Corporation of the City of
NEW WESTMINSTER

REPORT
Development Services

To:	Mayor Coté and Members of Council	**Date**:	7/9/2018
From:	Jackie Teed Acting Director of Development Services	**File**:	01.0170.20
		Item #:	297/2018

Subject: **Recreational Cannabis: Summary of Consultation, Proposed Regulation Framework, and Next Steps**

RECOMMENDATION

THAT *Council direct staff to prepare the necessary amending bylaws for Council consideration in order to implement the cannabis regulatory framework as outlined in this report;*

THAT *Council support in principle the draft Cannabis Retail Rezoning Policy document for use in consideration of applications for retail cannabis locations as outlined in this report and direct staff to make final revisions to reflect future application process information from the Liquor Control and Licensing Branch; and*

THAT *Council support in principle the process for considering the initial intake of applications for retail cannabis locations as outlined in this report.*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Cannabis Act has been proposed by the Federal Government which would create a legal framework for controlling the lawful production, distribution, sale and possession of non-medical cannabis across Canada on October 17, 2018.

Each Province and Territory will have the authority to regulate certain aspects such as distribution, retail and a range of other matters, in a manner similar to that of tobacco and liquor. Municipalities will have authority to further regulate certain aspects such as retail (through land use and business licensing regulations) and public use (through smoking regulations).

Consultation on the draft cannabis regulatory framework has been completed and summarized in this report A revised framework based on the feedback received through this consultation and from Council has been presented for Council consideration in this report, as well as a draft Cannabis Retail Rezoning Policy document for use in consideration of applications for retail cannabis locations and a process for considering the initial intake of cannabis retail applications.

Next steps, pending Council direction, would include staff preparing the necessary amending bylaws to implement the cannabis regulatory frame work for Council consideration of First and Second Readings on August 27, 2018 and Public Hearing on September 17, 2018. Staff would also begin the process of preparing necessary materials for the initial intake of applications.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is: 1) to provide Council with a summary of the consultation conducted on the draft cannabis regulatory framework; 2) to seek Council support for the cannabis regulatory framework as revised based on consultation; 3) to seek Council direction to prepare the necessary amending bylaws to implement the cannabis regulatory framework; 4) to seek Council support in principle for a draft Cannabis Retail Rezoning Policy which would provide guidelines for consideration of cannabis retail applications; and 5) to seek Council support in principle for a process to consider an initial intake of applications for cannabis retail uses.

POLICY AND REGULATIONS

Current Federal Cannabis Regulations

Cannabis remains a Schedule II drug under the Controlled Drug and Substances Act under which producing, possessing and distributing cannabis is currently illegal everywhere in Canada. Production, possession and distribution of cannabis for medical purposes are authorized and regulated under the Access to Cannabis for Medical Purposes Regulations. Storefront operations selling cannabis (either for medical or non-medical purposes), commonly known as “dispensaries” and “compassion clubs”, are not licensed by Health Canada under the current law and are currently illegal.

Zoning Bylaw

Retail Sale of Cannabis

Council adopted Zoning Amendment Bylaw No. 7966, 2018 on February 19, 2018. This bylaw provided clarity that the retail sale of cannabis is not a permitted use until the regulatory framework for cannabis in New Westminster is implemented.

Medical Marihuana Production Facilities

In December 2012 the Federal Minister of Health announced the Marihuana for Medical Purposes Regulations (MMPR) which permits the commercial production of medical cannabis. The facilities in which medical cannabis may be produced under this regulation are industrial in nature with an emphasis on security. In 2014, Council adopted an amendment to allow the production, but not retail sale, of medical cannabis in the M-2 Heavy Industrial District, subject to the following conditions:

1. that all operations related to the production, storage and processing of medical marihuana must occur within a completely enclosed building; and
2. that the site on which the production facility is located must be at least 60.9 meters (200 feet) from any site used for a school or for any residential use.

In 2018 the language in the Zoning Bylaw was updated to reference the Access to Cannabis for Medical Purposes Regulations (ACMPR) which superseded the MMPR.

Business Licence Bylaw

Section 15 of the Business License Bylaw requires that every person applying for a business licence must comply with all federal, provincial and municipal laws, bylaws, regulations and rules applicable to that type or class of business. Currently section 33(1) of the bylaw specifically restricts retail stores from selling cannabis or any other controlled substance products related to use or production of such substance.

Given the retail sale of cannabis is currently illegal, the City's current practice is to deny business licence applications for the purpose of retail sale of cannabis and to enforce against those businesses who engage in the retail sale of cannabis without a licence.

Smoking Control Bylaw

Section 3 of the Smoking Control Bylaw prohibits smoking in most enclosed public places and within 7.5 metres of any opening into a building, including any door or window that opens and any air intake. This protects against emissions entering these places and protects people as they enter or exit. The Bylaw also prohibits smoking within 15 metres of an

outdoor field, skate park, playground lacrosse box, bowling green, stadium, picnic area, water park wading pool, swimming pool or off leash dog area.

Controlled Substance Property Bylaw

This bylaw prohibits the use of property for the manufacture, ingestion, use, sharing, trade or barter of controlled substances and defines controlled substances in the same manner as the Controlled Drug and Substances Act. It was originally created to facilitate the dismantling of 'marijuana grow-ops', and enforcement of this bylaw is a joint effort involving New Westminster Police and Bylaw Officers.

BACKGROUND

Proposed Federal Non-Medical Cannabis Regulations

The Government of Canada intends to bring the proposed Cannabis Act (Bill C-45) as well as supporting amendments to the Criminal Code of Canada (Bill C-46) into force on October 17, 2018. Both bills have received third reading from the Senate of Canada.

Upon these bills coming into force, adults would be permitted to purchase non-medical cannabis from a retailer that has been authorized by the Province to sell and distribute non-medical cannabis. In those Provinces or Territories that have yet to authorize retailers, adults would be able to purchase non-medical cannabis directly from a federally licensed producer by ordering online with secure delivery at home by mail.

Adults would be permitted to grow up to four cannabis plants for non-medical use per residence.

The enactment of the Cannabis Act would not permit cannabis edible products and cannabis concentrates for retail sale. However, the Federal Government has indicated that it intends to authorize the sale of these, subject to restrictions, within the year following the legalization of the Cannabis Act.

Proposed Jurisdictions

Each Province and Territory will have authority to regulate certain aspects as they do for tobacco and liquor. Municipalities will have authority to further regulate certain aspects like retail (through land use and business licensing regulations) and public consumption (through smoking / vaping regulations).

Under the Cannabis Act, the following is proposed:

- the **Federal** government would be responsible for setting: 1) minimum age of 18 years or older; 2) requirements for production (cultivation / growing) and processing (packaging / distribution); 3) industry-wide rules and standards related to product type and packaging, serving size and potency, prohibited ingredients and promotion activities, and tracking toward preventing an illicit market.

- **Provinces** and **Territories** would be responsible for setting within their jurisdictions, if desired: 1) a higher minimum age; 2) restrictions on public consumption; 3) a lower possession limit; 4) further regulations for growing cannabis at home (e.g. reduced number of plants per residence); 5) further regulations on the sale and distribution and sale of cannabis; 6) further restrictions related to drug-impaired driving.

- **Municipalities** would be able to further regulate non-medical cannabis through: 1) prohibiting or limiting retail locations (via the Zoning Bylaw); 2) business licensing rules (via the Business Licence bylaw); 3) prohibiting or limiting public consumption (via the Smoking Bylaw); and 4) possibly, further regulations related to production at home (e.g. requiring production in an accessory building).

A summary of the areas of jurisdiction for each level of government is included in the Open House Boards attached as Appendix A.

Existing Federal Access to Cannabis for Medical Purposes Regulations

The Access to Cannabis for Medical Purposes Regulation (ACMPR) was brought into force on August 24, 2016 and replaced the previous Marihuana for Medical Purposes Regulation (MMPR). The ACMPR program continues to allow individuals with a medical need, with the authorization of a health care practitioner, to access quality-controlled dried marijuana through producers licensed by Health Canada. Under the Cannabis Act, the cannabis for medical purposes regime will continue to exist to provide access for individuals who have the authorization of their health care practitioner to use cannabis for medical purposes.

BC Provincial Regulatory Framework

Cannabis Control and Licensing Act

The Cannabis Control and Licensing Act (CCLA) was given Third Reading by the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia on May 17, 2018. The CCLA:

- Sets 19 as the provincial minimum age to purchase, sell, or consume cannabis;
- Allows adults to possess up to 30 grams of cannabis in a public place;

- Establishes a cannabis retail licensing regime for public and private retail locations similar to the current licensing regime for liquor. The Liquor Control and Licensing Branch (LCLB) will be responsible for licensing non-medical cannabis private stores and monitoring the non-medical cannabis retail sector;
- Prohibits cannabis smoking and vaping everywhere tobacco smoking and vaping are prohibited, including outdoor areas established by the City for the purposes of community recreation such as playgrounds, sports fields, skate parks, skating rinks, swimming pools, and other places where children commonly gather;
- Prohibits the use of cannabis on school properties and in vehicles;
- Authorizes adults to grow up to four cannabis plants per household, but the plants must not be visible from public spaces off the property, and home cultivation will be banned in homes used as daycares;
- Provides enforcement authority to deal with illegal sales;
- Creates a number of provincial cannabis offences which may result in fines or imprisonment; and
- Provides necessary exemptions for medical cannabis considerations.

The CCLA also includes consequential amendments to various statutes, including: Liquor Control and Licensing Act and the Residential Tenancy Act, to ensure administrative consistency between these statues and the CCLA. These amendments include:

- Residential Tenancy Act and Manufactured Home Park Tenancy Act - to prohibit cannabis smoking under existing leases that prohibit smoking tobacco and to prohibit the personal cultivation of cannabis under existing leases, except for federally authorized medical cannabis. For new leases, the existing provisions of each Act that allow landlords and tenants to negotiate the terms of leases will apply;
- Police Act - to set provincial priorities for policing and require municipal police boards to take provincial priorities and the priorities of the municipal council into account as they develop their own priorities;
- Community Safety Act - to reflect that with legalization cannabis will no longer be a controlled substance under the federal Controlled Drugs and Substances Act;
- Provincial Sales Tax Act - to add a reference to cannabis in the definition of "small seller" consistent with liquor; and
- Business Practices and Consumer Protection Act - to recognize that the CCLA is a complete licensing scheme.

Cannabis Distribution Act

The Cannabis Distribution Act (CDA) was given Third Reading by the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia on May 15, 2018. The CDA establishes:

- A public wholesale distribution monopoly; and
- Public (government-run) retail sales, both in stores and online.

The BC Liquor Distribution Branch (LDB) will be the sole wholesale distributor of non-medical cannabis for the province and will operate standalone, public retail stores, and provide online sales.

Previous Council Direction

On January 29, 2018 staff provided a report to Council presenting the draft cannabis regulatory framework. Council provided feedback to staff at that meeting which was used to update the draft framework, prior to proceeding to public consultation.

CONSULTATION SUMMARY

The City's framework for regulating cannabis would address the five major areas under municipal jurisdiction: 1) cannabis retail sales establishments; 2) business licensing regulations 3) non-medical cannabis production facilities; 4) public consumption through the smoking control bylaw; 5) personal cultivation. A summary of the previous draft approach for each area as used for consultation is attached as Appendix B.

Several consultation events were held to obtain feedback on the draft regulatory framework. The materials presented at these events consisted primarily of the Open House Display Boards attached in Appendix A. There were two open house events, a meeting with interested cannabis retail operators, a Town Hall meeting and an online survey which ran from May 22, 2018 to June 24, 2018. Feedback from each of these events is summarized in sections that follow.

Cannabis Retailer Information and Feedback Meeting

A meeting was held on June 13, 2018 in which interested cannabis retailers, and representatives of various cannabis advocacy groups were invited. The purpose of this meeting was for staff to provide an overview of the draft regulatory framework and to seek feedback from the retailers on the portions of the framework focusing on the retail sale of cannabis. Staff presented the materials and facilitated discussion.

The meeting was held at 9:30 am at City Hall and was attended by 24 people. The key feedback themes from meeting are noted below with a full summary attached in Appendix C.

- Requested flexibility and clarity in relation to the buffer zones. E.g. is it measured from the site edge, shop entry, or building edge?
- Noted that buffers are an inexact tool for limiting entry to minors, and rigorous operating procedures are more effective.
- Stated general concerns about the financial feasibility of smaller local cannabis stores. Specifically, uncertainty around prices and taxes to be set by Province, licensing processes, the municipal rezoning process and municipal fees.
- Supported cannabis paraphernalia only being sold in cannabis retail stores (not general retail stores) for two reasons: 1) this will help make up for some of the impacts of regulated cannabis pricing and taxes, and 2) would help ensure paraphernalia would not end up in the hands of minors.
- Generally supported high standards for security and aesthetic requirements.
- Requested to be kept up to date as further information is provided.

The Vancouver approach to regulating cannabis retail locations (basic bylaw requirements supplemented by a security plan) was also discussed. Overall the approach used by Vancouver was seen as reasonable but there were specific comments about some of the requirements as follows:

1. Disallow Corporate Ownership: This was a requirement related to non-profit compassion clubs and was not seen as reasonable for the new retail model. *Staff considers corporate ownership to be reasonable.*
2. Disallow Transfer of Licenses: Comments were made regarding the large number of ownership changes happening in the industry now as part of preparation for legalization and this regulation was seen as potentially restricting operation. *Staff considers that the transfer of business license would undermine the purpose of the licensing process, which is to ensure operation of businesses consistent with City regulations and policies.*
3. Security Bars to be Recessed One Metre from Windows: This requirement was for aesthetic purposes, but was considered to compromise security of businesses. *Staff notes that the proposed regulatory framework would allow for evaluation of aesthetic and safety considerations to ensure an appropriate balance for each application.*

A summary table of the bylaw requirements in Vancouver, which include several areas which are now duplicated through federal or provincial requirements, is attached in Appendix D.

Local Business Open House

An open house which was advertised through the local business associations and the Chamber of Commerce was held on June 14, 2018 at City Hall from 5pm to 7pm. The event was attended by seven people.

The feedback received was generally positive; 32 of the 36 responses (89%) received agreed or strongly agreed with the proposed approaches. The responses are summarized in the table below and photos of the boards and the responses received are attached in the consultation summary material in Appendix C.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total Response
Retail Land use Regulations				1	6	7
Retail Business License Regulations				1	6	7
Cultivation, Processing & Warehousing Regulations			2	2	2	6
Public Consumption				2	5	7
Personal Cultivation	2			1	6	9
Total	**2 (5.6%)**		**2 (5.6%)**	**7 (19.4%)**	**25 (69.4%)**	**36**

Public Open House and Town Hall Meeting

A Public Open House was held at City Hall on June 18, 2018 from 4:30 pm to 6:00 pm and was attended by approximately 25 people.

