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- Present: Mayor B. Young, Councillors G. Finstad, B. Hamilton, L. Hansen, T. Lazowski and L. Tillack
- Absent: Councillor B. Beckett
- Also Present P. Benedetto, City Manager, and S. Davis, City Clerk

Mayor B. Young called the meeting to order at 7:04 pm.

**I. ADOPTION OF AGENDA**

**MOVED** by Councillor G. Finstad that Third Readings of Bylaw 970-2018 and Bylaw 971-2018 be deferred to the June 25, 2018, Council meeting.

Motion Carried Unanimously

**MOVED** by Councillor G. Finstad that the agenda be adopted as amended.

Motion Carried Unanimously

**II. ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION AND RELATED BUSINESS**

**A. Selected Items for Debate**

The following items were selected for debate:

**VI. PRESENTATIONS**

- A. Downtown Business Association

**VIII. BUSINESS**

- A. Parks, Recreation & Culture Board

**IX. BYLAWS**

- F. Bylaw No. 989-2018 – Amendment 79 to the Land Use Bylaw (2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> Readings)

**B. Vote on Items not Selected for Debate**

Votes recorded under item headings.

**III. ADOPTION OF PREVIOUS MINUTES**

**A. Approval of Minutes of the Regular Council Meeting held Monday, May 28, 2018**

**MOVED** by T. Lazowski that the minutes of the Regular Council Meeting held Monday, May 28, 2018, be approved as presented.

Motion Carried Unanimously

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**IV. RECOGNITION ITEMS**

There were no recognition items.

**V. PUBLIC COMMENTARY**

L. Morrison, a resident of Leduc, read articles from the Leduc Representative written by the City of Leduc on environmental matters and feels that the Bylaws do not reflect the same concerns. L. Morrison had requested assistance from Enforcement Services to help with the matter of a neighbour's back yard fires and parties where large groups of individuals are smoking. The fires and smoke have affected their health and home. There have also been discussions between Fire Services and the residents, all to no avail.

**Responsible  
Dept.**

CPS

Administration will work with L. Morrison to find a solution.

E. Grain, a resident of Linsford Park, addressed Council relative to concerns around the Linsford Park ("Park") and the proposed Linsford Park Housing Project. E. Grain questioned why the space in the Park needs to be used and requested that Council rethink the current development plan.

W. Aubut and L. Mitchell spoke to the City of Leduc Bylaw No. 970-2018, which sets out the distance between a liquor retailer and a cannabis retailer, stating that it appears to be unfair in some instances.

Mayor B. Young advised that Council will be having further discussions with Administration prior to passing third reading on June 25, 2018.

**VI. PUBLIC HEARING****A. Bylaw No. 981-2018 – Amendment to the Community Standards Bylaw No. 711-2008**

Mayor B. Young declared the Non-Statutory Public Hearing for Bylaw No. 981-2018 open at 7:35 pm.

**Written Submissions:**

One written submission was received from Action on Smoking and Health (Attached).

**Presentations:**Administration

C. Chisholm, Manager, RCMP Administration and Enforcement Services, made a PowerPoint presentation (Attached) and answered Council's questions.

Other Presentations

L. Morrison, a resident of Leduc, asked:

- if the City would consider a designated area for smoking cannabis; and
- how is the City going to protect residents from the effects of second hand smoke from cannabis?

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L. Morrison requested that Council keep these questions in mind when looking at the Bylaws.

M. Morrison, a resident of Leduc, spoke about the negative effects of cannabis smoke and stated that there are other places where the use of cannabis should be restricted, such as the Downtown area. The Downtown area draws families and a restriction in this area should be considered.

K. Richard, a resident of Leduc, stated that Council would be wise to take a restrictive stance on cannabis consumption, including not allowing the use of cannabis in public, as other Canadian municipalities are. A copy of K. Richard's speaking notes are attached.

Dr. G. Keys, Medical Officer of Health, and K. Gavin, Consultant with the Alberta Health Service Cannabis Project, Alberta Health Services, made a PowerPoint presentation (Attached) and provided a two page handout (Attached).

Dr. G. Keys and K. Gavin answered Council's questions.

L. McDonald, a resident of Leduc, feels there should be more information considered and offered to provide the City with presentations done by Cpl. B. McIntosh, RCMP, on legal issues and enforcement; and D. Harrison, Registered Nurse, on side effects of cannabis and the Alberta Health related changes.

L. McDonald requested that the City of Leduc take their time and not rush to be one of the first to pass a Bylaw.

Mayor B. Young declared the Non-Statutory Public Hearing for Bylaw No. 981-2018 closed at 8:11 pm.

**B. Bylaw No. 989-2018 – Amendment 79 to the Land Use Bylaw**

Mayor B. Young declared the Public Hearing for Bylaw No. 989-2018 open at 8:12 p.m.

**Written Submissions:**

No written submissions were received.

**Presentations:**

Administration

K. Woitt, Director, Planning & Development, made presentation.

Other Presentations

There were no other presentations.

Mayor B. Young declared the Public Hearing for Bylaw No. 989-2018 closed at 8:13 pm.

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**VII. PRESENTATIONS****A. Leduc Downtown Business Association**

J. Gordon, Chair, and A. Berndt, Coordinator, Leduc Downtown Business Association ("DBA"), made a PowerPoint presentation (Attached) providing an overview of the last few years and sharing where they would like to go over the next few years.

J. Gordon asked the City of Leduc to support the DBA's vision.

**VIII. BUSINESS****A. Parks, Recreation & Culture Board**

J. Cole, Board Chair, Parks, Recreation & Culture Board ("PRC") and J. Kamlah, Director, Recreation & Community Development, made a PowerPoint presentation (Attached), which provided an overview of the last year.

**B. Parks Naming – Suntree and Robinson Parks**

**MOVED** by Councillor T. Lazowski that Council approve the recommendation made by the Parks, Recreation and Culture Advisory Board to name:

- The municipal reserve green space in Suntree "J.T. (Terry) Atkinson Park"
- The municipal reserve green space in Robinson "Mark Hayduk Park"

Motion Carried Unanimously

**IX. BYLAWS****A. Bylaw No. 970-2017 – Amendment 74 to the Land Use Bylaw (3rd Reading)**

Administration recommends that Bylaw No. 970-2017 received third reading

**MOVED** by Councillor G. Finstad that Council defer Bylaw No. 970-2017 Third Reading to the June 25, 2018, Council meeting.

