB, decide to impose a separating distance between a liquor and a cannabis store. The City of Edmonton is currently considering 100 meters. At the time of preparing this report, other municipalities were not at the stage of preparing their draft regulations.

In order to find the right "balance" for the City of Leduc, Administration will be bringing another report evaluating alternatives to managing the cannabis related land uses other than *Cannabis Production and Distribution*.

Next steps for the City of Leduc – Business Licence Bylaw

In regards to the Business Licence Bylaw, Administration preliminary thoughts are that no significant changes are required at this time. However, considering that the bylaw will be 5 years old in 2019, it may be appropriate to initiate a general review of it in 2019 or as soon as possible thereafter.

In relation to the upcoming legalisation of cannabis, the draft amending bylaw should amend section 3 Licence requirements, paragraph 5(a) in order to account for *retail store, cannabis* which may sell more than 3 categories of restricted products.

Currently, the Business Licence Bylaw defines restricted products as:

(v) "restricted product" means any of the following:

- (i) a product that displays a marijuana plant
- (ii) a device intended to facilitate smoking activity, including a pipe (metal / glass blown, plastic, wood), water bong or vaporizer
- (iii) a type of grinder (electric or manual)
- (iv) a type of digital weigh scale
- (v) a detoxifying product (including a drink, pill or other product) marketed for masking drug effects or making such effects undetectable through tests;

Considering that the GoA will not restrict the sale of cannabis accessories and that the Federal Act defines cannabis accessories as very inclusive and broad, this section of our bylaw will become obsolete with the coming into effect of both federal and provincial legislations.

Within Bill C-45:

cannabis accessory means

(a) a thing, including rolling papers or wraps, holders, pipes, water pipes, bongs and vaporizers, that is represented to be used in the consumption of cannabis or a thing that is represented to be used in the production of cannabis; or

(b) a thing that is deemed under subsection (3) to be represented to be used in the consumption or production of cannabis. (*accessoire*)

Deeming – cannabis accessory

(3) For the purposes of the definition *cannabis accessory*, a thing that is commonly used in the consumption or production of cannabis is deemed to be represented to be used in the consumption or production of cannabis if the thing is sold at the same point of sale as cannabis.

In addition to the restricted products amendment, the following changes should be made to ensure that the bylaw is updated with the current context.

- Amend the following definitions:

- (k) "Fees and Charge" to state the current Fees Bylaw
- (m) " Land Use Bylaw" to state the current bylaw
- Amend throughout the Bylaw the definition references for (k) and (m)

Administration has considered the requirement for background check prior to issuing a business license, but considering the extensive process and records check within the AGLC, it was concluded that it was not necessary to duplicate this process.

LEGISLATION AND/OR POLICY:

Administration will keep monitoring the progress on both Bills related to cannabis. Even though the city may adopt an amending bylaw prior to the enactment of the new legislation, city's approval on cannabis related uses will likely not happen prior to enactment and legalisation of cannabis.

PAST COUNCIL CONSIDERATION:

The upcoming cannabis legalisation was discussed last year at the June 26th and December 4th Committee of the Whole meetings. In both instances, Administration identified elements in the Land Use Bylaw that could be considered for potential amendments.

CITY OF LEDUC PLANS:

The City of Leduc Land Use Bylaw and the Business License Bylaw are relevant for this report.

IMPLICATIONS OF RECOMMENDATION

ORGANIZATIONAL:

The upcoming legalisation of cannabis is adding additional pressures on Planning & Development Department as we are receiving an influx of information request, and we are expecting to eventually receive some applications. Other departments will also be involved in different or supporting capacities in relation to the upcoming legalisation of cannabis.

FINANCIAL:

It is unknown at the present what will be the net impact of cannabis related land uses being permitted within the City of Leduc. At the time of this report being prepared, it was not decided on how the revenues would be shared amongst the various levels of government. Also, the cost component is unknown at the current time.

POLICY:

Cannabis legalisation will have an impact on the City of Leduc Land Use Bylaw and the Business Licence Bylaw. Both will need to be amended.