The feedback received was generally positive; 24 (80%) of the 30 responses received either agreed or strongly agreed; and five (17%) either disagreed or strongly disagreed, with one (3%) neutral response. In regards to personal cultivation, one of the strongly disagree responses was accompanied by the comment 'visibility by public is not a problem' in response to Provincial requirements. The responses are summarized in the table below and photos of the boards and the responses received on the boards are attached in the consultation summary material in Appendix C.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total Response
Retail Land use Regulations				4	2	6
Retail Business License Regulations				2	3	5
Cultivation, Processing & Warehousing Regulations	2		1	2	2	7
Public Consumption		1			5	6
Personal Cultivation	2			2	2	6
Total	**4 (13.3%)**	**1 (3.3%)**	**1 (3.3%)**	**10 (33.3%)**	**14 (46.6%)**	**30**

A Town Hall Meeting was held at City Hall on June 18, 2018 at 6 pm immediately following a Public Open House. The Town Hall meeting was attended by approximately 12 people. Four speakers came forward to address Council. The feedback presented by these speakers is summarized as follows:

- One speaker discussed the importance of permitting some areas for public consumption to ensure accessibility given landlords would be able to restrict consumption in rental properties;
- One speaker discussed the importance of protecting vulnerable populations from negative impacts of cannabis legalization and addressing impacts for workplace accidents;
- One speaker asked the City to consider preparing publications for commercial retail landlords so that they are aware of the framework and that cannabis retail locations would be permitted;
- One speaker discussed the Provincial requirement that cannabis grown in the home could not be visible from the street.

Following the Town Hall component, Council provided their feedback. A record of the meeting will be available on the Council agenda section of the City's website at this link:

https://www.newwestcity.ca/city_hall/council_agendas_meetings/council-meeting-agendas-reports-minutes

Public Survey

A public survey was open from May 22, 2018 to June 24, 2018 in which feedback was requested regarding the five main areas within municipal jurisdiction. 286 complete survey responses were received. A printed copy of the survey is attached in the consultation summary material in Appendix C.

Feedback from the survey is summarized as follows:

- There were 286 respondents who fully completed and submitted the survey with another 51 survey respondents who partially completed the survey;
- The overall percentage of survey respondents who agreed or strongly agreed with the City's approach to the five areas of regulation (72.5%) greatly exceeded the percentage of survey respondents who disagreed or strongly disagreed (18.1%) as is summarized in the table below;
- The percentage of survey respondents who agreed or strongly agreed with City's approach within each topic area varied from 68.8% (for the City's approach to cannabis cultivation, processing and warehousing) to 75.9% (for the City's approach to business licenses);
- The percentage of survey respondents who disagreed or strongly disagreed with the City's approach within each topic area varied from 11.4% (for the City's approach to business licenses) to 22.4% (for the City's approach to public consumption).

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total Response
Retail Land use Regulations	38	21	30	154	86	**329**
Retail Business License Regulations	21	25	25	155	84	**310**
Cultivation, Processing & Warehousing Regulations	33	22	35	136	69	**295**
Public Consumption	40	26	18	116	93	**293**
Personal Cultivation	24	24	35	117	84	**284**
Total	**156 (10.3%)**	**118 (7.8%)**	**143 (9.5%)**	**678 (44.9%)**	**416 (27.5%)**	**1,511**

Three major themes arose from the comments provided by respondents in the survey as are discussed below:

Separation Requirements – There were 55 comments received relative to separation from sensitive uses. Of these, 11 responses (20%) state that the separation distances to sensitive uses were too restrictive and 44 responses (80%) that the separation to sensitive uses was too lenient. Many respondents suggested that the separation distance from retail locations to sensitive uses should be 300 metres instead of 100 metres. Most of the concerns about the separation distance were about proximity to places where youth tend to congregate (schools, playgrounds, parks etc.). Some other uses not listed in the diagram (e.g. recovery houses, liquor stores and hospitals) were also mentioned by respondents as being sensitive uses which should require a separation distance.

Hours of Operation: There were 44 comments received related to hours of operation. Of these, comments that hours of operation should be longer (23 respondents / 51%) were much more common than comments that hours of operation should be shorter (5 respondents / 11%). The remaining comments (16 respondents / 36%) were neutral in nature. Many respondents thought that the hours of operation should be consistent with liquor stores which close at 11 pm.

Security: There were 21 comments received related to security and crime. Of these, one of the most common comments stated that old cannabis laws were unfair and that people with cannabis criminal records should be given a chance to work at or operate cannabis businesses. There were also comments that stated strict regulations would allow the black market and its associated crime to continue to thrive. Issues were also raised about crime and break-ins associated with cultivation operations.

Other less frequent comments were:

- Some respondents suggested that the buffer for commercial cultivation from residential areas and schools should be increased to 300 metres;
- Comments about public consumption regarding the need to enforce smoking regulations, and health concerns about second-hand smoke;
- Making personal cultivation less restrictive and making it easier for apartment dwellers to cultivate cannabis.

Evaluation of Respondent Demographics

Where the respondents provided information, the demographic information obtained from those completing the survey is as follows:

- Age demographics:
  - 0 to 17 years of age: 0% - underrepresented;
  - 18 to 34 years of age: 21% - representative;
  - 35 to 54 years of age: 44.5% - overrepresented;
  - 55 to 64 years of age: 20.3% - overrepresented;
  - 65+ years of age: 14.2% - representative;
- Males and females were fairly evenly represented among the survey relative to their proportions of the general New Westminster population;
- The majority of respondents (95.1%) lived in New Westminster, with large percentages of respondents also working in New Westminster (20.0%) or owning a business in New Westminster (11.2%);
- The survey included limited responses from potential retailers (3.5%), those wanting to open a cannabis production facility (2.1%), and those associated with a cannabis advocacy group (0.7%);
- Almost three-fifths of respondents (57.5%) were Western European; East Asians (5%) and Southeast Asians (1.4%) were underrepresented among survey respondents relative to their proportion of the population;
- The vast majority respondents (95.8%) had English as the primary language spoken at home which is overrepresented;
- No single neighbourhood was dominant among survey respondents; the largest proportion of survey respondents (14.5%) was from the Downtown.

PROPOSED FRAMEWORK

Based on the feedback received from Council and through the consultation process, the cannabis regulatory framework has been revised. The proposed framework is detailed in the sections below.

Land Use Requirements

Staff recommends that cannabis retail uses be considered through rezoning applications on a site by site basis in areas zoned or designated for commercial retail uses.

This approach:

- would be consistent with consultation feedback from cannabis retailers, local businesses, and the public;
- would be consistent with the City's practice for considering Liquor Primary Licensed Premises (LPLPs) and Licensed Retail Stores (LRSs);
- would be supported by a policy document (discussed later in this report) for consideration of these rezoning applications.

Retail Cannabis Use Separation Guidelines

Staff recommends the following separation guidelines:

- *200 metres between cannabis retail uses, the approximate distance of the length of one common city block in New Westminster;*
- *150 metres from:*
  - *schools teaching academic subjects to students from kindergarten to grade twelve;*
  - *community facilities in which a large majority of the programing is focused on youth (e.g. New Westminster Youth Centre); and*
  - *public playgrounds; and*
- *consideration of separation from other uses on a case by case basis.*

Staff recommends separation distances be measured from the centre point of the main entrance of the proposed retail cannabis location, as the crow flies, to:

- *the nearest property line of a parcel containing a school site which includes play or sports fields;*
- *the centre point of public entrances of a school building on a site which does not include play or sports fields;*
- *the centre point of public entrances of community facilities in which a majority of the programing is focused on youth; and*
- *the nearest property line of an area used for a public playground unless such playground is separated from the retail cannabis use by an inaccessible physical barrier such as rail tracks, then walkable distance would be considered.*

A map which outlines the general extent of these buffers is attached in Appendix E.

This approach:

- would support Federal and Provincial requirements which intend to help protect youth from promotions or enticements to use cannabis;
- would balance the need to provide separation from sensitive uses with the goal of providing reasonable opportunities to locate businesses in appropriate locations. Given the limited geographic size of New Westminster the separation requirement used in other jurisdictions, which is often 300 metres, would offer limited locations in which to establish businesses.
- would be consistent with the feedback received to reduce separation requirements between cannabis retail locations, while ensuring that tight clustering of the use does not occur;
- would allow for businesses to be accommodated in each of the commercial areas of the city, supporting the ability adults to access a location within walking distance of their residence.

Business License Requirements

Staff recommends that the business license bylaw include the following requirements for retail cannabis locations which have been delegated to municipal authority:

- *Hours of operation from 9am to 11pm;*
- *Consistent with all other business licenses, prohibit transfers of business licenses to another party;*
- *Business License applications must be made by the property owner or lease holder;*
- *Operation in accordance with a security plan prepared by a Certified Protection Professional (CPP) or a Physical Security Professional (PSP) and who has a valid business license, or is the employee of a company with a valid business license, in the City of New Westminster;*
- *Notwithstanding the above, proof of a monitored security and fire alarm contract, including video surveillance, retention of video data for at least 21 days, and storage of valuables in a secured location or safe when business is closed;*
- *Transparent shopfront (e.g. no translucent or opaque window covering, shutters);*
- *Retail sale of cannabis paraphernalia be permitted only in cannabis retail locations;*
- *A minimum of two employees on site when open.*

This approach:

- would be consistent with consultation feedback from cannabis retailers, local businesses, and the public;
- would permit hours of operation and would require employee training consistent with those of retail liquor stores;
- would support the intent of protecting youth from promotions or enticements to use cannabis by limiting retail sale of cannabis paraphernalia to retail cannabis locations.

Staff recommends the Business License Bylaw also include the following requirements for retail cannabis locations which duplicate Provincial requirements:

- *Police information checks for the applicant including the directors and shareholders of a company;*
- *All staff complete a training program for non-medical cannabis retail employees (should the Province create one similar to the Serving It Right training for liquor retail employees);*
- *Prohibit minors on the premises;*
- *Prohibit consumption on the premises;*
- *Prohibit sampling;*
- *Prohibit edibles;*
- *Prohibit online sales and home delivery from retail businesses;*

- *Prohibit the display and advertising to minors;*
- *Prohibit advertising and signs visible from the outside of the premises.*

This approach:

- would support Provincial regulations;
- would be consistent with consultation feedback from cannabis retailers, local businesses, and the public;
- would require Police information checks consistent with what other cities have done, although at this time details regarding the Provincial licensing process have not yet been provided, including how the police information checks determine eligibility for a license or whether that information would be shared with municipalities;
- when coupled with corresponding offences in the Bylaw Notice Enforcement Bylaw, would provide members of the New Westminster Police Department and Bylaw Officers the ability to support the Provincial regulations by issuance of municipal tickets.

Non-Medical Cannabis Cultivation, Processing and Warehousing

Staff recommends that the zoning bylaw include the following requirements for non-medical cannabis cultivation, processing and warehousing uses:

- *permitted in Heavy Industrial Zoning Districts (M-2);*
- *must occur within a completely enclosed building;*
- *must be located at least 60.9 meters (200 feet) from any site used for a school or for any residential use; and*
- *must use filters in the ventilation of non-medical cannabis cultivation, processing and warehousing to, in addition to separation requirements, mitigate the impact of odor.*

This approach:

- would be consistent with feedback from consultation;
- would be consistent with the current approach used for medical cannabis production facilities.

Public Consumption

Staff recommends that public consumption of cannabis be regulated through the Smoking Control Bylaw consistent with current tobacco smoking regulations, as follows:

- *no smoking within 7.5 metres of any opening into a building, including any door or window that opens and any air intake;*

- *no smoking within 15 metres of an outdoor field, skate park, playground lacrosse box, bowling green, stadium, picnic area, water park wading pool, swimming pool or off leash dog area; and*
- *amend smoking control regulations to apply to vaping.*

The approach:

- would be supported by consultation feedback;
- would be consistent with the current approach for regulating public consumption of tobacco;
- may require further amendment when the Province releases the Cannabis Control and Licensing Regulations which will provide more detail regarding implementation of the Act.

Personal Cultivation

Staff recommends no additional requirements above Federal and Provincial requirements be included in the City cannabis regulatory framework.
Federal regulations would permit adults to grow up to four cannabis plants for personal non-medical use per residence anywhere on a property. The Provincial Government would require that plants must not be visible from public spaces off the property. Personal cultivation would also be banned in dwellings used as daycares and landlords and stratas would be able to restrict or prohibit personal cultivation.

PROPOSED ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESS

Application Process

Staff anticipates the Liquor Control and Licensing Branch (LCLB) process to establish a cannabis retail store to be similar to that used for Liquor Primary Licensed Premises (LPLP) and Licensed Retail Store (LRS) and will run concurrently with municipal processes. However, at this time, details regarding the retail cannabis license process with the LCLB are not yet available.

Assuming that the licensing process with the LCLB is similar to that used for LPLPs and LRSs, staff anticipate the following process for cannabis retail applications:

Application Review:

1. Submit application form to LCLB;
2. Submit rezoning application with the City;
3. City staff review;
4. Preliminary Report to Land Use and Planning Committee (and Council as required);

Public Consultation:

5. Presentation to Residents' Association;
6. Applicant led Open House;
7. LCLB required consultation (30-day period with notices in paper and signs on property);
8. Advisory Planning Commission;

Council Consideration:

9. Council consideration of First and Second Reading of Zoning Amendment Bylaw;
10. Public Hearing;
11. Council Consideration of Third Reading and adoption of Zoning Amendment Bylaw;
12. Council Consideration of Resolution for LCLB;
13. LCLB considers conditional approval.

Subsequent Applications:

14. Application for City Business License;
15. Application for City Building Permit (if required);
16. LCLB finalizes application.

Currently, the rezoning approval process for LPLP applications requires about five to six months for completion. It is reasonable to assume that, if the overall process is similar to the LPLP process, rezoning applications for retail cannabis locations could be completed in approximately the same timeframe, provided applications are complete, applicants address feedback in a timely manner, and depending on approval timing of external agencies.

Fees for Retail Cannabis Uses

Business License Application Fee and Annual License Fee

Staff recommends that a non-fundable application fee to operate a cannabis retail store be set at $5400.00 and that an annual licensing fee to operate a cannabis retail store be set at $2698.67. These fees would be subject to review as part of the City's annual fee update.

Currently the City does not charge an application fee to process a business licence application. Instead applicants pay a prorated licensing fee upon submission of their application and applicants who are rejected receive a full refund. This is unique among neighbouring municipalities. Most municipalities charge a non-refundable application fee to cover resourcing costs associated with processing the application *in addition* to an annual licensing fee. A few refund a portion of the application fee upon refusal. Staff is currently preparing for a new Business License Bylaw that would require all business licence

applicants to pay a non-refundable application fee to enable the City to recover costs associated with processing these applications.