Motion Carried Unanimously

**B. Bylaw No. 971-2017 – Amendment to the Business Licence Bylaw (3rd Reading)**

Administration recommends Bylaw No. 971-2017 receive third reading.

**MOVED** by Councillor G. Finstad that Council defer Bylaw No. 971-2017 Third Reading to the June 25, 2018, Council meeting.

Motion Carried Unanimously



**C. Bylaw No. 980-2018 – Redistricting Black Stone Stage 1C (1<sup>st</sup> Reading)**

Administration recommends Bylaw No. 980-2018 receive first reading.

**MOVED** by Councillor T. Lazowski that Council give Bylaw No. 980-2018 First Reading.

Motion Carried Unanimously

**D. Bylaw No. 983-2018 – Redistricting West Haven Stage 10 (1<sup>st</sup> Reading)**

Administration recommends Bylaw No. 983-2018 receive first reading.

**MOVED** by Councillor T. Lazowski that Council give Bylaw No. 983-2018 First Reading.

Motion Carried Unanimously

**E. Bylaw No. 985-2018 – Text Amendments to the Land Use Bylaw (2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> Readings)**

Administration recommends Bylaw No. 985-2018 receive second and third readings.

**MOVED** by Councillor T. Lazowski that Council give Bylaw No. 985-2018 Second Reading.

Motion Carried Unanimously

**MOVED** by Councillor T. Lazowski that Council give Bylaw No. 985-2018 Third Reading.

Motion Carried Unanimously

**F. Bylaw No. 989-2018 – Amendment 79 to the Land Use Bylaw (2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> Readings)**

Administration recommends Bylaw No. 989-2018 receive second and third readings.

**MOVED** by Councillor G. Finstad that Council give Bylaw No. 989-2018 Second Reading.

Motion Carried Unanimously

**MOVED** by Councillor L. Hansen that Council give Bylaw No. 989-2018 Third Reading.

Motion Carried Unanimously

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**X. PUBLIC COMMENTARY**

There was no public commentary.

**XI. IN-CAMERA ITEMS**

There were no in-camera items.

**XII. RISE AND REPORT FROM IN-CAMERA ITEMS**

**XIII. UPDATES FROM BOARDS AND COMMITTEES**

**A. Council Member Updates from Boards and Committees**

There were no updates.

**B. Council Member Updates from Commissions, Authorities, Other**

There were no updates.

**XIV. INFORMATION REPORTS**

**A. Mayor's Report**

**B. Newly Issued Business Licences**

There was no discussion.

**XV. ADJOURNMENT**

The Council meeting adjourned at 9:04 pm.

“Original Signed”

\_\_\_\_\_  
B. YOUNG  
Mayor

“Original Signed”

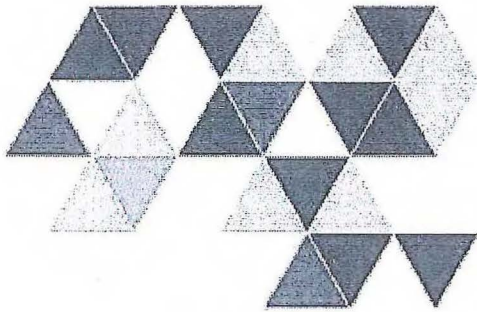
\_\_\_\_\_  
S. DAVIS  
City Clerk

**Sandra Davis**

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**Subject:**

FW: Recommended revisions to proposed Bylaw 981-2018 restrict public smoking and vaping



**ash.ca**  
*action on smoking & health*

Councillor Laura Tillack  
City of Leduc  
#1 Alexandra Park  
Leduc AB T9E 4C4

June 10, 2018

Dear Councillor Tillack;

Re: Recommended revisions to proposed Bylaw 981-2018 restrict public smoking and vaping

ASH is Western Canada's leading tobacco control organization and we have assisted many municipalities with the development of smoking bylaws since our creation in 1979.

We have some significant concerns with the proposed bylaw 981-2018 regarding its isolated restrictions on cannabis consumption.

Our most significant concern with the legalization of cannabis is the possible renormalization of public smoking. We are also very concerned about tobacco regulation taking a back seat to cannabis regulation.

Tobacco is responsible for at least 45 times more deaths than cannabis according to available estimates. Any public restrictions on cannabis use can be easily justified for tobacco use especially if the main objective is to protect children and youth from harmful substances.

For these reasons, we are very discouraged to observe that proposed Bylaw 981-2018 completely overlooks the smoking and vaping of tobacco. A growing number of Alberta municipalities are in the process of implementing broad public bans on the smoking and vaping of cannabis *and* tobacco in preparation for cannabis legalization. These municipalities include Camrose, St. Albert, Lloydminster, Fort McMurray/Wood Buffalo and Edmonton.

The omission of restrictions on tobacco smoking and vaping will likely contribute to widespread cannabis vaping by cannabis users since it is almost impossible to tell if someone is vaping cannabis oil or nicotine oil because virtually no odour is produced by vaping. Vaping involves heating instead of burning (combustion).

Below you will find our specific recommendations for improvements to draft Bylaw 981-2018.

Leduc has been an Alberta leader in restricting the use of tobacco and smoking and we hope that this leadership will continue.

Please let me know if you need any further information. I can be reached directly at 780-919-5546 or by email at [hagen@ash.ca](mailto:hagen@ash.ca).

Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Les Hagen', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Les Hagen, MSM  
Executive Director

**Proposed Bylaw 981 – 2018**  
(Amending Community Standards Bylaw 711-2008)

**Omissions and Loopholes**

1. **Tobacco smoking and vaping is not addressed in the proposed bylaw amendments.** ASH is proposing the alignment of restrictions on the smoking and vaping of all legal substances to increase the public health impact and to simplify enforcement. Tobacco kills at least 45 times more Canadians than cannabis. Any measure to regulate the use of cannabis can be easily justified to regulate the use of tobacco especially if the desired outcome is to protect children and youth from harmful drugs. A growing number of Alberta municipalities are placing broad restrictions on the smoking and vaping of any substance in preparation for cannabis legalization. These municipalities include Camrose, Edmonton, Fort McMurray/Wood Buffalo, Lloydminster, and St. Albert. Public restrictions on smoking and vaping will be easier to enforce than specific restrictions on cannabis.
  