LEGAL:

Once the draft amending bylaws (LUB, Business License) are ready, they will need to be presented to Council for 1st reading under the Municipal Government Act. This will enable the adoption process which requires a Public Hearing. The Legal Department will provide support and guidance for this process.

IMPLEMENTATION / COMMUNICATIONS:

The GoA has announced that they will start receiving applications from potential retailers as of March 6, 2018. Their process is a stepped approach that will require the municipality's involvement once the eligibility of an applicant has been established. The GoA estimates that it will take 2-4 months for that process. Currently, the City of Leduc has not defined the application process for applicant interested in obtaining a Retail Store (cannabis) development permit and a business license. Considering the uncertainty with the timeline from the Government of Canada and the time restrictions for processing development permit applications dictated by the Municipal Government Act (20 days for deemed complete application / 40

days for approval), the City of Leduc will need to establish a process or cannabis retail store. However, it is unlikely that the process would trigger application being received prior to the bylaws being finalised unless the upper-tier governments would announce a transition framework.

It will be very important for the city to maintain updated its webpage dedicated to cannabis in order to maintain interested parties informed. Planning & Development will work with Communication to upload instructions to applicant as soon as possible.

ALTERNATIVES:

Council could decide to postpone any decision making on a process moving forward in order to acquire additional information as other municipalities and the upper-tiers of government move forward.

Council could provide specific directions on regulations to insert in the draft amending Land Use Bylaw.

ATTACHED REPORTS / DOCUMENTS:

- Schedule 1 Jurisdictions responsibilities
- Schedule 2 The Future of Cannabis in Alberta
- Schedule 3 Survey results
- Schedule 4 Summary of LUB amendments in other municipalities
- Schedule 5 City of Leduc Cannabis Restrictions Map

Others Who Have Reviewed this Report

P. Benedetto, City Manager / M. Pieters, General Manager, Infrastructure & Planning

Schedule 1 Jurisdictions responsibilities

Activity	Responsible		
	FED	PROV	CITY
Possession limits *	Yes	No	No
Trafficking	Yes	No	No
Advertisement & packaging *	Yes	No	No
Impaired driving	Yes	Yes	No**
Medical cannabis	Yes	No	No
Seed-to-sale tracking system	Yes	No	No
Production (cultivation and processing)	Yes	No	No
Age limit (federal minimum) *	Yes	No	No
Public health	Yes	Yes	No
Education	Yes	Yes	Yes
Taxation	Yes	Yes	Yes
Home cultivation (growing plants at home) *	Yes	No	No
Workplace safety	No	Yes	No***
Distribution and wholesaling	No	Yes	No
Retail model	No	Yes	No
Retail location and rules	No	Yes	Yes
Regulatory compliance	Yes	Yes	No
Public consumption	No	Yes	Yes
Land use/zoning	No	No	Yes

* provinces will have the ability to strengthen legislation for these areas under federal jurisdiction