A $5400 application fee for cannabis retail stores is proposed to cover costs associated with staff training in new bylaws, changes to the licensing system, more extensive review related to aesthetics and security, and to respond to inquiries from industry and the community about specific applications. Given the volume of cannabis retail applications expected to be received in a condensed period of time, it is expected staff resources will be oversubscribed and payment of overtime wages will be required.

Further, due to the similarities between cannabis retail stores and LP establishments with respect to monitoring and enforcement, staff recommend annual licensing fees for cannabis retail stores mirror those of liquor establishments. The current licensing fee for an LPLP is $2698.67. This fee is based on a cost recovery analysis. As noted above, staff are taking steps to have all business licence have a one-time application fee.

Fee structures for other municipalities haven't been determined except in City of Vancouver where a non-medical cannabis retail store will pay an application fee of $56.00 and an annual licensing fee of $31,800. The annual licensing fee is based on the hiring of 2 Property Use Inspectors, 1 Licensing Clerk, and 1 Building Inspector, so reflects cost recovery.

Rezoning Application Fees

Given the process for rezoning for a cannabis retail use is expected to be similar to a Liquor Primary Licensed Premises (LPLP), staff recommends that the current $1,811.80 rezoning fee applied to LPLP also be applied to rezoning applications for cannabis retail uses. This fee would be subject to review as part of the City's annual fee update.

Amenity Contributions and Tax Revenue Sharing

Staff recommends that the City, through the UBCM and JCCR continue to discuss a fair and equitable distribution of tax revenue associated with cannabis to host municipalities.

Voluntary Amenity Contributions (VACs) are contributions made to the City to offset the impacts of growth. These contributions are calculated as a portion of the increased value in a site after a rezoning has been approved (the land lift).

In regards to VACs associated with cannabis retail locations, at this time there is not enough information to determine what the increase in land value, if any, would be. While there is some information on the proposed tax structure, the Province has yet to provide any information on the retail price of cannabis. Without this information the net value of the business can not be determined. Preliminary discussions with land economist have indicated

that adding an addition permitted use to a zone, including liquor retail uses, which already allows a wide variety of commercial uses, does not result in an increased land value.

It is possible that there might be value in a liquor license or a cannabis retail license; however these licenses are approvals in the discretion of the LCLB. The value is fully associated with the license, which could be transferable, and not with land value as a result of the rezoning application.

The Federal and Provincial Governments have agreed to a revenue sharing model for cannabis tax dollars through which 75% of the tax revenue would be provided to the Provinces who would then need to decide how that revenue is allocated. The expectation is that some of these revenues would be provided to municipalities to off-set the potential impacts and costs of this new land use.

In British Columbia, the Union of British Columbia Municipalities (UBCM) and the Province have established the Joint Provincial-Local Government Committee on Cannabis Regulation (JCCR). This committee continues to meet to discuss local government concerns, including tax revenue sharing. UBCM also has initiated a study to examine local government costs, projected revenue and case studies related to cannabis excise tax revenue sharing which seeks to ensure that cannabis tax revenue addresses all local government costs associated with legalization and that remaining funds are shared between the Provincial and Municipal governments.

Staff would establish a monitoring process to track the cost of implementing cannabis sales which could fee into this revenue sharing process and which would be used to update business license and rezoning fees as necessary.

Cannabis Retail Rezoning Policy

Staff recommends that Council support in principle the draft Cannabis Retail Rezoning Policy document for use in consideration of applications for retail cannabis locations as outlined in this report and direct staff to make further revisions once more detailed information from the Liquor Control and Licensing Branch is received.

Staff recommends that a policy be endorsed by Council which would outline guidelines for evaluation of future rezoning applications to allow cannabis retail uses.

Staff has included a draft policy, attached in Appendix F. This policy is consistent with City practice for reviewing liquor license applications. Having these considerations outlined in this policy allows for a flexible, yet transparent and consistent review of applications for rezoning for cannabis retail locations.

The proposed policy consists of the following sections:

1. Purpose
2. Scope
3. Application Process
4. Application Materials
5. Land Use and Location Evaluation Guidelines
6. Business and Neighbourhood Security
7. Nuisance Activity
8. Business Aesthetics
9. Council Discretion
10. Effective Date

Sections one and two provide context for the policy; sections three and four describe the applicant process and submission requirements; sections five to eight contain the guidelines for evaluation of applications; section nine provides the context for full Council discretion through rezoning applications and section ten is the date the policy would come into effect.

Sections of this policy are not yet complete as further information is needed in regards to how the Liquor Control and Licensing Branch (LCLB) cannabis license process would intersect with the municipal process and information regarding the amending bylaws would need to be inserted.

PROCESS FOR INITIAL REVIEW OF RETAIL APPLICATIONS

New Westminster Cannabis Retail Store Capacity

Staff recommends no overall cap on the number of cannabis retail locations in the long term, but that the initial number of applications to be brought forward for Council consideration to be limited to five, which would be distributed in commercial locations across the city.

It is too early to clearly understand the scale of the market in the region, and the resulting number of cannabis retail locations suited to New Westminster. In part it will depend upon which other municipalities allow retail sale, the profitability once the Province's revenue program is set, and the market demand for retail versus personal cultivation.

Staff considers a reasonable starting point to be 11 cannabis retail stores, consistent with the current number of liquor retail establishments in the City.

It is expected that there will be a high number of initial applications, many more than the recommended 11, immediately after legalization. Given this staff recommends the following approach:

Approach to Initial Intake of Applications

Staff recommends limiting the initial intake of applications to be considered, as follows:

- *Consider up to five cannabis retail locations located within commercial areas across the city, distributed as follows:*
  - *one cannabis retail shop in each of the core commercial areas -Downtown, Uptown and Sapperton;*
  - *two locations distributed within the remaining commercial areas -Twelfth Street, Twentieth Street, Queensborough, and McBride Boulevard at Eighth Ave;*
- *Consider a balance of publicly operated and privately operated cannabis retail stores or, where a balance of public and private is not possible, consider at least one publicly operated cannabis retail store.*

This approach:

- Would phase integration into the community by limiting initial intake of businesses being considered to about 50% of the estimated saturation point for such businesses;
- Would allow staff and Council to evaluate the regulatory framework for cannabis and make adjustments where necessary;
- Would consider locations across the city within key commercial areas to ensure equitable access to adults in all neighbourhoods;
- Would provide equal opportunity to both privately and publicly operated retail stores.

As a number of applications for cannabis retail uses are likely to be received following legalization and, given the location guidelines and the recommended limit of five initial businesses, establishing an equitable process to address initial applications without a "first come, first served" approach is important. This process should be simple, efficient, consistent and transparent. Given this, the following steps are recommended:

1. Provide an application period of approximately one month for all interested retailers to submit their complete application. This period would start in the weeks after the adoption of the cannabis regulatory framework; Staff would be available to meet one-on-one with proponents to go over application requirements and process;
2. Advertise the application process using methods most likely to reach potential cannabis retailers;
3. Upon the close of the one month application period, reject any applications which are incomplete;

4. Evaluate applications and assign priority based on:
    i. geographic location (ensuring a geographic balancing within commercial areas noted above);
    ii. priority given to applications which meet guidelines in the Cannabis Retail Rezoning Policy; and
    iii. balance of public operators and private operators.
5. Where there are multiple applications meeting these criteria, priority would be assigned by lottery;
6. Publish the process and results of the prioritization of applications;
7. Staff to begin processing the top five applications;
8. Should prioritized applicants withdraw from the process, they may be replaced with subsequent applicants in order of priority establish above.

Following the initial intake, staff would monitor the cannabis retail locations for a period of one year generally following the opening of the first locations. During this period, no additional applications for cannabis retail uses would be recommended. Following this period, staff would report back to Council with any recommended updates to the regulations and policy, and next step regarding new applications.

NEXT STEPS

Should Council direct staff to do so, staff would begin preparing the necessary amending bylaws to implement the cannabis regulatory framework and bring those bylaws forward for Council consideration of First and Second Reading on August 27, 2018. Should Council give the bylaw first and second readings, staff would request that a public hearing be scheduled for September 17, 2018.

Staff would also revise the Cannabis Retail Rezoning Policy based on feedback from Council and any new information provided by the Province and the Liquor Control and Licensing Branch. Staff would bring a final policy forward for Council endorsement on August 27, 2018.

Preparation of materials for the initial intake of applications such as guides, FAQs and submission checklists would be prepared following First and Second Readings of the amending bylaws.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL LIAISON

The Development Services Department has consulted staff from Police Services, Fire and Rescue Services and the City Solicitor regarding this matter.

OPTIONS

There are two options for Council to consider:

1. That Council direct staff to prepare the necessary amending bylaws for Council consideration in order to implement the cannabis regulatory framework as outlined in this report;

2. That Council support in principle the draft Cannabis Retail Rezoning Policy document for use in consideration of applications for retail cannabis locations as outlined in this report and direct staff to make further revisions once more detailed information from the Liquor Control and Licensing Branch is received;

3. That Council support in principle the process for considering the initial intake of applications for retail cannabis locations as outlined in this report; and

4. That Council provide staff with alternative direction.

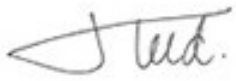
Staff recommends options 1, 2 and 3.

ATTACHMENTS

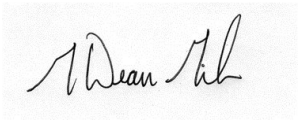
Appendix A: Open House Boards
Appendix B: Summary of Draft Cannabis Regulatory Framework Used for Consultation
Appendix C: Consultation Feedback
Appendix D: City of Vancouver Business License Regulations Summary
Appendix E: Map: Separation Guidelines from Places Youth Gather
Appendix F: Draft Cannabis Retail Rezoning Policy

This report has been prepared by:
Mike Watson, Planner
Kim Deighton, Manager, Licensing and Integrated Services

Approved for Presentation to Council



Jackie Teed
Acting Director of Development Services



Dean Gibson
Acting Chief Administrative Officer

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Appendix A

Open House Boards

Welcome To The Town Hall

Cannabis Legalization and Regulation

The Federal Government could be legalizing recreational use of cannabis as early as July, 2018.

In preparation for new legislation, the City of New Westminster wants to get your feedback on the regulations of retail sale, production, and public consumption of cannabis in the city.

STOP 1

BACKGROUND ON CANNABIS REGULATIONS + GOVERNMENT JURISDICTION

Learn about where we are and what is happening at the federal and provincial levels. **SEE BOARDS #2-4**

STOP 2

GOVERNMENT JURISDICTION AND PROPOSED APPROACHES

Learn about other municipal approaches and the City's proposed approaches for retail locations, business licenses, warehousing and cultivation.
SEE BOARDS #5-13

STOP 3

NEXT STEPS

Learn about next steps and the process.
SEE BOARDS #14-15

THANK YOU!

THANK YOU FOR PARTICIPATING AND PROVIDING FEEDBACK ON THE FRAMEWORK.

Ask about signing up for our mailing list to receive updates about next steps in the process.

HAVE A QUESTION? ASK US!

Staff members are here to answer questions and gather feedback.

Don't have a lot of time today?

Take the WORKSHEET home and return it to us by June 24, 2018.

Or take the online **SURVEY** at **www.newwestcity.ca/cannabis**
The survey will be open from May 21 to June 24, 2018.

Your feedback on the proposed framework is important. It will be considered as we prepare recommendations to Council about how to move forward.

www.newwestcity.ca/cannabis
plnpost@newwestcity.ca
604.527.4532
/NewWestminster
@new_westminster
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Background

Currently, cannabis remains a controlled substance and possession, production, distribution, and sale of non-medical cannabis is unlawful unless changes to federal regulations are enacted.
New Westminster does not permit businesses which sell or distribute cannabis.
The City permits medical cannabis production in specific industrial areas with conditions and a valid federal permit.

THE CANNABIS ACT

- Proposed creation of the Cannabis Act (Bill C-45) and amendments to the Criminal Code (C-46) would establish the framework for regulation of cannabis across Canada.
- No changes to the existing framework for medical cannabis has been proposed.
- These bills could become law as early as July, 2018.
- The proposed Cannabis Act would divide areas of jurisdiction and responsibilities for various elements of cannabis regulation among Federal, Provincial and Municipal governments. Further information on this jurisdictional breakdown is provided on **Boards 3-5**.
- There are still a number key decisions which need to be made by senior levels of government, which would have to be taken into consideration along with all the feedback from received through this process in order to finalize City regulations.





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CANNABIS LEGALIZATION AND REGULATION

FEDERAL JURISDICTION

Activity	What We Know So Far
Age Limits	Establish minimum age requirements of 18 years. **Can be further restricted by provincial regulations.**
Personal Possession	Federal possession limits of 30 grams per person. **Can be further restricted by provincial regulations.**
Can Only Sell in the Following Form	Dried cannabis, cannabis oils, fresh cannabis, cannabis plants and cannabis plant seeds. Future consideration will be given to edibles.
Licenses and Requirements for Production and Manufacturing	The Federal Government is responsible for establishing and maintaining a comprehensive and consistent national framework for regulating the production of cannabis. **Can be further restricted by provincial regulations.**
Packaging	Federal requirements for packaging and labelling of all cannabis products. **Can be further restricted by provincial regulations.** *See proposed Federal packaging example below.
Advertising	Advertising display and sale restrictions as related to appeal to young persons. Businesses would be prohibited to sell cannabis or cannabis accessory in which there are reasonable grounds to believe could be appealing to young persons. **Can be further restricted by provincial regulations.**
Personal Cultivation	A maximum of 4 plants will be permitted for personal cultivation. **Can be further restricted by provincial regulations.**
Public Health	Protect public health through strict product safety and quality requirements. Maintain medical cannabis regime.
Education	Funding for further research and education campaigns with an emphasis on youth, parents and vulnerable populations.
Impaired Driving	Drug-impaired driving is already a criminal offence and further research on drug screening tools is being pursued.
Importing and Trafficking of Cannabis	Penalties include up to 14 years in jail.

PROVINCIAL

The Province has the ability to supplement these regulations as well as regulating the retail framework and places of use.

SEE BOARD #4 FOR MORE INFORMATION.