2. **The allowance for *tobacco smoking/vaping* in public areas will allow cannabis users get away with vaping cannabis in these recreational areas in the presence of children and youth.** It is almost impossible to distinguish between the vaping of nicotine oil or cannabis oil since there is no distinguishable odour resulting from vaping (vaping = heating not burning). This exemption will contribute to the normalization of cannabis use and tobacco use in public places and it will model smoking behavior to children and youth. This exemption may also have the effect of reducing Bylaw 981-2018 to a mock-law that can be easily evaded. Local bylaw officers do not have investigation and seizure powers and therefore it will be very difficult to issue tickets or charges for these offenses. Conversely, it will be much easier for local bylaw officers to charge or ticket anyone who is found to be smoking or vaping (any substance) in any prohibited area.

**Solutions**

1. **Align the smoking/vaping restrictions on cannabis with those on tobacco by adding “Tobacco” to the list of definitions in Section 1 and by expanding the definitions of “Smoke” and “Vape” to include “tobacco” or “any substance”.** Including “any substance” will also address shisha and waterpipe smoking.

2. **Amend Section 2 as follows:**

CANNABIS AND TOBACCO

7.5 A Person shall not smoke or vape Cannabis or Tobacco in any location identified as an area where smoking or vaping Cannabis or Tobacco is prohibited.

3. **Amend Section 3 as follows:**

42 (e.1) establish areas where the smoking or vaping of Cannabis or Tobacco is prohibited.

4. **Increase the no-smoking space in front of building entranceways from 5 meters (provincial) to 20 meters.** This measure will ensure that smokers and vapers don't cluster on sidewalks in front of buildings.



# Cannabis – Public Use

## Non-Statutory Public Hearing

### June 11, 2018

2018-CR-045



## Cannabis Update – Public Use

Once legal, adults may, under proposed Provincial legislation:

- Smoke or vape cannabis in areas where smoking tobacco is currently allowed.
- Exclusions would include: vehicles, hospital, school or daycare property, or five meters within: playgrounds, sports fields, skateboard, bicycle parks, outdoor theatres and outdoor pools or splash pads.

## Cannabis Update – Public Use

- Three different approaches for legalized public usage of cannabis were previously presented to Council:
  - A) Open
  - B) Moderate
  - C) Restrictive
- First reading of a “Moderate Approach” Bylaw was held in Council on April 23rd, 2018.
- Details of a non-statutory hearing were published in the Leduc Rep on May 25<sup>th</sup> and June 1<sup>st</sup>.

## Cannabis Update - Public Use

### Approach

**OPEN**

**What this means....**

Public Use - Adults could use cannabis in public but not in or near areas prohibited by the Province

Set up stricter policies for where cannabis can be smoked or vaped.

**MODERATE**

**What this means for...**

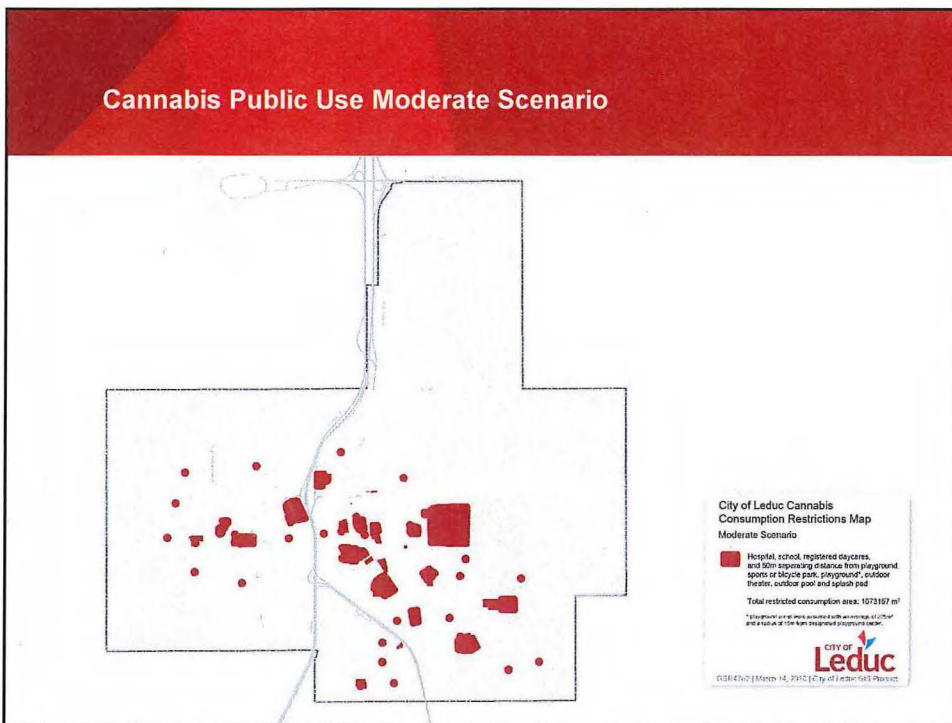
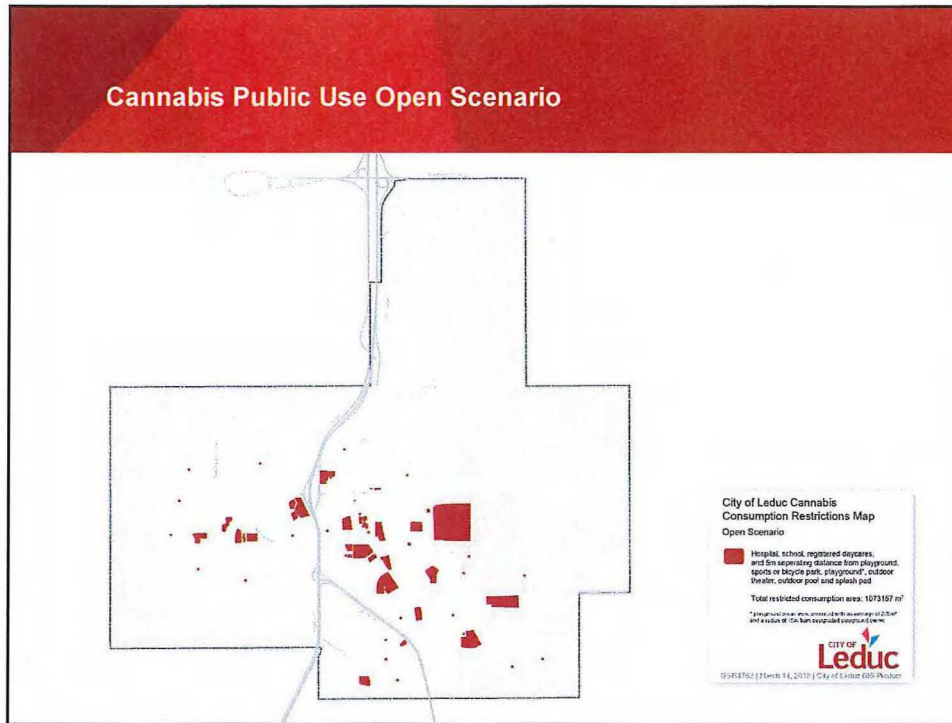
CONSUMPTION - Adults could not consume cannabis on some public lands in addition to currently prohibited areas covered by the Province. Distances from locations prohibited by the Province can be increased and/or new prohibited locations added.