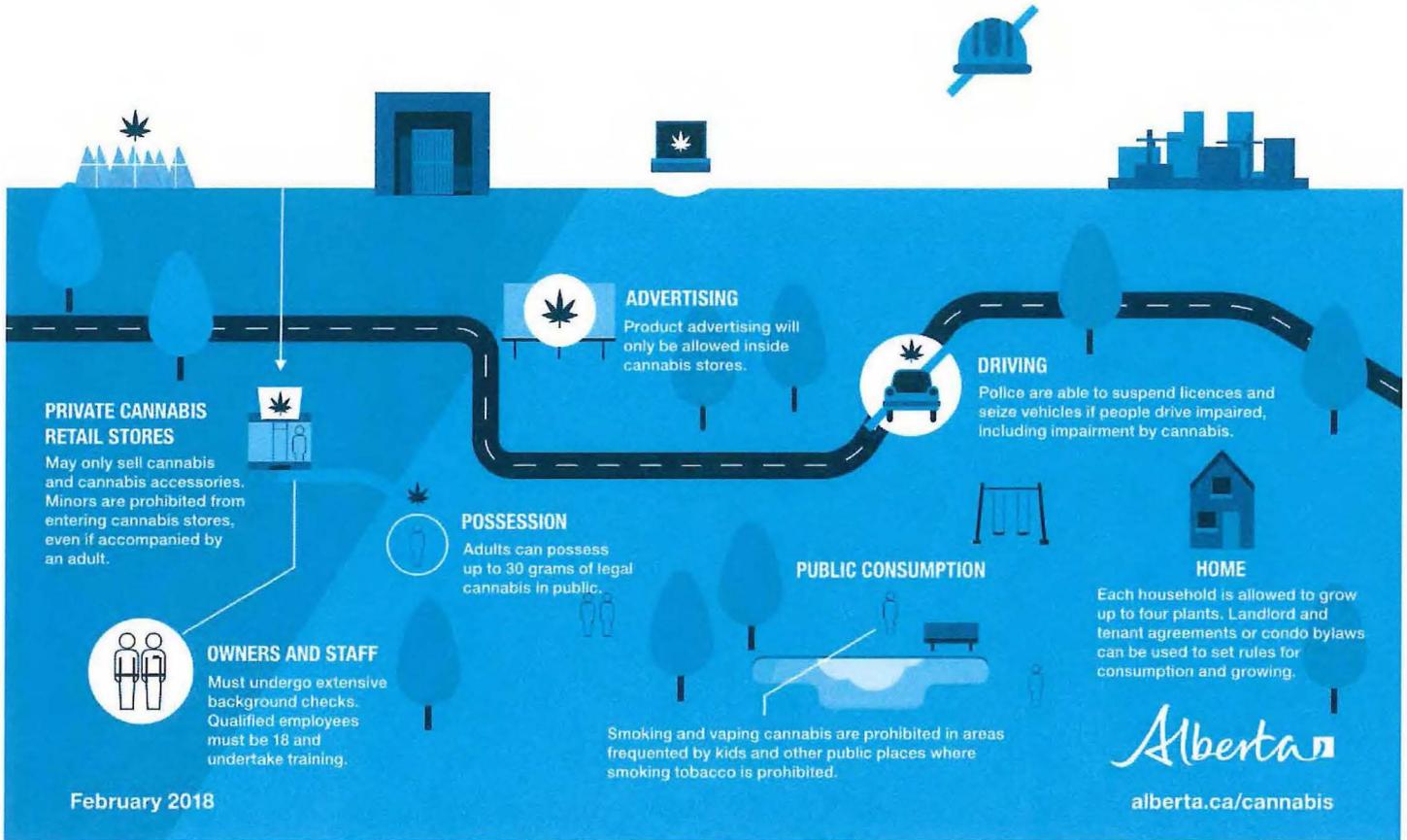
Source: <https://www.alberta.ca/cannabis-legalization-in-canada.aspx>

** Leduc RCMP and Community Peace Officers will address impairment due to cannabis

*** City of Leduc has developed and approved the Substance Abuse Prevention Policy

Schedule 2

The rules around cannabis in Alberta once it is legal in summer 2018.



Schedule 2

Alberta's System for Legalized Cannabis

Once legal, Alberta's system for legalized cannabis will provide adults safe access to legal cannabis while protecting Alberta's youth and public health, promoting safety on roads, in workplaces and in public spaces, and limiting the illegal market.