Proposed Federal Packaging

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PROVINCIAL JURISDICTION

Activity	What We Know So Far
Age Limits	BC has indicated a minimum age to possess, purchase and consume cannabis at 19 years old.
Personal Possession	BC has indicated alignment with Federal requirements (maximum 30g for recreational use) for adults 19 years and up.
Retail Model	BC has signalled a mix of private retail, government operated retail and online retail. Retail sale of cannabis will only be permitted in a separate stand alone, self contained store and will not be permitted to be sold with other retail including tobacco and liquor.
Distribution and Wholesaling	Wholesale distribution run by BC through the Liquor Distribution Branch.
Public Consumption	BC will permit consumption in public spaces where tobacco smoking and vaping are permitted, however smoking of non-medical cannabis will be banned in: • Schools • Beaches • Playgrounds • Common apartment areas • Skate parks • Inside vehicles, buses, trains and ferries • Health Facilities • Restaurants • Parks • Sports Fields Municipalities will be able to set additional restrictions. Landlords and strata councils may also restrict non-medical cannabis use.
Personal Cultivation	BC has indicated alignment with federal legislation (up to 4 plants permitted), but plants must not be visible from public spaces. Home cultivation will be banned in dwellings used as daycares. Stratas and landlords can prohibit personal cultivation.
Public Health	BC has stated goals for cannabis legislation that prioritizes public health.
Education	To be determined
Impaired Driving	Drug-impaired driving will continue to be illegal in BC. A 90 day driving penalty for those affected by drugs while driving.
Work Place Safety	BC has stated goals for cannabis legislation that prioritizes public and work place safety.

Municipal Jurisdiction

Municipalities will be given the ability to regulate whether a cannabis retail use can operate in their community. **See Boards 8-13 for the City's proposed approach**

The City has authority to regulate businesses and land uses including:



ZONING



CANNABIS RETAIL LOCATION AND RULES



CANNABIS PRODUCTION, FACILITIES, LOCATIONS AND RULES



WAREHOUSE AND DISTRIBUTION LOCATIONS AND RULES



BUSINESS LICENSE REGULATIONS



PUBLIC CONSUMPTION



PERSONAL CULTIVATION



PUBLIC EDUCATION

NEW WESTMINSTER

Background
Other Jurisdictions

To develop recommendations for the regulation of the retail sale of cannabis, staff conducted research on existing practices in other jurisdictions.

RETAIL SALE LOCATION

PRACTICES	CITY OF VANCOUVER	DENVER + BOULDER, COLORADO	SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
Minimum Distance from Sensitive Uses (schools, community centre)	300 metres	304.8 metres	304.8 metres
Minimum Distance from Other Cannabis Uses	300 metres	304.8 metres	✗
Define Permitted Districts or Zones	✓	✓	✓
Cap on Total Number of Cannabis Retail Businesses	✗	✗	✓

SAFETY & SECURITY

PRACTICES	CITY OF VANCOUVER	DENVER + BOULDER, COLORADO	SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
Require Police Information Check	✓	✓	✓
Require Liability Insurance	✓	✗	✓
Require Security Features	✓	✓	✓
Video Surveillance	✓	✗	✗
Monitored Security and Fire Alarm	✓	✗	✗
Valuables Removed from Site or Stored in Safe After Hours	✓	✗	✗
Limit Operating Hours	8 AM - 10 PM	✓	✓

Background
Other Jurisdictions

To develop recommendations for the regulation of the retail sale of cannabis, staff conducted research on existing practices in other jurisdictions.

BUSINESS OPERATIONS

PRACTICES	CITY OF VANCOUVER	DENVER + BOULDER, COLORADO	SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
Disallow Sampling	✓	✗	✓
Disallow Consumption On-Site	✓	✓	✓
Disallow Minors On Premises	✓	✓	✓
Limit Number Of Licenses Per Person	✓	✗	✓

The City of Vancouver also requires:

- Applications be made by the property owner or lease holder.
- No corporate ownership.
- No transfer of license.

AESTHETICS AND DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

The City of Vancouver requires:

- Transparent shop fronts.
- No security bars within 1 metre of front windows, or roll down shutters.





Municipal Jurisdiction

Land Use Regulations for Cannabis Retail Use

The proposed approach of the City of New Westminster is to require a rezoning for any proposed cannabis retail use.

Council has asked staff to consider a draft policy which would provide guidelines for rezoning. This could include minimum requirements for separation from other cannabis uses and sensitive uses.



This policy is proposed to include the following guidelines:

- 300 metres from other cannabis retail uses.
- 100 metres from sensitive uses such as schools, playground, parks, community centres and daycares.
- Only permitted in areas zoned or designated for commercial retail uses.

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Municipal Jurisdiction

Land Use Regulations for Cannabis Retail Use

The City is proposing a 100 metre separation distance from sensitive uses such as schools, playground, parks and community centres (**Map A**). A 300 metre separation distance would restrict cannabis retailers to a only few small commercial areas (**Map B**).

SENSITIVE USES

- School Grounds
- School Buildings
- Parks
- Cultural Uses

COMMERCIAL AREAS

- OCP Designated
- Zoning Bylaw



100m Separation Distance

MAP A: 100 METRE SEPARATION DISTANCE



300m Separation Distance

MAP B: 300 METRE SEPARATION DISTANCE

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Municipal Jurisdiction

Land Use Regulations for Cannabis Retail Use

Recommended Approach

Land use regulations consistent with the City's current approach to permitting retail sale of liquor. For this approach, a list of properties permitting retail sale and consumption establishments would be including in the Zoning Bylaw.

A rezoning application would be required to add a property to this list.

ADVANTAGES TO THIS APPROACH:

- Consistent with City's liquor regulations.
- Flexibility to allow cannabis retail use where appropriate.
- Requires community consultation and Council approval.
- Allows Council, the community, and staff to evaluate land use impacts on a site-by-site basis.

PLACE YOUR DOTS AND STICKY NOTES ON THE SPACES BELOW

Do you agree with this approach for Cannabis Retail Uses?				
Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree

Should other requirements, such as those used in other jurisdictions, be considered? Add a sticky note!

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Municipal Jurisdiction

Business License Regulations For Cannabis Retail Use

Recommended Approach

That business license regulations for the retail sale of non-medical cannabis be established similar to the regulations currently in place for liquor sales.

BUSINESS LICENSE CONDITIONS:

- Hours - 9am to 9pm
- Criminal record searches
- Staff required training comparable to 'Serving It Right'

PROVINCIAL REGULATIONS



Minors are not permitted in urban retail stores, even if they are accompanied by an adult.

FEDERAL REGULATIONS



Sale of products that would be attractive to youth is prohibited.

PLACE YOUR DOTS AND STICKY NOTES ON THE SPACES BELOW

Do you agree with this approach for Business License Regulations for Cannabis Retail Uses?				
Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree

Should other regulations or guidelines, such as those currently used in other jurisdictions, be considered? Add a sticky note!

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Municipal Jurisdiction

Land Use Regulations for Non-Medical Cannabis Cultivation, Processing and Warehousing

These regulations would apply to growing, production, and warehousing facilities for non-medical cannabis.

Medical cannabis production is currently permitted in the M-2 District, subject to strict federal and provincial requirements and City regulations.







Recommended Approach

Non-medical cannabis production facilities permitted within Heavy Industrial Districts (M-2) with the same Zoning Bylaw regulations as medical cannabis production facilities:

- Must occur within a completely enclosed building
- Must be located at least 60.9 metres (200 feet) from any site used for a school or for any residential use

PLACE YOUR DOTS AND STICKY NOTES ON THE SPACES BELOW

Do you agree with this approach for Non-Medical Cannabis Cultivation, Processing and Warehousing?				
Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree

Should other regulations, such as those currently used in other jurisdictions, be considered? Add a sticky note!

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Municipal Jurisdiction
Public Consumption

The Province has indicated that adults will be allowed to smoke cannabis in public spaces where tobacco smoking and vaping are permitted.

The City's current smoking control regulations prohibit smoking in public places, within 7.5 metres of opening to a building, and within 15 metres of park assembly areas.

Recommended Approach

- Maintain existing smoking control regulations and apply them to cannabis
- Update smoking control regulations to apply to vaping of all products, including cannabis





PROVINCIAL REGULATIONS

Provincial regulations regarding public consumption may differ based on method of consumption.
For example, smoking may be regulated similarly to current tobacco regulations, where other forms of consumption, such as edibles, may be regulated to a lesser degree.

PLACE YOUR DOTS AND STICKY NOTES BELOW

Do you agree with this approach for Public Consumption of Cannabis?				
Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree

Should other regulations, such as those currently used in other jurisdictions, be considered? Add a sticky note!

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Municipal Jurisdiction
Personal Cultivation

FEDERAL REGULATIONS

The Federal Government will allow up to 4 cannabis plants for personal cultivation with no limits on the height of plants.



PROVINCIAL REGULATIONS

The Provincial Government will require that plants must not be visible from public spaces off the property. Personal cultivation will also be banned in dwellings used as daycares and landlords or stratas will be able to restrict or prohibit personal cultivation.



Recommended Approach

No additional restrictions for personal cannabis cultivation above those which would be put in place through federal and provincial regulations.



PLACE YOUR DOTS AND STICKY NOTES BELOW

Do you agree with this approach for Personal Cultivation of Cannabis?				
Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree

Should other regulations, such as those currently used in other jurisdictions, be considered? Add a sticky note!

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Next Steps

1. COUNCIL CONSIDER DRAFT FRAMEWORK FOR CANNABIS REGULATIONS ✓
2. COUNCIL CONSIDER INTERIM ZONING AMENDMENT BYLAW ✓
3. **WE ARE HERE**
   COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION
   (OPEN HOUSE AND TOWN HALL MEETING WITH COUNCIL)
4. REPORT TO COUNCIL SUMMARIZING CONSULTATION AND PROVIDING UPDATES ON CHANGES BY SENIOR GOVERNMENTS TO COUNCIL
   (SUMMER, 2018)
5. COUNCIL CONSIDERATION OF BYLAWS TO IMPLEMENT CANNABIS REGULATIONS (PUBLIC HEARING)
   (EARLY FALL, 2018)

PLEASE NOTE

The City anticipates further details from the Federal and Provincial governments regarding regulations in the coming weeks and months.

NEW WESTMINSTER

Thank You For Attending This Town Hall

Don't forget to take the survey and submit your comments by June 24, 2018 at

www.newwestcity.ca/cannabis

Your comments will be considered and presented to council with staff recommendations.

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Appendix B

Summary of Draft Cannabis Regulatory Framework Used for Consultation

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Summary of Draft Cannabis Regulatory Framework Used for Consultation

Draft Cannabis Regulatory Framework

1) Land Use Requirements for Cannabis Retail Uses

Council endorsed an approach consistent with the City's practice for considering Liquor Primary Licensed Premises (LPLPs). This approach would include a list of properties within the Zoning Bylaw on which a cannabis retail uses would be permitted. In order to have a property included on this list, an application for rezoning would be required.

Council also directed staff to prepare an accompanying policy document which would provide guidelines for evaluations of future rezoning application to allow cannabis retail locations. As the basis for consultation, staff provided the following three guidelines for the policy on which the public provided feedback:

That applications be considered for properties:

- Located within areas zoned or designated for commercial retail uses;
- Located 300 metres from other cannabis retail uses; and
- Located 100 meters from sensitive uses.

Suggestions were provided in the material as to what might be considered a sensitive use such as parks, schools, community facilities and daycares. Maps were provided with the consultation material (attached as Appendix A) which compared a 300 metre and 100 metre buffer from parks, schools and community facilities (but not daycares or other sensitive uses).

The Federal and Provincial regulations under consideration would restrict the retail sale of cannabis to the sale of cannabis for off-site consumption (similar to a liquor store). In the future it may be possible that cannabis could be sold to the consumer for consumption on site, e.g. a "cannabis café", similar to a pub or bar. The Federal Government has indicated that looking at edible forms of cannabis would be considered a year after implementation of the Cannabis Act. Should a 'cannabis café' style retail operation become viable in the future, staff would report back to Council on implications to City regulations.

2) Business License Regulations

In response to non-medical cannabis legalization, the City would need to amend the Business License Bylaw to permit cannabis retail sales. The draft framework included the following which would be regulated through the Business License Bylaw:

- Hours - 9am to 9pm;
- Criminal record searches; and
- Staff required training comparable to 'Serving It Right'.

Since preparing the materials for the framework, LCLB has also indicated that they would be considering requirements related to the last two bullets.

3) Cannabis Production, Manufacturing and Warehousing Facilities

Currently the Zoning Bylaw permits medical cannabis production facilities within the Heavy Industrial Districts (M-2) under the following conditions:

1. must occur within a completely enclosed building; and
2. must be located at least 60.9 meters (200 feet) from any site used for a school or for any residential use.

In addition to the Zoning Bylaw requirements, there are also licensing and security requirements through the Federal Access to Cannabis for Medical Purposes Regulations (ACMPR).

The draft cannabis regulatory framework proposes permitting non-medical cannabis production facilities within Heavy Industrial Districts (M-2) with the same Zoning Bylaw conditions as medical cannabis production facilities.

4) Public Consumption

The draft cannabis regulatory framework includes applying the same limitations on public consumption of cannabis as are currently in place for smoking of tobacco. The limitations would be as follows:

- no smoking within 7.5 metres of any opening into a building, including any door or window that opens and any air intake; and
- no smoking within 15 metres of an outdoor field, skate park, playground lacrosse box, bowling green, stadium, picnic area, water park wading pool, swimming pool or off leash dog area.

Staff has also recommended update the Smoking Control Bylaw to include vaping.

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5) Personal Cultivation

Federal regulations would permit adults to grow up to four cannabis plants for personal non-medical use per residence anywhere on a property. The Provincial Government would require that plants must not be visible from public spaces off the property. Personal cultivation would also be banned in dwellings used as daycares and landlords and stratas would be able to restrict or prohibit personal cultivation.

These requirements have been reviewed by Development Services, Fire Rescue and New Westminster Police Department staff. At this time, staff has not identified any land use or building safety concerns over and above any potential impacts associated with the growing of any other plants within a dwelling unit.

The draft cannabis regulatory framework did not identify any supplementary requirements above Federal and Provincial regulations.

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Appendix C

Consultation Feedback

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Summary Notes Cannabis Feedback and Information Session– June 12, 2018

24 attendees on the sign-up sheet

Reason for attending and interests in the session:

- Commercial property owners – interested in accommodating stores
- Liquor store – interested in selling cannabis at location
- Realtor – interested in possible locations for retail to market
- Medical Cannabis Store operators – interested in opening a store
- Security Consultants – security aspect of regulations
- Cannabis Consultants (represent cannabis stores and facilitate licensing process) – interested in CNW licensing and regulation process

CNW = City of New Westminster Staff Response

Land Use Regulation

- Requests for some flexibility in the buffer zones. City of Vancouver has had many variances due to the rigidity of the buffer zones.
    - Medical Cannabis retail store owner noted that even with buffers, underage people still come into store. It was suggested that strict ID requirements and responsible store owners are more effective than buffer zones.
- Questions regarding:
    - number of permitted retail locations
    - required landlord permission of Cannabis retail stores in building
    - Daycare inclusion in buffer zones – suggestion that they not be included because this will limit most locations for retail sale
- Requesting clarity regarding where buffer zones are measured from (e.g. front door, edge of lot, corner of building?).