**Restrictive**

Make our policies on cannabis restrictive.

**What this means for...**

CONSUMPTION - Adults may consume cannabis on private property but not on public lands.





## Cannabis Update – Public Use

Bylaw Amendment No 711-2008 Community Standards Bylaw

The following new definitions shall be alphabetically added to Section 2:

(b.1) **“Cannabis”** has the meaning given to it in the federal Act;

(m.1) **“Smoke”** where used as a verb in respect of Cannabis, means inhaling or exhaling the smoke produced by lit Cannabis or holding or otherwise having control of lit Cannabis or any device or thing that contains lit Cannabis;

(m.2) **“Vape”** in respect of Cannabis, means inhaling or exhaling the vapour, emissions or aerosol produced by, or holding or otherwise having control of, an electronic cigarette or similar device containing Cannabis;

## Cannabis Update – Public Use

Bylaw Amendment No 711-2008 Community Standards Bylaw (cont.)

The following new section shall be added following Section 7:

### **CANNABIS**

7.5 A Person shall not smoke or vape Cannabis in any location identified as an area where smoking or vaping Cannabis is prohibited.

The following new section 42 (e.1) shall be added following section 42 (e) :

42 (e.1) establish areas where the smoking or vaping of Cannabis is prohibited;

## Cannabis Update – Public Use

### Administrative Policy:

- Under the authority of the City Manager, policy will define areas where the smoking or vaping of cannabis is prohibited. These areas will be 50 meters from:
  - A playground
  - A sports or playing field
  - A skateboard or bicycle park
  - An outdoor theatre
  - An outdoor pool or splash park
- The policy will also allow for the City Manager (or delegate) to temporarily ban the smoking or vaping of cannabis in certain areas within the City.

## Moderate – Provincial Model with Additional Restrictions

### Where you can smoke or vape cannabis



All walking trails, grassed utility lines and in all parks, 50m from playgrounds, sports fields, skate park, spray parks, outdoor pools, skating rinks, and other children events or amenities



All sidewalks, boulevards, alleyways or roadways, 5m from entrance-ways, open windows and bus stops



On private property, except inside buildings or on patios, where the public has expressed or implied invitation to access\*\*

\*\* Subject to rules enforced by the landowner

### Where you **can not** smoke or vape cannabis



In any publicly accessible building, patio, public vehicle, or substantially enclosed area



On any school, hospital or childcare facility property.



Within 50m of playgrounds, sports fields, skate or bicycle parks, an outdoor theatre, an outdoor pool or spray parks, skating rinks and other children events or amenities



Within 5m of doorways, window or air intake, bus stops



In any other area temporarily prohibited by the City Manager



Thank you for the opportunity to express concern with the current proposed bylaw.

Recently council members appeared to agree to take a cautious approach regarding cannabis bylaws with the proposed land use bylaw. The issue of cannabis consumption bylaws should be treated with the same caution.

Although legalization of cannabis will be new to Canada it has been legal in other jurisdictions for years. Leduc can benefit from the knowledge and experience these jurisdictions can offer when it come to consumption legislation. Leduc city council would be wise to adopt the approach of these jurisdictions.

In Amsterdam the model for cannabis DOES NOT allow public consumption.

*Anything goes?*  
Taking a look at jurisdictions geographically closer to us such as Colorado which legalized cannabis in 2014 we see they too have made it illegal to consume ~~cannabis~~ in public. This includes but is not limited to areas accessible to the public such as transportation facilities, schools, amusement/sporting/music venues, parks, playgrounds, sidewalks and roads and outdoor and rooftop cafes. It is also illegal to smoke at indoor-but-public locations like bars, restaurants and common areas in buildings.

Further to the above 2 points The proposed amendment does not not reflect the direction that many others Canadian jurisdictions are going Not withstanding provincial legislation

Calgary Bylaw 24M2018 states

A person must not smoke, vape or consume cannabis in any public place.

The Ontario government cannabis law forbids all forms of cannabis consumption in public places.

The New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island governments said they will ban all forms of cannabis consumption in public areas.

Manitobas law bans all public cannibals smoking or vaping.

Prior to the impending legalization of cannabis The Council of the City of Leduc had determined that smoking and second-hand tobacco smoke is a health hazard and a discomfort for the citizens of the City of Leduc, especially its children; AND it is desirable for the health, safety and welfare of the citizens of the City of Leduc to prohibit and regulate smoking in the City of Leduc;

It has taken decades of work to get us to the point where we have anti-smoking bylaws, We should not be renormalize smoking as an acceptable public pastime just because cannabis smoke is somehow "cooler" than tobacco smoke.

*Streets and Sidewalks*  
And given we still don't allow people to drink a glass of wine or a bottle of beer ~~at a picnic~~ in the park, it seems odd that we're poised to allow people to get high in those same spaces

Banning smoking/vaping in all public places is the right thing to do- it is responsible and fair.

It's the city's job to regulate public behaviour, to reduce the nuisance impact of this new law.