Highlights of legislation and regulations

- Minimum age for purchase and possession is 18.
- Adults may possess 30 grams at any given time; there will be zero tolerance for youth under the legal age of 18 possessing any cannabis.
- Anyone under 18 caught with five grams or less will face sanctions similar to those for underage possession of alcohol or tobacco. Youth found in possession of over five grams continue to be subject to federal criminal charges.
- Adults may smoke or vape cannabis at home and in some public places, but not in vehicles, any cannabis retail outlets, anywhere smoking or vaping tobacco is already prohibited, or in specific areas frequented by children, including school and hospital properties and within five metres of skate parks, spray parks, and playgrounds.
- Adults can grow cannabis at home; up to four plants per household (not per person) for personal consumption.
- Landlord and tenant agreements or condo bylaws can be used to set rules for consumption and growing.
- Licence suspensions and vehicle seizures that apply to alcohol-impaired driving have been extended to cannabis impairment. There will be zero tolerance for those on graduated licences. Cannabis consumption will not be allowed in vehicles.
- The Alberta Gaming and Liquor Commission (AGLC) will provide clear oversight over the distribution of packaged and sealed cannabis products, ensuring only legally produced products come into Alberta. (This is similar to what's in place now for alcohol).
- The AGLC will operate online sales of cannabis products on behalf of government.
- The AGLC will ensure cannabis is distributed to privately owned and operated specialized retailers. Retail locations will be regulated and follow rules set by government, including hours of operation and security requirements.
- Cannabis retailers may be open between 10 a.m. and 2 a.m. and must keep cannabis products in a locked display case accessible only by staff. However, municipalities can further restrict these hours.
- Anyone applying for a licence to open a retail store will have to undergo an extensive mandatory background check.
- Employees must also consent to background checks, be 18 or older and will be required to undergo AGLC SellSafe training.
- Cannabis retail outlets must be 100 meters away from schools and provincial health care facilities. Municipalities will have the discretion to modify or add further buffers from these or other uses.
- Any single sales transaction of cannabis products, in a retail location and online, will be limited to 30 grams.
- Cannabis advertising will be restricted to locations with no minors. The federal government has also proposed strict rules about labeling and packaging. The Alberta government will monitor the specifics of their proposed program and work with them to address any issues or gaps in policies should they arise.

Check with your municipality for more information about cannabis legalization in your community.

For more information about the system for legalized cannabis in Alberta, visit alberta.ca/cannabis.

For more information about retail regulations, or how to apply for a cannabis retail licence, visit aglc.ca/cannabis.

Schedule 3

Cannabis Legalization: Land Use Bylaw Online Survey Results



The City of Leduc conducted an online survey from Jan. 12 - Feb. 2, 2018 that provided the public an opportunity to answer key questions relative to the city's Land Use and Business Licensing Bylaws. Questions allowed the public to indicate how they felt cannabis retail should be managed in the City of Leduc and identify any other questions or concerns they had surrounding legalization.

This survey was posted on the City of Leduc website at www.leduc.ca/cannabis and was promoted through the City's Facebook and Twitter accounts as well as in the Leduc Representative. This survey received a total of **1,488 responses**.

Question 1

How familiar are you with the roles of each level of government and the various objectives and strategies related to cannabis legalization?

Somewhat familiar	40%	Familiar	19%
Not familiar	29%	Very familiar	10%
		I don't know	2%

Question 2

While preparing the legal framework that will allow the City of Leduc to manage cannabis related land uses, emphasis should be put on:

Finding the right balance between economic growth opportunities and ensuring the health and wellness of our community	62%
Taking this opportunity for economic growth and diversification	23%
Ensuring the health and wellness of our community	15%

Cannabis Legalization: Land Use Bylaw Online survey results



Question 3

While preparing the legal framework that will allow the City of Leduc to manage cannabis related land uses, the City of Leduc should:

Regulate cannabis land use similar to liquor stores	51%
Increase the regulations for cannabis related land use compared to liquor stores	17%
Increase the regulations for both cannabis related land use and liquor stores	15%
Decrease the regulations for cannabis related land use compared to liquor stores	11%
I don't know enough about liquor store regulation in the city	6%

Question 4

Within Leduc, which areas of the city should cannabis retail be permitted. **Please indicate all those that apply:**

Commercial (Leduc Common, 50 St., 50 Ave. west of QEII., etc.)	81%
Downtown	54%
Industrial Parks	37%
Mixed Use (amenities located at entrance of communities)	32%
Residential	14%
Other	7%

Cannabis Legalization: Land Use Bylaw Online survey results



Question 5

In regards to separating distance between schools/ parks and cannabis retail stores, the City of Leduc should apply:

A minimum of 100 metres as it is currently for alcohol	45%
A minimum of 400 metres	38%
A distance between 100 and 400 metres	14%
I do not have enough information to answer this question	3%

Question 6

Should the City of Leduc impose additional restrictions on hours of operation for cannabis retail stores?

No	61%
Yes	36%
I do not have enough information to answer this question	3%

Cannabis Legalization: Land Use Bylaw Online survey results



Question 7

While considering potential locations for cannabis retail stores, the City of Leduc should:

Let market dictate the concentration of cannabis stores in strategic area(s) of the city	44%
Favour the dispersion of cannabis retail stores in strategic area(s) of the city	23%
Favour the concentration of cannabis retail stores in strategic area(s) of the city	18%
I do not have enough information to answer this question	15%

Question 8

Are there any other topics related to cannabis that the City of Leduc should discuss and/or investigate?