Cannabis Paraphernalia

- Attendees supported and would like to see cannabis paraphernalia only sold in cannabis stores (not general retail stores) for two reasons:
    - 1. Profit – concerned about impact to profit margins for their store if general retail stores can sell paraphernalia;
    - 2. Safety – Retail cannabis stores are required to check for ID. Sale will be more lax in general retail stores and it is more difficult to hold them accountable.

Licensing

- Concern about no transfer of license because change is constant and frequent (mergers & buyouts) at this point in time in the Cannabis industry. People less concerned when it was explained that the rezoning only happens once, just a new business license application will be required to be submitted.

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- Concern about no corporate ownership – attendees noted that this issue is obsolete. This restriction was implemented in Vancouver in relation to when regulation regarding medical cannabis was first being rolled out.

Security

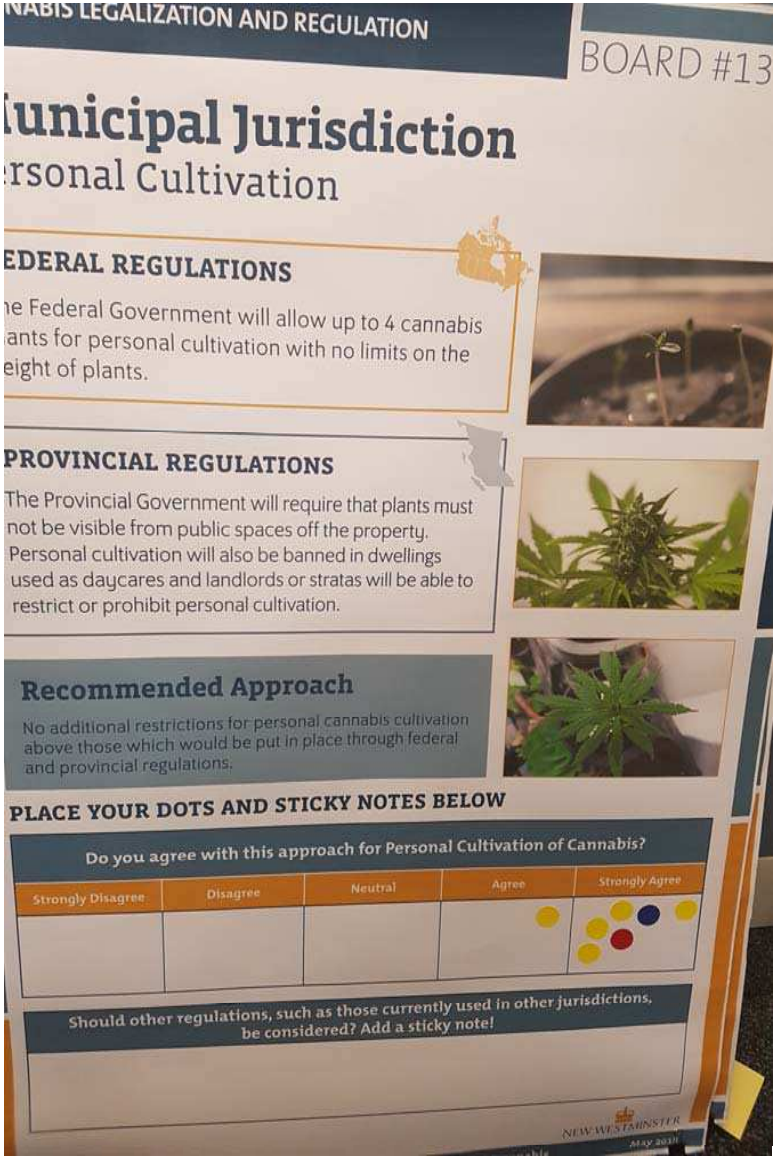
- Comments that bars that are setback from windows are not effective or aesthetically pleasing. Accordion bars are more effective. Support of clear windows for staff safety and street aesthetic
- Clear windows and opaque covers in front of products were supported as an option for not having merchandise visible from street front.
- Emphasis that operation security requirements should be documented and that there should be retention and quality requirements for security cameras.

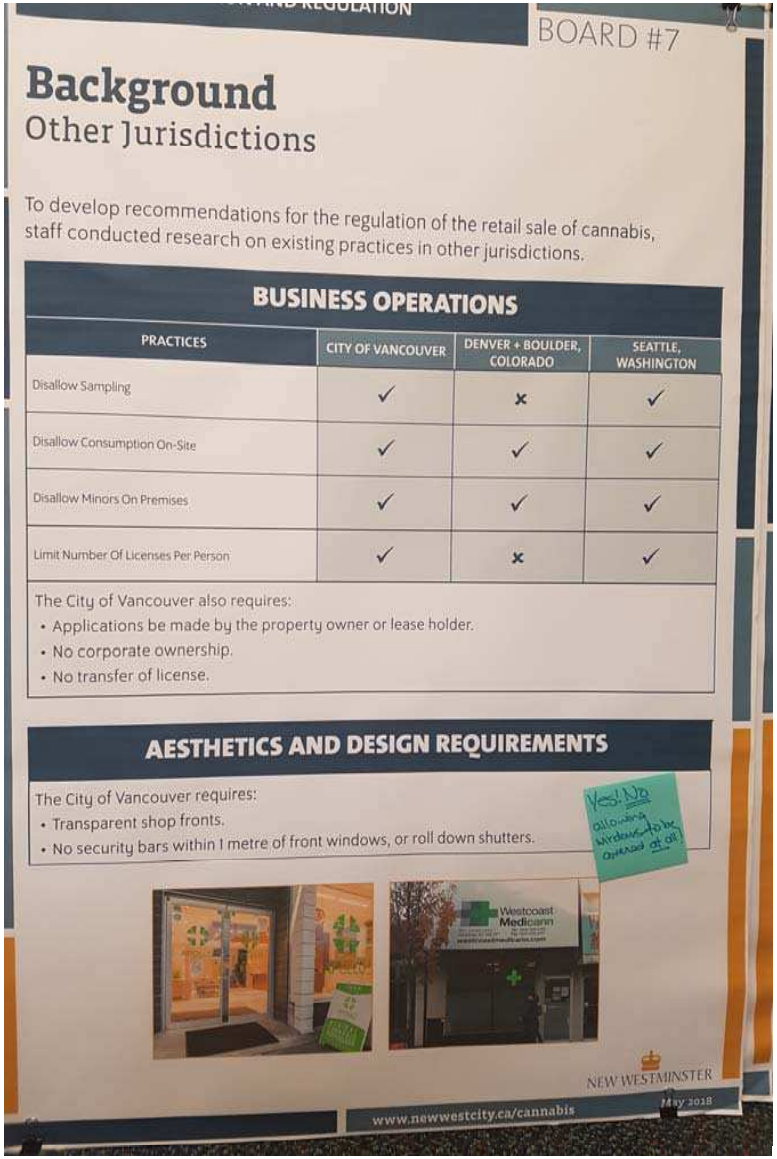
General

- There was some concern regarding costs of security requirements, provincial licensing fees, municipal licensing fees, length of lag time for rezoning. Requests were made for policy makers to weigh cost of these requirements and time delays and its impact on businesses and profit when implementing policy.
- Emphasis that the profit margins of retailers will be impacted by legalization (lower profit margins).
- Requests for notification and clear information about how municipal legislation will roll out, when it will happen, cost of licensing, process, number of applications accepted etc.
- Concern about Provincial Government cannabis stores being prioritized or fast-tracked.

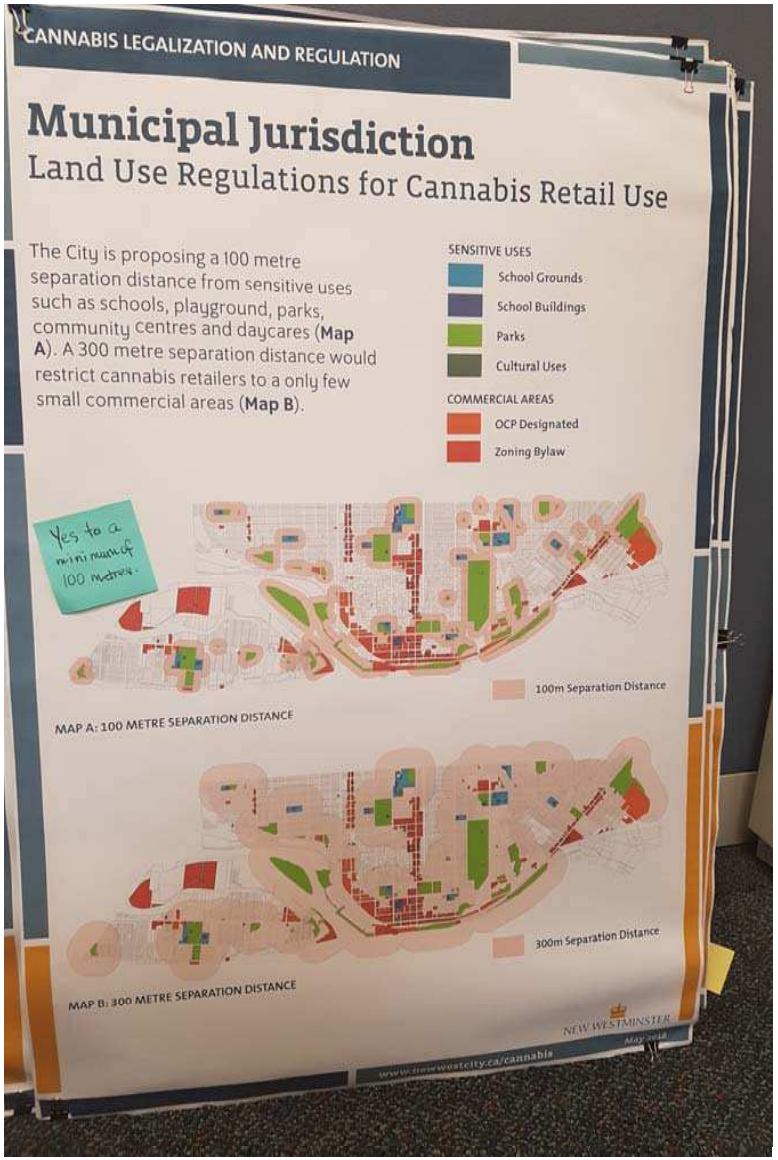
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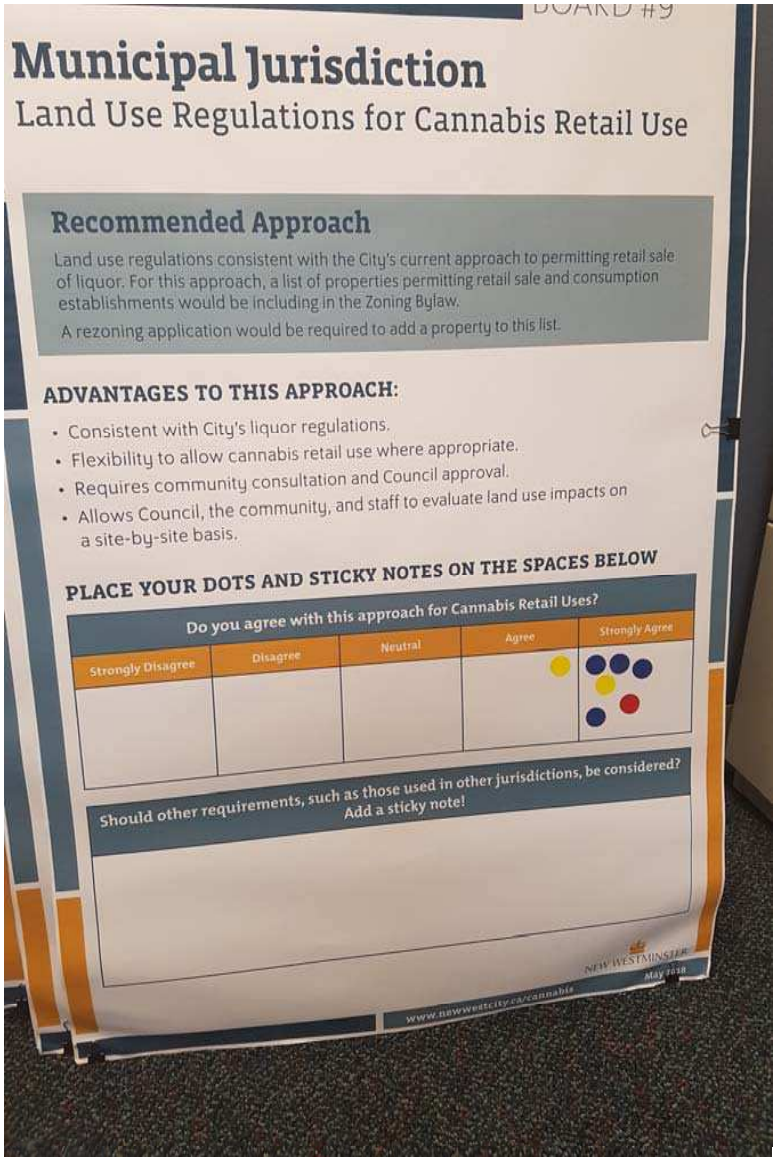
Local Business Meeting Boards:





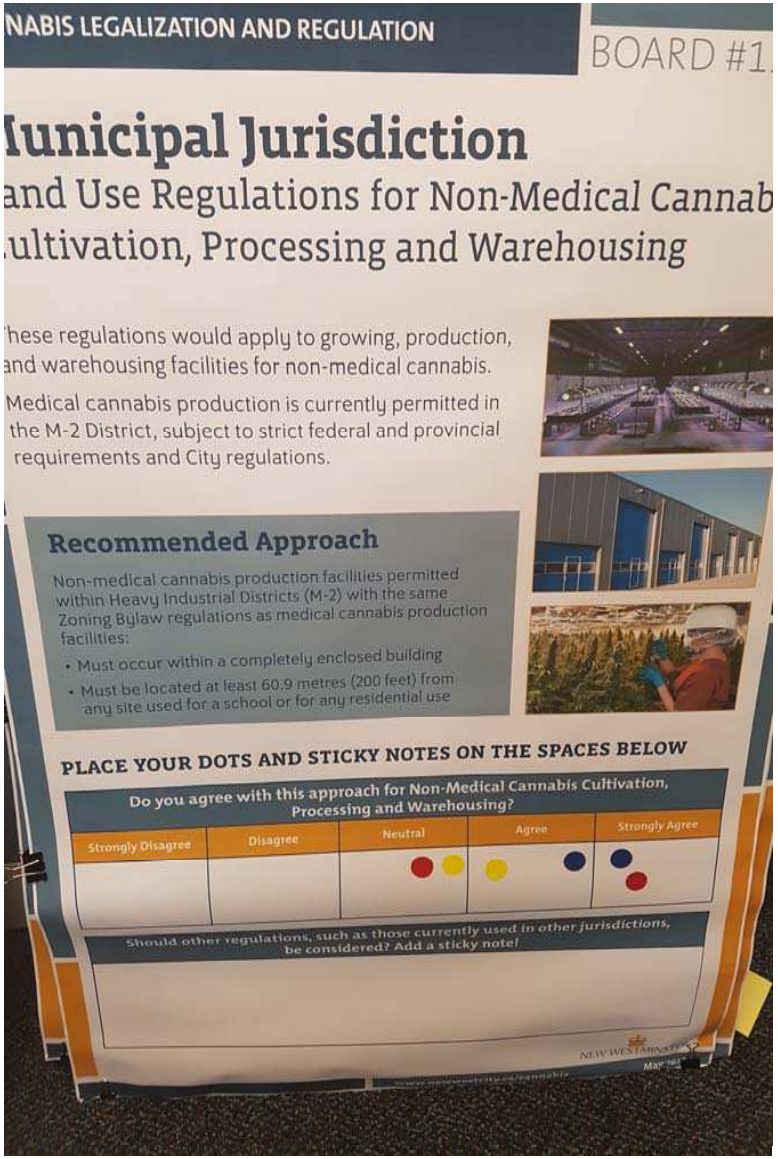
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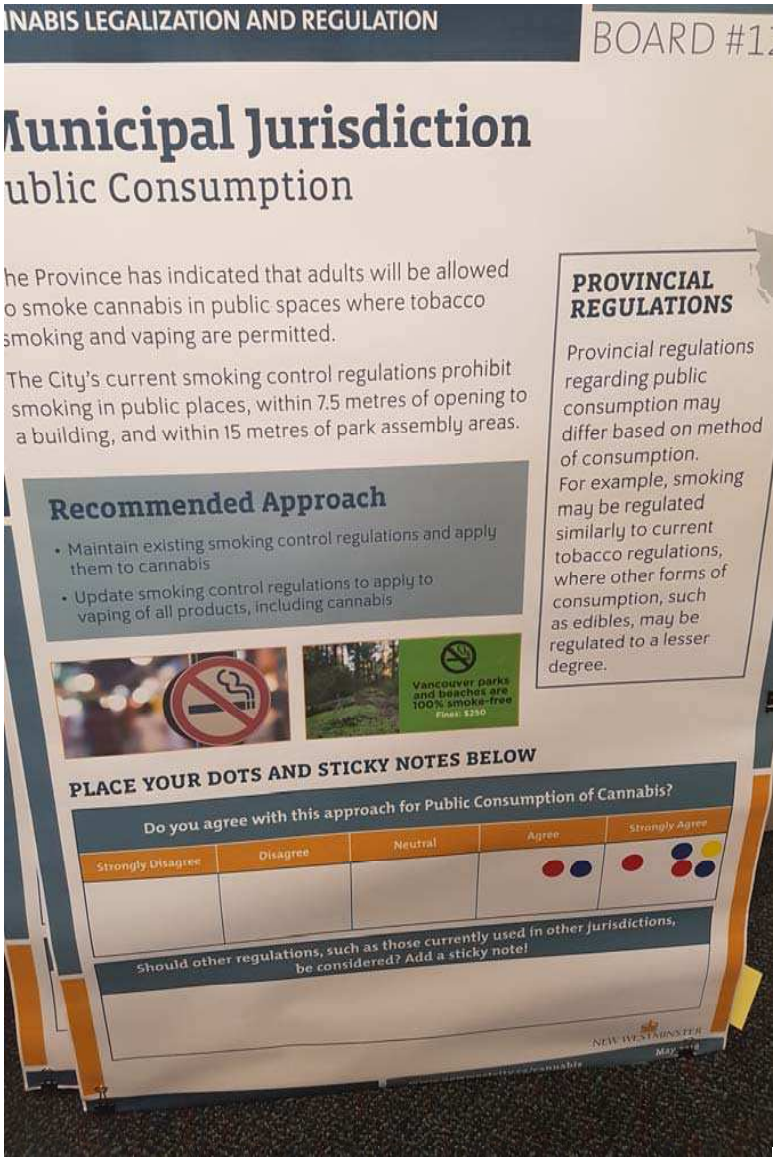


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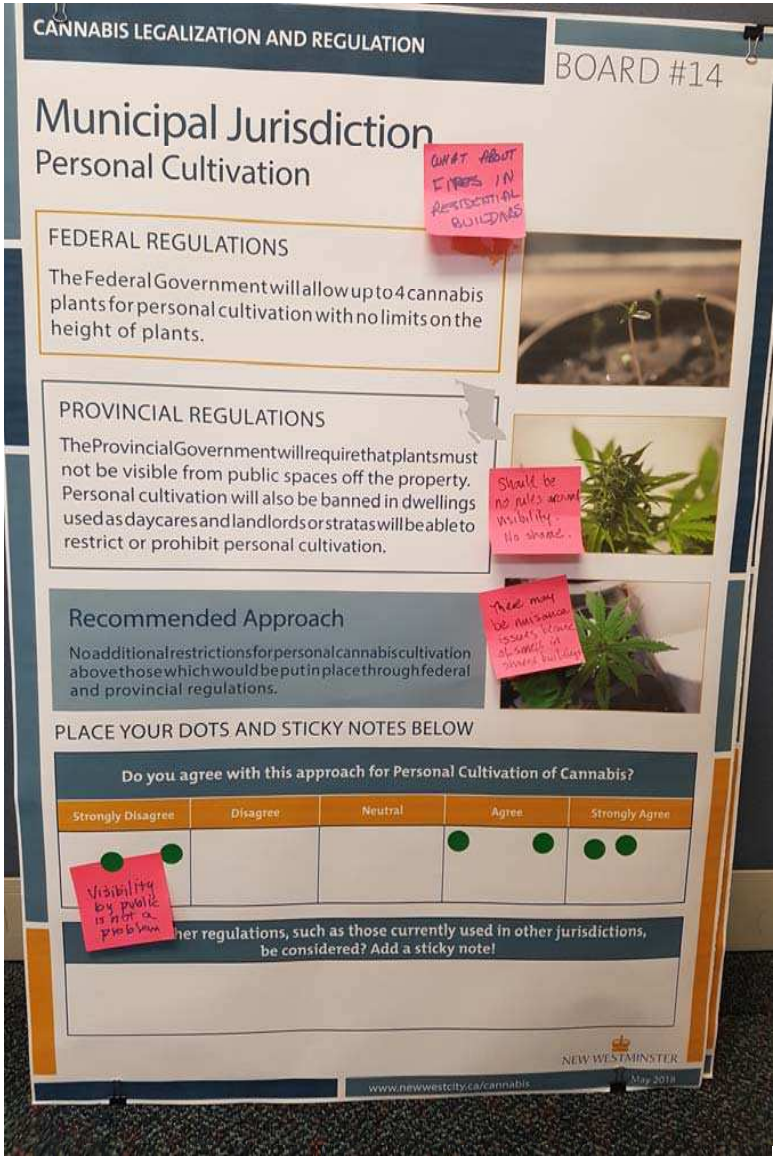


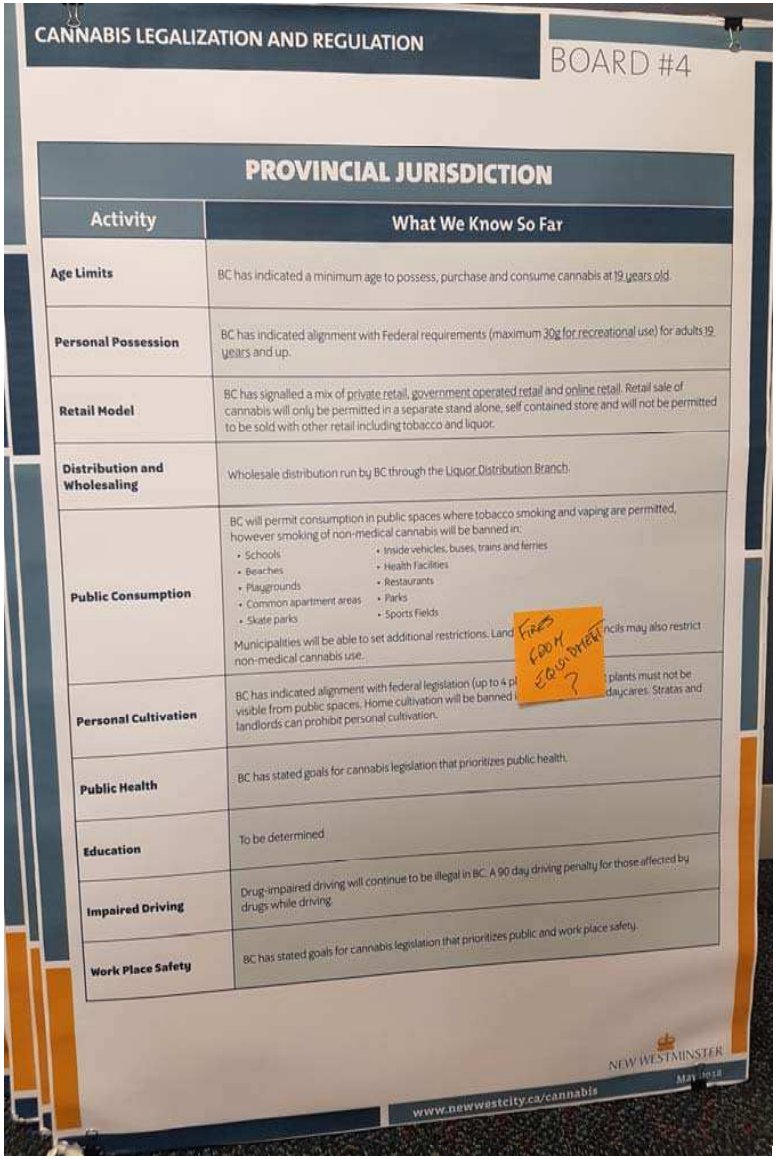
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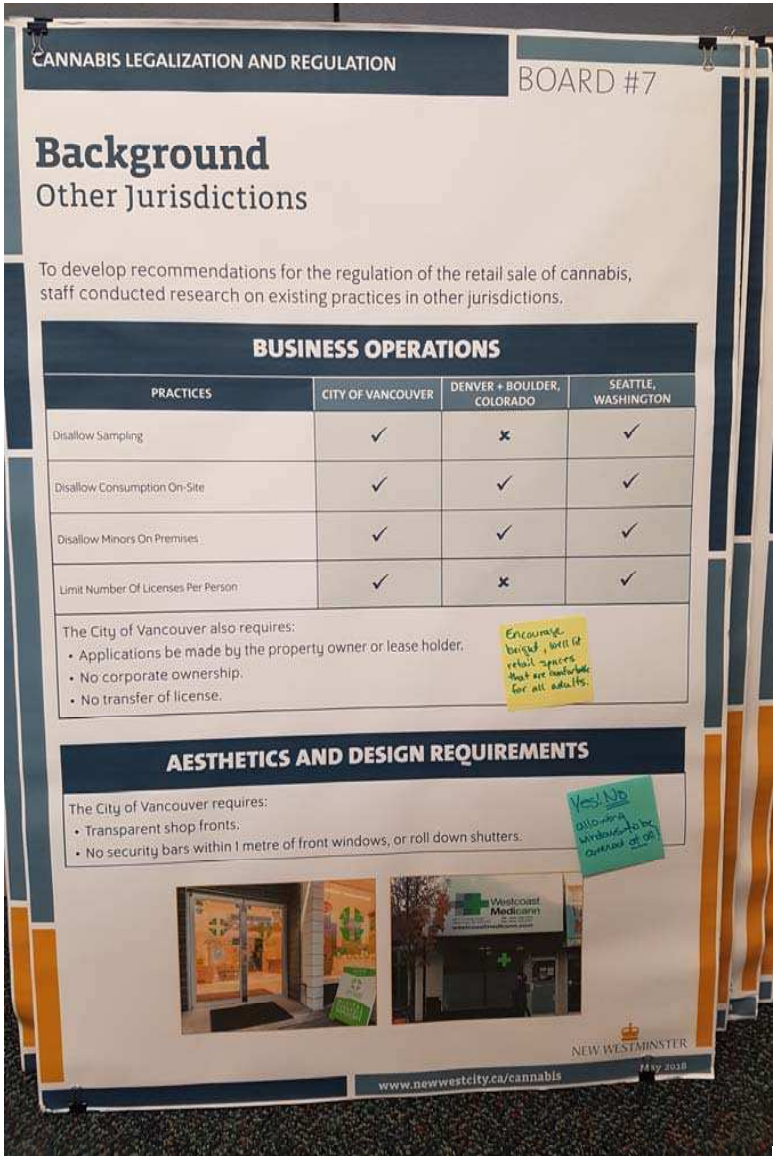
Public Open House Boards:



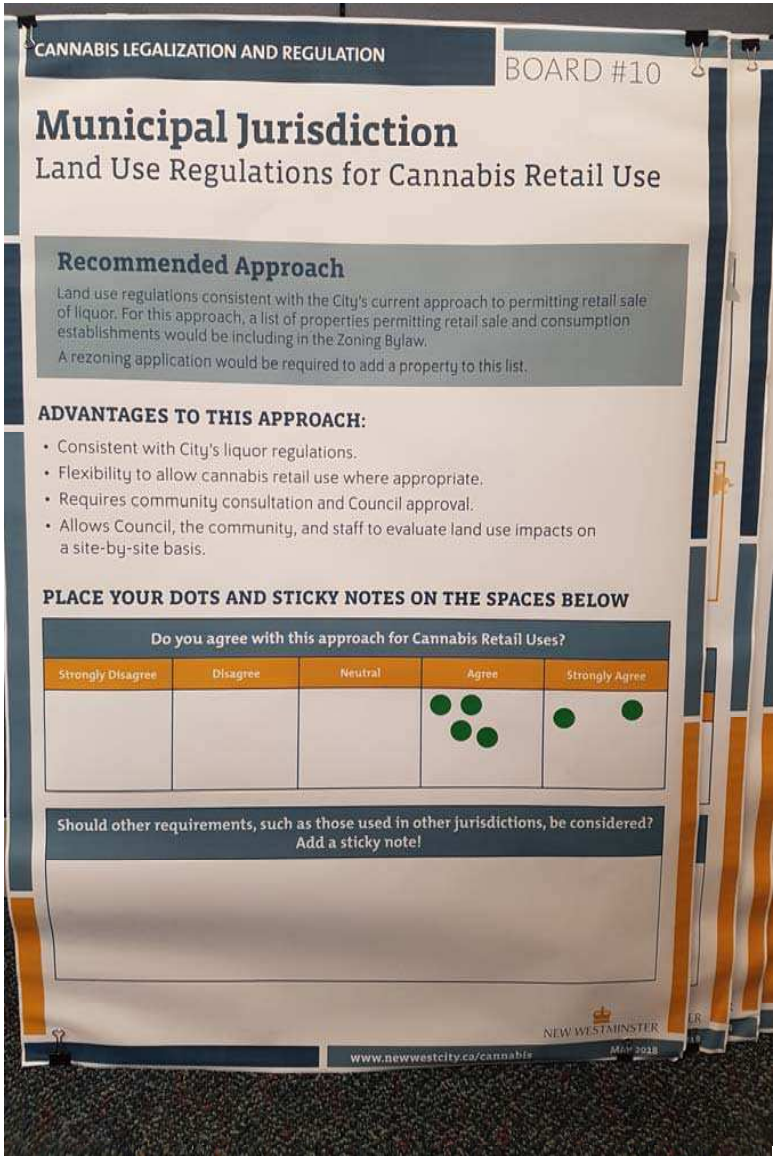


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CANNABIS LEGALIZATION AND REGULATION

BOARD #10

Municipal Jurisdiction

Land Use Regulations for Cannabis Retail Use

Recommended Approach

Land use regulations consistent with the City's current approach to permitting retail sale of liquor. For this approach, a list of properties permitting retail sale and consumption establishments would be including in the Zoning Bylaw.