Thank you for considering amending the proposed bylaw to replicate the previous bylaw and ban all public smoking and vaping of cannabis

# Public Consumption of Cannabis

## INFORMATION FOR MUNICIPALITIES

Regulations restricting public consumption of cannabis are important for reducing health and social harms in our communities. The following information provides municipalities important information to make healthy and evidence-informed decisions about public consumption of cannabis.

### Risk of Normalization

### Second-Hand Smoke

### Intoxication

## Risk of Normalization

- Normalization means becoming a 'normal part' of leisure and lifestyle and no longer considered potentially harmful
- Children tend to copy what they observe and are influenced by normality of any type of smoking around them.
- Normalization of cannabis is evident in society as discussion has shifted from a substance once considered harmful and privately used, to one that has a degree of acceptability in different spaces (i.e., parks, concerts).
- Cannabis use is gaining more social acceptance and associated disregard of potential harms.
- Cannabis users often do not believe there are any long-term risks or they think they can manage harms with moderate use.<sup>1</sup>
- Mixed interpretations about cannabis use and associated harms illustrate the expansion of normalization.<sup>1</sup>
- Normalization of cannabis has the risk of renormalizing all forms of smoking (including tobacco and waterpipes). This would be a step backwards for public health.
- In Canada, evidence indicating cannabis normalization is particularly strong among individuals aged between 15 and 44 years.<sup>2</sup>
- Prevalence rates for cannabis consumption have risen in Canada since the late 1970s.
- In 2012, the US Surgeon General declared a causal association between smoking in films and youth smoking initiation.
- An Ontario study showed co-use of cannabis and tobacco has increased among grade 7, 9, and 11 students. In 2011, 92% of tobacco users also used cannabis, up from 16% in 1991.<sup>3</sup>
- Tobacco related diseases kill 10 Albertans every day
- 2012 Alberta's Chief MOH identified many hazards associated with water pipe smoking.

## Why is normalization of smoking cannabis a problem?

- Normalization leads to increases in rates of use (lessons learned from tobacco and alcohol).
- There are at least 33 known carcinogens in cannabis smoke.<sup>4</sup>
- Like tobacco smoke, cannabis smoke is a mixture of tiny particles in a gas-vapour.
- Both types of smoke have similar concentrations of particulate matter and toxicants, including carbon monoxide, hydrogen cyanide and nitrosamines, all of which pose health risks.<sup>5</sup>
- Cannabis smoking is associated with cancer, respiratory problems and cardiovascular disease.<sup>6,7</sup>



## Second-Hand Smoke

- In the early days, there was little data about harms of tobacco and few restrictions for tobacco use were put in place. Enacting strong regulations to keep citizens safe from second and third-hand cannabis smoke is the best option until further studies can be completed.
- Factors that impact the short-term effects of second-hand smoke include:
  - ventilation space,
  - volume of air,
  - amount of cannabis cigarettes lit at one time,
  - potency of the cannabis,
  - number of smokers.<sup>2</sup>
- Evidence from several comparative studies concluded that cannabis smoke produces more changes to genetic material and is more toxic to living cells than tobacco smoke.<sup>5, 6, 8, 9</sup>
- Second-hand exposure to cannabis smoke can result in a positive test for cannabis in body fluids, urine and blood, and can lead to psychoactive effects.<sup>7</sup>
- Evidence suggests that even weak doses and exposure can result in positive tests and lead to psychoactive effects.<sup>2</sup>
- There is no universal threshold that can differentiate between those who have actively smoked cannabis and are intoxicated, those who have actively smoked cannabis in the past and those who have been exposed to second-hand smoke.<sup>2</sup>

## Intoxication

- Cannabis can cause bad reactions: paranoia, panic, increased HR, confusion, nausea/vomiting.
- 20-30% of recreational users experience intense anxiety and/or panic attacks after smoking cannabis. Panic and phobic attacks are more common in new users and in novel/fun or stressful environments.<sup>10</sup>
- Cannabis intoxication can produce vivid mental imagery, illusions and hallucinations, and can mimic behaviours associated with psychotic disorders.<sup>11</sup>
- Simultaneous use of alcohol and cannabis has been found to approximately double the odds of impaired driving, social consequences, and harms to self.<sup>12</sup>
- According to AHS treatment data, of those using AHS Addiction Services, more than half used cannabis, and of those who use cannabis, 90% have used alcohol and 80% have used tobacco (Alberta Health Services, 2017).

## REFERENCES

<sup>1</sup> Cone EJ, Bigelow GE, Herrmann ES, et al. Nonsmoker Exposure to Secondhand Cannabis Smoke. III. Oral Fluid and Blood Drug Concentrations and Corresponding Subjective Effects. *J Anal Toxicol.* 2015;39(7):497-509.

<sup>2</sup> Mark Asbridge, Jenna Valleriani, Judith Kwok & Patricia G. Erickson (2016). Normalization and denormalization in different legal contexts: Comparing cannabis and tobacco. *Journal: Drugs: Education, Prevention and Policy*, Volume 23, 2016 - Issue 3 Pages 212-223.

<sup>3</sup> Webster, L., Chaiton, M. & Kirst, M. (2014). The co-use of tobacco and cannabis among adolescents over a 30-year period. *Journal of School Health*, 84(3), 151-159.

<sup>4</sup> Schwartz, R. (2017) Legalize marijuana without the smoke. *CMAJ*, 189 (12) E137-38.

<sup>5</sup> Maertens RM, White PA, Rickert W, et al. The genotoxicity of mainstream and sidestream marijuana and tobacco smoke condensates. *Chem Res Toxicol.* 2009;22(8):1406-1414.

<sup>6</sup> Barry RA, Glantz SA. A public health analysis of two proposed marijuana legalization initiatives for the 2016 California ballot: creating the new tobacco industry. San Francisco (CA): Center for Tobacco Control Research and Education, Philip R. Lee Institute for Health Policy Studies, School of Medicine, University of California, San Francisco; 2016. Available: <https://tobacco.ucsf.edu/sites/tobacco.ucsf.edu/files/u9/Public%20Health%20Analysis%20of%20Marijuana%20Initiatives%201%20Feb%202016.pdf>

<sup>7</sup> Holitzki et al. (2017). Health effects of exposure to second- and third-hand marijuana smoke: a systematic review. *CMAJ Open*, 5(4), E814-E822.