Education/ research	17%	Youth	6%
Liken to alcohol	15%	Prohibit legalization	6%
Consumption locations	13%	Odour	4%
Enforcement	12%	Number of liquor stores	3%
Retail location/ regulation	10%	Minimum age increase	3%
Economic development	9%	Health impacts	2%

Cannabis Legalization: Land Use Bylaw
Online survey results



Question 9

Please identify which category you belong to:

Resident	87%
Other	9%
Business owner	4%

Schedule 4 Summary chart of cannabis-related LUB amendments

Prepared: February 8, 2018

Amended: February 27, 2018

* indicates uses are listed as discretionary, unless otherwise noted.

Municipality	LUB Amend.	Definitions	Clarifications	Viable Districts (Cultivated/ Production) *	Viable Districts (other)*
Beaumont	no	n/a	Will put a committee together as of February 26, 2018	n/a	n/a
Calgary	Yes (medic.)	<p>Medical Marihuana,</p> <p>Medical Marihuana Production Facility,</p> <p>Medical Marihuana Counselling</p>		Industrial-General	<p><u>Medical Marihuana Counselling:</u> Commercial-Neighbourhood 1 & 2, Commercial-Community 1 & 2, Commercial -Corridor 1-3, Commercial Office 1, Commercial-Regional 2 & 3, Industrial-Business, Industrial-Edge, Industrial-Commercial, Centre City Multi-Residential High Rise Support Commercial, Centre City Mixed Use, Centre City Commercial Corridor, Centre City East Village Transition, Centre City East Village Integrated Residential, Centre City East Village Mixed Use, Centre City East Village Primarily Residential, Commercial Residential, Mixed Use-General, Mixed Use-Active Frontage,</p>

Municipality	LUB Amend.	Definitions	Clarifications	Viable Districts (Cultivated/ Production) *	Viable Districts (other)*
Edmonton	Yes	<p>Cannabis, Cannabis Production and Distribution, Cannabis Lounge, Cannabis Retail Sales</p>	<p><u>Production, sale, and consumption</u> not included in: Urban Indoor Farms/Gardens, Rural Farms, Recreational Acreage Farms (unless federally licensed) Major/Minor Home Business, Greenhouses, Convenience Stores, General Retail Stores <u>Cannabis Lounges</u> not included in: Private Clubs, Nightclubs, Bars/Neighbourhood Pubs use</p>	General Industrial (permitted use)	<p><u>Medical Cannabis Clinics and Counselling:</u> Health Services (permitted use)</p> <p>Special note: Feb. 23, 2018 – released separating distance of 100 meters from sensitive uses including schools, libraries, parks, recreation facilities and liquor store. Also, a proposed 200 m between cannabis stores.</p>
Fort McMurray	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fort Sask.	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Grande Prairie	yes	<p>Cannabis, Cannabis Lounges Cannabis Production and Distribution Retail store, cannabis</p>	Definitions are added, but not allocated to any district	n/a	n/a

Municipality	LUB Amend.	Definitions	Clarifications	Viable Districts (Cultivated/ Production) *	Viable Districts (other)*
Leduc County	No	No	n/a	n/a	n/a
Lethbridge	No	No	n/a	n/a	n/a
St. Albert	Yes (medic.)	Medical Marihuana Production Facility		Commercial and Industrial Services, Business Park, Business Park Transition, Business Park 2 Direct Control	
Spruce Grove	Yes	Medical Marihuana, Medical Marihuana Production Facility	Medical Marihuana Production Facility not a permitted use within: Agriculture, General Industrial, Greenhouse, or Retail Sales	General Industrial	
Stony Plain	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Strathcona County	Yes	Cannabis Production Facility	Cannabis Production Facility not a permitted use in: Agriculture (General), Agriculture (Intensive), Horticulture, Agriculture (Product Processing), Greenhouse	Medium Industrial, Agriculture (General)	