A rezoning application would be required to add a property to this list.

ADVANTAGES TO THIS APPROACH:

- Consistent with City's liquor regulations.
- Flexibility to allow cannabis retail use where appropriate.
- Requires community consultation and Council approval.
- Allows Council, the community, and staff to evaluate land use impacts on a site-by-site basis.

PLACE YOUR DOTS AND STICKY NOTES ON THE SPACES BELOW

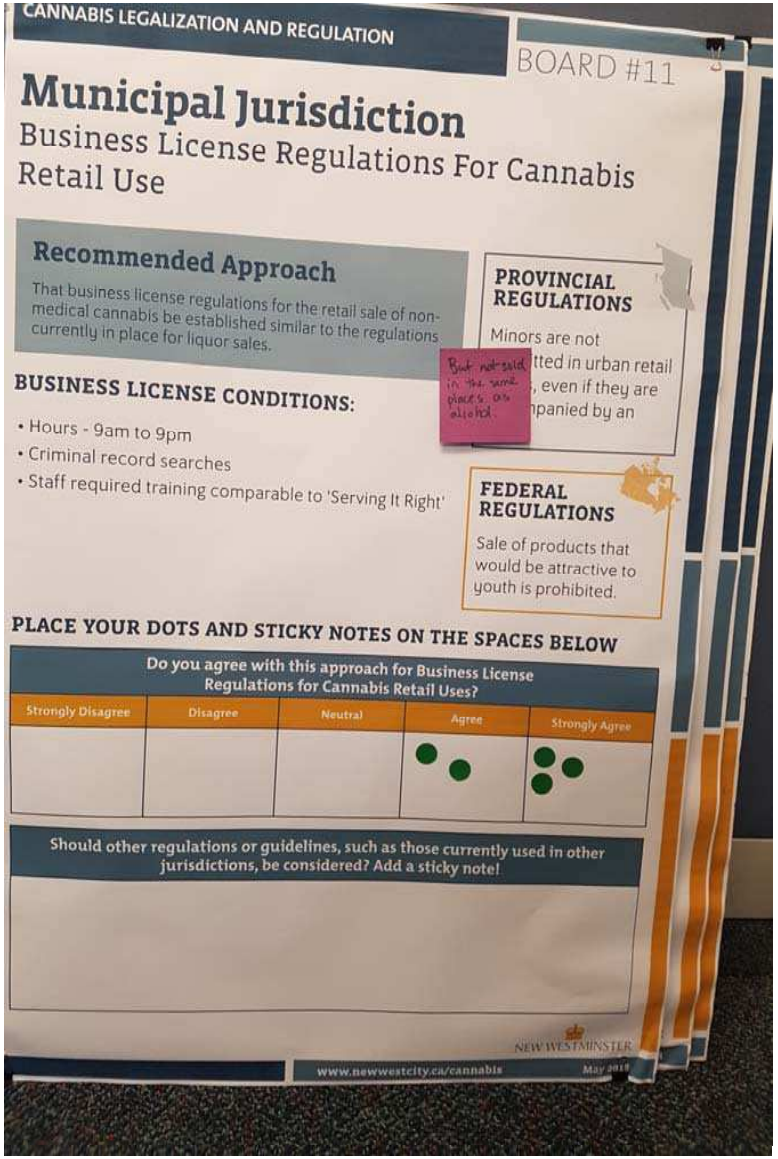
Do you agree with this approach for Cannabis Retail Uses?

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
			● ● ●	● ●

Should other requirements, such as those used in other jurisdictions, be considered? Add a sticky note!

NEW WESTMINSTER

www.newwestcity.ca/cannabis



CANNABIS LEGALIZATION AND REGULATION

BOARD #11

Municipal Jurisdiction

Business License Regulations For Cannabis Retail Use

Recommended Approach

That business license regulations for the retail sale of non-medical cannabis be established similar to the regulations currently in place for liquor sales.

PROVINCIAL REGULATIONS

Minors are not ...tted in urban retail ..., even if they are ...panied by an ...

Bud not sold in the same places as alcohol.

BUSINESS LICENSE CONDITIONS:

- Hours - 9am to 9pm
- Criminal record searches
- Staff required training comparable to 'Serving It Right'

FEDERAL REGULATIONS

Sale of products that would be attractive to youth is prohibited.

PLACE YOUR DOTS AND STICKY NOTES ON THE SPACES BELOW

Do you agree with this approach for Business License Regulations for Cannabis Retail Uses?

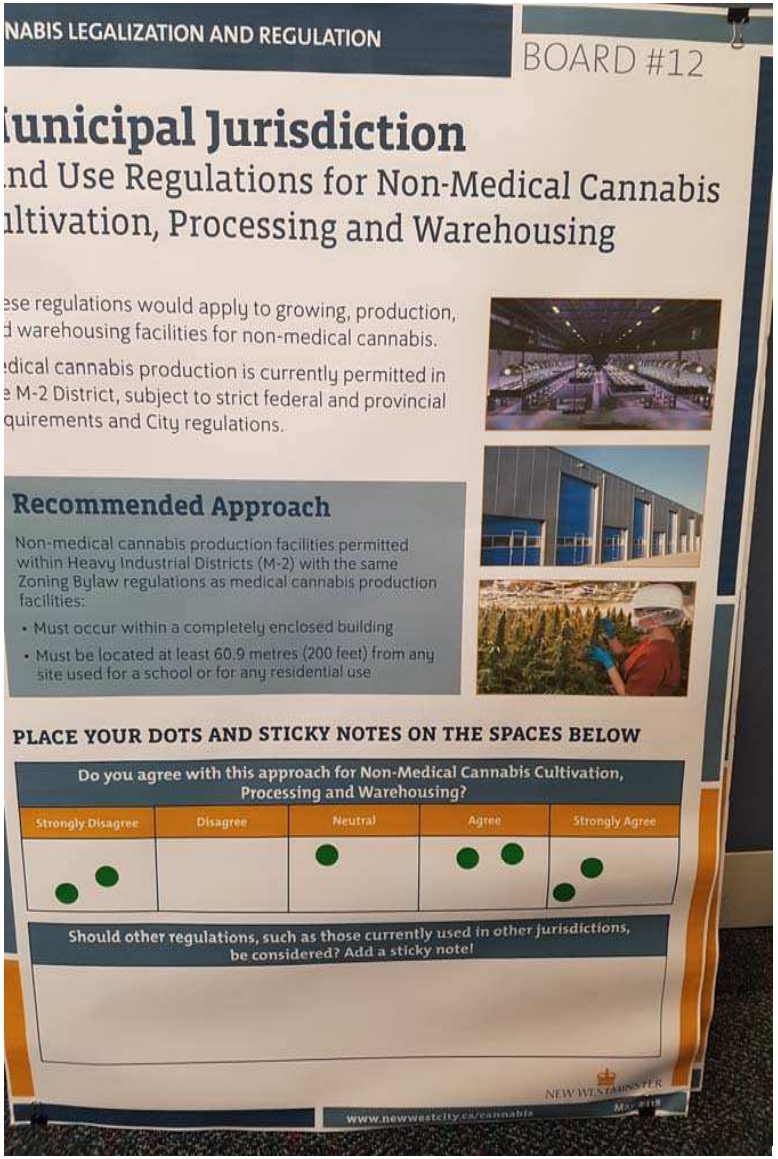
Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
			● ●	● ●

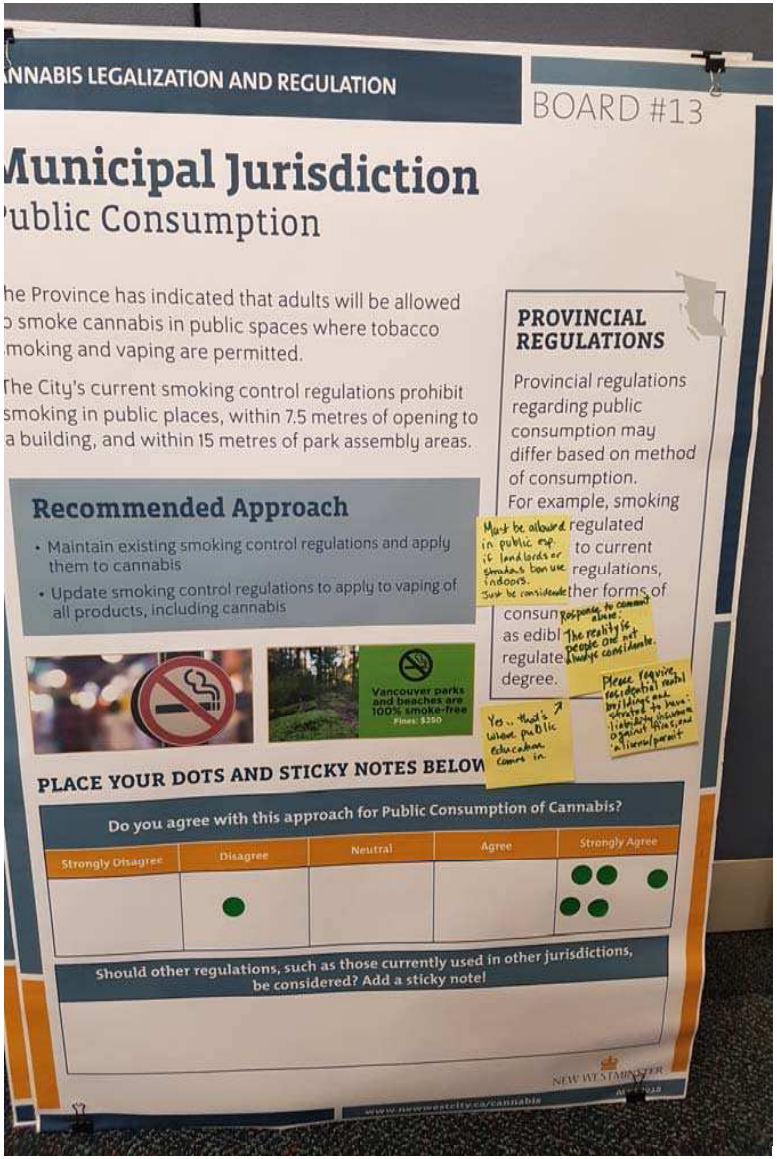
Should other regulations or guidelines, such as those currently used in other jurisdictions, be considered? Add a sticky note!

NEW WESTMINSTER

www.newwestcity.ca/cannabis

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Community Input Survey

- The federal government is legalizing recreational use of cannabis. In preparation for new legislation, the City of New Westminster wants to get your feedback on the regulations of retail sale, production, and public consumption of cannabis in the City.

  Please take a few minutes to read over the presentation boards and review the additional resources on the City's website at www.newwestcity.ca/cannabis. These resources provide background information on current federal and provincial requirements; the breakdown between federal, provincial and municipal jurisdiction; and context on regulations and requirements in other jurisdictions. Once you've reviewed this information, please complete this short five minute survey to share your thoughts on the City's proposed regulatory framework for cannabis.

  The feedback provided through this survey will be used by staff to guide the recommendations coming forward to Council in the coming months.

  This survey will remain open until **June 24, 2018.**

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Land Use Regulations for Cannabis Retail Use

Municipalities would be able to regulate the location of cannabis retail uses through Zoning Bylaw regulations. Additional background information can be found in the Draft Cannabis Regulatory Framework Boards.

The images below summarize how the proposed regulatory framework for cannabis would regulate the location of cannabis retail uses.

The proposed approach of the City of New Westminster is to require a rezoning for any proposed cannabis retail use.

Council has asked staff to consider a draft policy which would provide guidelines for rezoning. This could include minimum requirements for separation from other cannabis uses and sensitive uses.



This policy is proposed to include the following guidelines:

- 300 metres from other cannabis retail uses
- 100 metres from sensitive uses such as schools, playground, parks, community centres and daycares.
- Only permitted in areas zoned or designated for commercial retail uses.

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Recommended Approach

Land use regulations consistent with the City's current approach to permitting retail sale of liquor. For this approach, a list of properties permitting retail sale and consumption establishments would be including in the Zoning Bylaw.

A rezoning application would be required to add a property to this list.

ADVANTAGES TO THIS APPROACH:

- Consistent with City's liquor regulations.
- Flexibility to allow cannabis retail use where appropriate.
- Requires community consultation and Council approval.
- Allows council, the community, and staff to evaluate land use impacts on a site-by-site basis.

1) How much do you agree with this approach for Cannabis Retail Uses?

Strongly disagree

Disagree

Neutral

Agree

Strongly agree

I prefer not to comment

2) Should other Cannabis Retail Uses regulations or guidelines, such as those used in other jurisdictions, be considered or not considered?

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Business License Regulations for Cannabis Retail Use

Municipalities would be able to establish specific licensing requirements for cannabis retail uses within the Business License Bylaw. Additional background information can be found in the Draft Cannabis Regulatory Framework Boards.

The image below summarizes how the proposed regulatory framework for cannabis would regulate licensing requirements for cannabis retail uses.



3) How much do you agree with this approach for Business License Use Regulations for Cannabis Retail Uses?

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree
- I prefer not to comment

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4) Should other Business License Use regulations or guidelines for Cannabis Retail Uses, such as those used in other jurisdictions, be considered or not considered

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Land Use Regulations for Non-Medical Cannabis Cultivation, Processing and Warehousing

Municipalities would be able to regulate the location of non-medical cannabis cultivation, processing and warehousing through zoning bylaw regulations. Medical cannabis production is currently permitted on properties zoned Heavy Industrial Districts (M-2), subject to federal, provincial and municipal regulations. Additional background information can be found in the Draft Cannabis Regulatory Framework Boards.