<sup>8</sup> Maertens RM, White PA, Williams A, Yauk CL. A global toxicogenomic analysis investigating the mechanistic differences between tobacco and marijuana smoke condensates in vitro. *Toxicology.* 2013;308:60-73.

<sup>9</sup> Health Technology Assessment Unit, University of Calgary. (2017). Cannabis Evidence Series: An Evidence Synthesis. Available from <https://open.alberta.ca/publications/cannabis-evidence-series-an-evidence-synthesis>

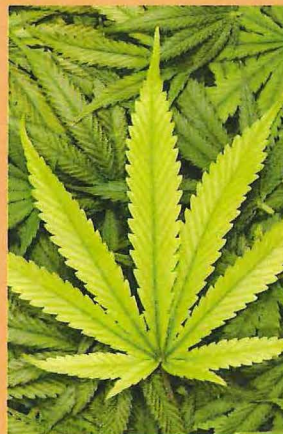
<sup>10</sup> Crippa JA, et al. "Cannabis and Anxiety: A Critical Review of the Evidence," *Human Psychopharmacology* (Oct. 2009): Vol. 24, No. 7, pp. 515–23.

<sup>11</sup> Allen P, et al. "Modulation of Auditory and Visual Processing by Delta-9-Tetrahydrocannabinol and Cannabidiol: an fMRI Study." *Neuropsychopharmacology* (June 2011): Vol 36, No. 7, pp 1340-1348

<sup>12</sup> Subbaraman, M. and Kerr, W. (2015). Simultaneous versus concurrent use of alcohol and cannabis in the national alcohol survey. *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research.* 39(5), 872–879.

City of Leduc Public Hearing  
Public Consumption of Cannabis  
June 11, 2018

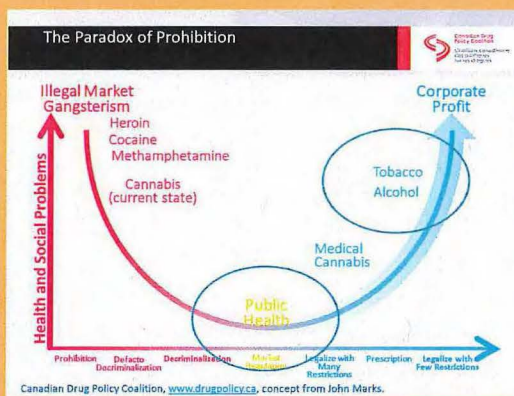
# Cannabis Legalization in Alberta: Promoting & Protecting Health



## Public Health Approach

# Go slow

- Monitor
- Assess
- Adjust





## Regulating Public Consumption

Positive step to reduce harms in the community

- ✓ Normalization
- ✓ 2<sup>nd</sup> hand smoke
- ✓ Intoxication



## Normalization of Cannabis – why a concern?

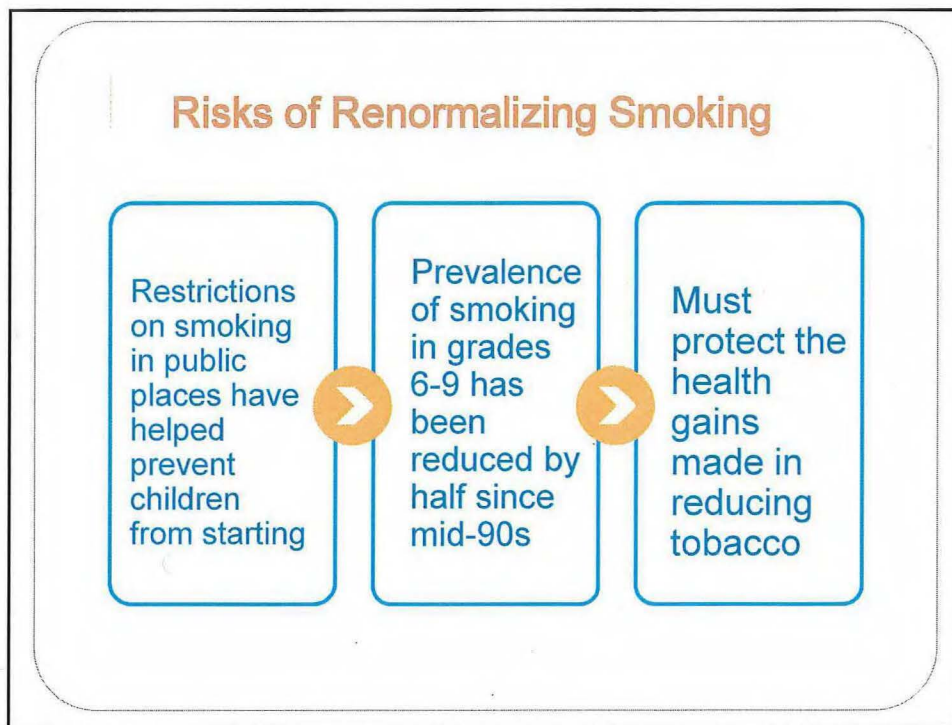
Cannabis is not benign



Modelling effect-children copy what they observe





Can lead to disregard for harms and increased rates of use/related harms



## Second Hand Smoke

- More mutagenic and cytotoxic than tobacco smoke
- Increased risks to pregnant women, infants and children, those with respiratory and cardiovascular conditions
- THC can be detected in those exposed to second hand smoke and can cause intoxication





## Public Intoxication

- Cannabis can cause bad reactions: paranoia, panic, confusion, nausea
- Co-use with alcohol can double the odds of impaired driving, social and health harms
- Public consumption sites will bring challenges to monitoring and control of public intoxication



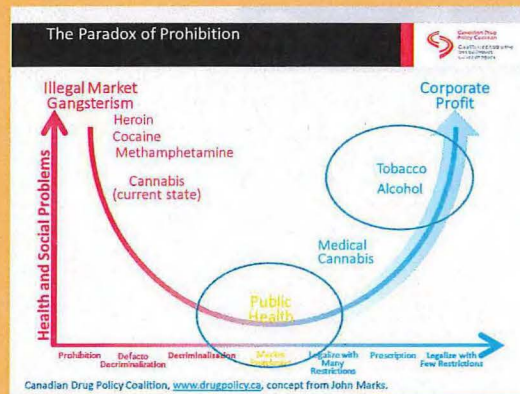
## AHS encourages:

- No Public Consumption
  - particularly in areas where there are children or children’s amenities
- Align smoking restrictions for consistent public policy
  - Expand the definition of ‘smoking’ to include all substances and devices
  - “Smoke is Smoke”
  - No “safe” secondhand smoke

## Public Health Approach

## Go slow

- Monitor
- Assess
- Adjust

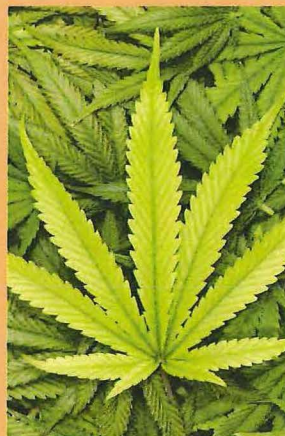


## Going Forward – Key Considerations

- Begin conservatively & establish more restrictive regulations as it is very difficult to tighten regulations once in place.
- Next phase of legislation (edibles) will change the landscape again in terms of consumption
- Public awareness of bylaws - important
  - The more straightforward the bylaw, the easier for public to understand and comply.
- Monitoring and Enforcement

For further information please  
contact :

- Dr Gloria Keays, Medical Officer  
of Health, Edmonton
- AHS Cannabis Project Consultant  
[Kathie.Gavin@ahs.ca](mailto:Kathie.Gavin@ahs.ca)



# LEDUC DOWNTOWN BUSINESS ASSOCIATION

"Downtowns are the functional and symbolic heart of a community. Downtowns are also very complex and dynamic social and economic systems with many integrated pieces. Just as cities are dynamic and evolve over time, so to do their downtowns."

- DOWNTOWN NIAGARA FALLS COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT PLAN | NOVEMBER 2004
- <https://niagarafalls.ca/business/community-improvement-plans/default.aspx>

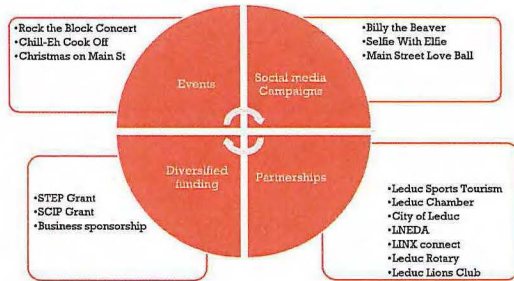


## OUR VISION AND MISSION

- **Vision** The Downtown Core of Leduc will be a vibrant, important and recognized source of business success, culture and community building within the City of Leduc.
- **Mission** To promote, enhance and advocate for the Downtown Core of Leduc through leadership and partnerships.



**2017**



- Joined BIABC and the Destination Development Association (Roger Brooks)
- Hosted Song Writing Contest and Filmed Promotional Video,
- Surveyed Members (Patios, Parking, Cannabis)
- 20 Things to Love About Downtown Infographic
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual Downtown Leduc Map & Directory
- ...AND MORE

## **STRATEGIC PLAN 2018-2021**

### **GOAL 1:**

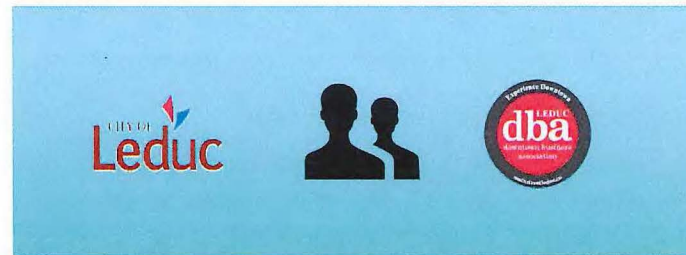
**Plan and implement activities, programs and events to increase downtown business engagement and collaboration**



## HOW WILL WE ACCOMPLISH OUR GOAL?

- Create a business welcome package for new businesses in the downtown.
- Development and promotion of our downtown video
- Targeted sponsorship opportunities.
- Host targeted events specific to a type of business on main street (e.g. Main Street Home Show)
- Increase business support services (programs).
- Educate businesses on the value of street vendors, engaging entertainers and performers in front of their store.
- Invite business owners to monthly meetings

## WHAT DO WE NEED FROM THE CITY?



- Funding for more staff

## **GOAL 2:**

- **Develop year-round programming to attract people Downtown and to increase exposure and generate potential revenue for businesses.**

## **HOW WILL WE ACCOMPLISH OUR GOAL?**

- Facilitate events downtown throughout the year
- Continue the sports/tourism partnership
- Engage with city event planner to hold events downtown ie. Canada Day
- Advocate for and program a downtown plaza
- Recruit street vendors
- leasing vendor carts to then sub-lease to vendors – food and goods
- Invite buskers and artisans to downtown
- Regular food truck presence
- Fourth Friday Downtown Party all summer long

## WHAT DO WE NEED FROM THE CITY?



- Funding for more staff

## **GOAL 3:**

**-Determine gaps in the downtown business mix and proactively attract new businesses to create the perfect business mix.**



## HOW WILL WE ACCOMPLISH OUR GOAL?

- Identify current business mix, and prospective businesses
- Meet with DT development community to gain input on the business prospects
- Launch a prospective business campaign (By whom: board, City of Leduc, developers)
- Enhance lease space information on website
- Promote lease space availability on social media
- Develop attraction package (By whom: Board, City of Leduc)
- Create a co-working space
- Launch a pop up shop program

## WHAT DO WE NEED FROM THE CITY?



- Funding for more staff
- Partnership with the city of Leduc

## **GOAL 4:**

**-Establish and activate the Downtown as an event venue to collaborate with public and private partners to attract non-DBA events and activities downtown.**

## **HOW WILL WE ACCOMPLISH OUR GOAL?**

**-Create an Event Venue Package** (power locations and capacity, utilities, streets, parking spaces, fire hydrants, tables, map, directory, road closure rules, etc.)

**-Launch venue hosting campaign**

**-Partnerships with art groups**

**-Advocate for and build a year-round downtown plaza**

## WHAT DO WE NEED FROM THE CITY?



- Funding for more staff
- Liaison with the city in partnership

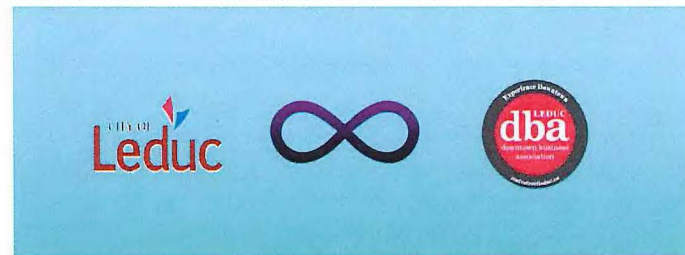
## **GOAL 5:**

**-To establish a sustainable operational funding model to increase the organizations capacity**

## HOW WILL WE ACCOMPLISH OUR GOAL?

- Explore the feasibility of becoming a Business Improvement Area.
- Explore, develop and implement a contract for services within the City of Leduc
- Hire another staff member
- Explore the partnership with the Chamber

## WHAT DO WE NEED FROM THE CITY?



- Funding for more staff
- Assistance to create a sustainable and predictable funding model

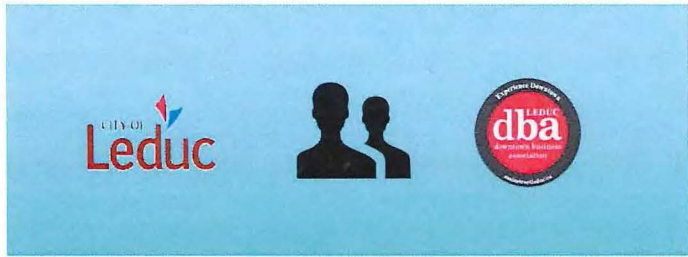
## **GOAL 6:**

**Increase business and entrepreneurial support to  
Downtown businesses**

## **HOW WILL WE ACCOMPLISH OUR GOAL?**

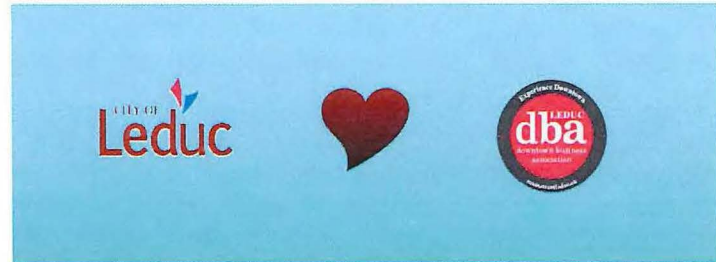
- Hire appropriate resources to provide business services
- Lead and develop educational programs for DT businesses (By whom: Board, City of Leduc)
- Host business networking events /mixers
- Support and guide new businesses
- Increase our knowledge and resources required to support small business

## WHAT DO WE NEED FROM THE CITY?



- Funding for more staff

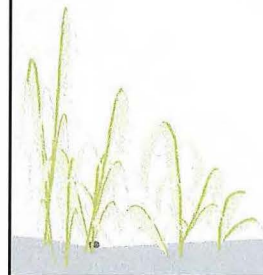
## THANK YOU!



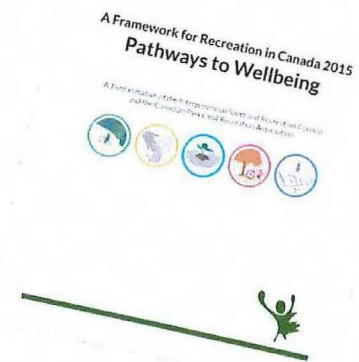
- Questions? Comments?

# Leduc Parks, Recreation & Culture Advisory Board

Committee of Council Update  
June 11, 2018



## Your Parks, Recreation & Culture Advisory Board





## Highlights of the PRC's work over the past year

- Parks, Multiway & Facility Development
- Community Initiatives and Capacity Building
- Board Priorities and Activities

### Parks, Multiway & Facility Development

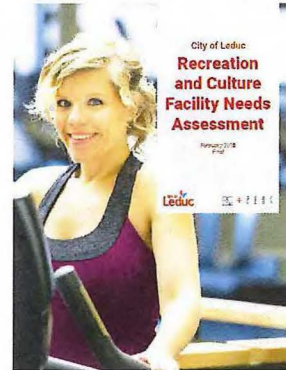
- Parks Naming
  - Mark Hayduk Park in Robinson
  - J.T. (Terry) Atkinson Park in Suntree
  - Veterans Way Trail in Fred Johns Park
- LRC Pool Project & Reconfiguration





## Community Initiatives

- Recreation & Culture Facility Needs Assessment
- Sport Hall of Fame Induction Ceremony
- Parks, Recreation & Culture BBQ
- Curl 4 Canada Championships
- Recreation Fees & Charges Strategy



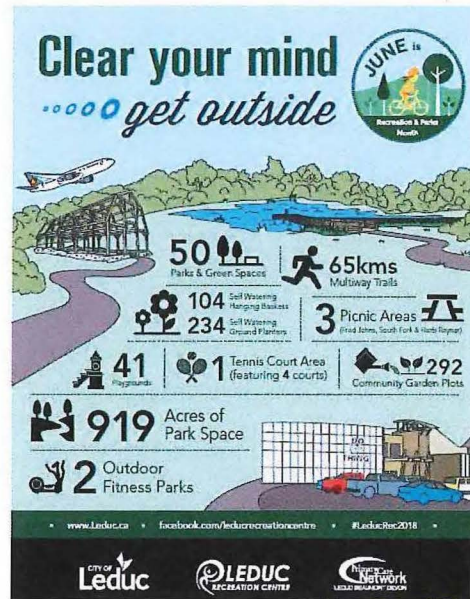
## Community Capacity Building

- Presentations and delegations
- Volunteer Appreciation Banquet & Citizens of Distinction Awards
- Community Workshops & Forums
- Grants to Organizations
  - Application review & recommendations



## Other Initiatives

- Targeted Board Member Recruitment
- June is Parks & Recreation Month
- Alberta Recreation & Parks Association Conference



Thank you for the opportunity to share  
with you the work of your  
Parks, Recreation & Culture Advisory Board.