The image below summarizes how the proposed regulatory framework for cannabis would regulate the location of non-medical cannabis cultivation, processing and warehousing.



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5) How much do you agree with this approach for Non-Medical Cannabis Cultivation, Processing and Warehousing?

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree
- I prefer not to comment

6) Should other Non-Medical Cannabis Cultivation, Processing and Warehousing regulations or guidelines, such as those used in other jurisdictions, be considered or not considered?

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Public Consumption

Municipalities would be able to regulate the consumption of cannabis through Smoking Control Bylaws. Additional background information can be found in the Draft Cannabis Regulatory Framework Boards.

The image below summarizes how the proposed regulatory framework for cannabis would regulate the public consumption of cannabis.



7) How much do you agree with this approach for Public Consumption of Cannabis?

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree
- I prefer not to comment

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8) Should other Public Consumption of Cannabis regulations or guidelines, such as those used in other jurisdictions, be considered or not considered?

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Personal Cultivation

Municipalities will be able to further restrict federal and provincial requirements. Additional background information can be found in the Draft Cannabis Regulatory Framework Boards.

The image below summarizes how the proposed regulatory framework for cannabis would further personal cultivation of cannabis.



9) How much do you agree with this approach for Personal Cultivation of Cannabis?

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly agree
- I prefer not to comment

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10) Should other Personal Cultivation of Cannabis regulations or guidelines, such as those used in other jurisdictions, be considered or not considered?

11) If there is any additional feedback you would like to provide, please do so in the space below.

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Please take a moment to help us understand a bit more about you. We only ask these question to help understand whether or not this survey has reached the diverse community that we serve:

12) How old are you?

- 18 years or younger
- 18 – 34 years
- 35 – 54 years
- 55 – 65 years
- 65 year or older
- Prefer not to say

13) What is your gender?

- Male
- Female
- Transgender
- Neutral
- None of the above
- Prefer not to say

14) What is your ethnicity (select all that apply)? We only ask this question to help understand whether or not this survey has reached the diverse community that we serve:

- Aboriginal / First Nations
- East Asian (including Chinese, Korean, and Japanese)
- Eastern European
- Western European
- Latin American
- Middle Eastern
- South Asian (including Indian)
- Southeast Asian (including Filipino)
- African
- Prefer not to say
- Other

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15) What is the primary language spoken in your home (select all that apply)?

- English
- French
- Punjabi
- Filipino
- Cantonese
- Mandarin
- Korean
- Spanish
- Romanian
- Russian
- Other

16) Which of the following describes you (select all that apply):

- I live in New Westminster
- I own a business in New Westminster
- I work in New Westminster
- I go to school in New Westminster
- I would like to operate a cannabis retail business within New Westminster
- I would like to operate a cannabis production facility or other cannabis related business within New Westminster
- I am a member of a cannabis advocacy group
- Other

(please specify)

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17) In which neighbourhood in New Westminster do you live?

- Queensborough
- Connaught Heights
- West End
- Moody Park
- Massey Victory Heights
- Brow of the Hill
- Queen's Park
- McBride
- Sapperton
- Quayside
- Downtown
- Glenbrooke North
- I do not live in New Westminster

18) If you would like to stay informed and receive further updates about this topic, please provide us with your e-mail address:

This information is collected by the City of New Westminster under Section 26(c) of the Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act and will be used to evaluate the City's Information Access guideline. Should you have any questions about the collection of this personal information please contact the Records and Information Administrator, 511 Royal Avenue, New Westminster, V3L 1H9, 604-515-3764.

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Community Input Survey

2) Should other Cannabis Retail Uses regulations or guidelines, such as those used in other jurisdictions, be considered or not considered?

Number of respondents : 195

-SHOULD BE CONSIDERED.

-Depends, such as it should be at least 300 metres from sensitive uses such as schools, playground, parks, community centres and daycares

-considered

-Of course you should at least consider them.

-considered

-YES

-Consider

-Considered, however each jurisdiction has its own needs and community layouts

-They should be considered. They should be allowed where ever they meet the guigelines without a rezoning application. A rezonibf application is just a money grab.

-yes

-the 100 meters should be greatly increased

-not sure

-I am fine with all but the "300 metres from other cannabis retail uses" rule. Buisness' should have an opportunity to compete and thrive and placing arbitrary restrictions on where they may open and do buisness serves to limit opportunities.

-Should be considered

-no other restrictions needed to start

-Considered

-Be considered

-Be considered

-considered

-Not Considered

-Not

-Yes, they should be considered

-yes

-Not sure. This is new for every municipality right?

-Yes, it would be preferable that the laws and bylaws be consistent in allnjurisdictions

-No

-I do not believe that this is necessary, but could be done if time and budget permits.

-Yes - and the distance from sensitive areas should be greater.

-Should not be within a mile of schools, addiction recovery houses

-considered

-considered

-I think the approach outlined in the image above is fairly common-sense. Consistency with liquor laws will make it easy for people to understand.

-Think 100 metres is to close from sensitive uses. Other regulations or guidelines should be considered

-Considered
-no
-Be consistent across lower mainland
-They need to at least be reviewed
-don't agree with the 300 metres from other cannabis retail or 100 meters from parks and community centres (too vague an arbitrary); OK with playgrounds, schools, daycares
-No
-yes
-not considered
-cannabis should follow very closely the rule set out for alcohol sales and consumption. As well, cannibis smoking should be subject to 'no use in public' rule (like open consumption of alcohol) when one consideres that the second hand smoke is a stupefying drug/substance.
-Why only 100 m from school and daycare. what about distance from recovery houses/hospitals gov't buildings such as police and fire departments and court houses. please ensure that consideration is given to expanding distance away from these location. this can be done by setting a 'not within the streets bounded by' rules.
-I don't know what is being used in other jurisdictions so I cannot comment o this, however 100 m is WAY TOO CLOSE to a school or playground. This would mean we could have cannabis sales in the McBride plaza which is directly across the street from Glenbrook middle school. There is no way this is appropriate.
-Yes, provide designated places for consumption.
-Yes
-Absolutely! Why did you reduce the minimum distance from "sensitive uses" from 300 to 100m. New Westminster should be at least as safe as Vancouver.
-Not considered.
-Yes they should be considered to gain new in-site/information
-Sure but I'd prefer that our council not allow cannabis retail on our jurisdiction like many other cities opted for (Richmond...)
-Yes
-Be considered
-No
-No
-yes
-The guidlines offered by the City of Vancouver may be OK. I think the same regulations re proximity to schools, etc. should be the same as where and from who liquor can be bought.
-Yes
-not considered
-Considered
-Only if they agree with ours.
-I’m unsure what the prohibition of spaces near parks and b aches is intended to prevent.
-Not familiar with other regulations or guidelines.
-Your approach seems reasonable - not weak and not over the top. Lets go with that.
-KEEP IT FAR AWAY FROM ANY COMMUNITY/ PUBLIC AREAS OR RETAILS
-considered why not farther from schools

-considered
-Absolutely. Look at where it is working (i.e. not Vancouver, where there is a pot shop every 20 ft).
-considered
-Yes
-You should consider all options available...no?
-I need more info
-I think Cannabis Retail should be as far from children play areas as possible.
-They should be considered to provide consistency and to avoid re-inventing the wheel.
-I vote that these establishments be 300 meters away from schools, etc.
-CONSIDERED
-I'm unaware of other jurisdiction regs/guidelines that differ significantly from what CNW is proposing.
-Yes
-considered
-Allowing it to be part of an established business as an expanded product line (ie: pharmacy, general good store, convenience store) with restrictions that match that of tobacco sales
-I think 19 is too young. The brain is still forming, I also think 19 for drinking is too young. However, perhaps this age was chosen because it is known that teens will find other means anyways and it might as well be regulated and safer. I strongly recommend that retail outlets not be allowed to sell items that are attractive to youth, nor BE NEAR retail outlets that are designed for youth. An example is a Metrotown mall store that sells vapers, dragon type toys, knives.
-yes
-I think with such a nascent commercial venture, the 300 meter retail use exclusion is unwaranted. Perhaps this can be phased in after a certain time frame, density, or permit threshold has been reached.
-No distance requirement from daycare
-I agree with the guidelines but I also think its not necessary to sell it in our small city as it will be widely available elsewhere.
-yes
-Absolutely consider other successes and failures in other jurisdictions, don't reinvent the wheel
-We should follow the Canadian gov't guidelines that allow individuals to grow 4 plants for personal use. I do not agree with the heavy penalties imposed for the misuse of marijuana. New Westminster should formulate its own regulations and not be influenced by punitive jurisdictions.
-Yes, cigarette smoking use should be restricted to the same contraints that marijuana and alcohol are.
-It should not be considered in regards to restrictions. We have to be aware that regulations that have been used in other jurisdictions were created during the prohibition era of Cannabis. Their guidelines were strict because they have to air more on the side of caution because it was federally illegal.
-Considered
-While we should consider other jurisdictions, we must remember that New Westminster is much smaller community by population and area size and that we must consider how many retailers our municipality can afford to fit into a reasonable area size. Cannabis shops should follow the same guidelines that were imposed for our liquor stores in New West. Also why are the cannabis shops more protected by proximity 300meters than are the more sensitive areas such as schools and parks with only 100meters?
-Prohibit 300 metres from sensitive areas such as schools, etc.; & not within 300m of any liquor outlet

-not considered
-Retail shops should be able to set up near competition. There are many instances of gas stations across the street from each other.
-Sorry, I don't know enough about other jurisdictions to comment
-Yes, they should be taken into consideration
-Considered
-Consideres
-Considered, especially looking at Washington State regulations.
-Yes
-Considered
-Considered
-The distance limits are silly. Children under 19 are prohibited from purchasing anyway. Having a dispensary next to a school would not encourage it use by the pupils. Lastly, these distance regulations create unnecessary red tape and cost money to enforce.
-Less restrictive regulations from other jurisdictions should be considered and an attempt to minimize the delay in getting stores opened.
-Yes
-New West is a very small city where schools, parks, etc. are all very close together. Is it possible to find retail space within these conditions? No, don't use other jurisdictions regulations, we are our own city with it's unique size and shape.
-should be considered
-No
-Not aware of any
-Yes
-Be considered.
-Yea
-Considered
-Should be considered. In question 1 above, I think there should be a larger disctance from schools, etc. and the distance between cannabis retail be reduced. Better to have shoppers closer together.
-Yes, considered
-Considered.
-I think I would prefer a greater setback from schools, parks, playgrounds and daycares than 100m. I believe Vancouver might be 300m? But if liquor stores are only 100m I don't know what the rationale would be. I would prefer that neither be in easy view/walking distance from schools.
-not
-Yes
-Should be considered
-Yes - consider increasing distance of proximity to sensitive receptors to 300 m
-All of these should be 300 meters. 100 meters is too close to schools and parks.
-No.
-not considered
-Yes use the existing Vancouver model

-Yes
-The 100 meters for schools should really be 300 meters, as I believe that is what is done with the medical cannabis places in Vancouver. As well the 300 meters should include regular youth groups as well like places where cadets parade or boy/girl scouts. As much as regulations states people tend to leave the stores and smoke up and with the smoke traveling it can be hard if there are groups of youth around.
-Considered
-Too vague of question when one does not know what they are. I live no where near a liquor store. Am disabled. WWould like a home delivery ooptionn
-not
-this is a poorly worded question
-test test test
-Ban smoking in all public places, parks, bus stops, sidewalks, etc. And ticket AGGRESSIVELY!!!!!!!
-Depends on what it is
-considered
-Don’t think so
-300 metres from other such retail? Why, to prevent competition? Put the (very few I hope) in close proximity to each other and contain it. Why only 100 metres from a school? I can throw a rock (tied to a joint) 100 metres. Why not as far as possible away from schools, and parks, and any other recreational area? Don't be confused (fooled) by the term "recreational" - it has zero to do with drugs or alchohol.
-No
-They should be considered.
-The experience of all jurisdictions should be given consideration.
-The rules surrounding where cannabis can be sold should be no stricter than the rules governing the sale of alcohol, vaporizer fluid, or nicotine.
-considered
-yes
-Yes should be considered
-Yes. No harm in looking at what works and does not in other areas.
-Considered
-They should be considered but we need to assess every location individually
-They should be considerd.
-Consider
-Don't want anything to do with supporting this industry
-Considered for information and research purposes.
-Yes, no sale of cannabis in our city
-considered
-not considered
-I think it would be helpful as a bench mark. Edibles will soon be coming in a few years and that is when the market will take off. So keep an eye on the future as well.
-should be considered, sensative areas distance should be increased from 100m to 300m
-not considered
-not considered

-Considered. Consistency across areas is key.
-Considered
-Considered
-No. I think following liquor regulars makes sense and works.
-Not considered, New Westminster is a very small city. If we force strict zoning guidelines (which are ridiculous to begin with) it will simply result in too few shops to meet demand, and citizens of the Royal City will have to travel instead to Vancouver, who will reap that sweet, sweet tax revenue.
-Yes, it is usually prudent to look at best practices elsewhere. I think that 100 metres is too close for sensitive areas - this is only a city block! I work at our high school and, currently, there are no liquor retail outlets within 1 block of the school.
-Don't see necessity of "300m from other cannabis retail uses" policy. This could be relaxed.
-In my view, a more business and recreational friendly Colorado model should be considered
-In some locales it would be impoassible to find a location to meet all the restrictive criteria, especially not beimg within a certain distance of another "pot-shop". The regulations shoud allow sopme flexibiility to grant exemptions to the regs. on a case-by -case basis as we currently do with by-laws around building and development as well as commercial licensing exemptions. I suggest marijuana control parallel the current and future (if liberalized) liquor regulations..
-No not at all
-Not considered
-Considered
-Be considered
-considered
-consider
-they should be considered, but I like recommended approach
-Considered
-The 300m distance between retail outlets seems totally arbitrary, treating it with any more harshness than tobacco is ignoring science and totally hypocritical.
-no retail use
-New Westminster should make decisions based on our cities unique needs and make up.
-Yes
-Should be considered
-Distance from schools and parks makes no sense, and the distance between retailers could limit to 1 uptown and 1 downtown
-Proximity to residential buildings
-Yes
-Not considered. Proximity to sensitive use spaces is enough to consider.
-Yes
-Considered
-No
-I think they should be reviewed for suitability in New West
-Yes
-Yes

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-Yes
-Not considered
-not considered
-Should not be allowed in condos even with commercial space at bottom
-No

4) Should other Business License Use regulations or guidelines for Cannabis Retail Uses, such as those used in other jurisdictions, be considered or not considered

Number of respondents : 159

-NOT CONSIDERED.

-Depends, for instance, it should be Hours - 9am to 6:30pm

-Of course you should consider them.

-considered

-9pm is much too early. If we allow liquor until 11pm, cannabis should be the same. Make it onerous to purchase and the black market will continue to thrive.

-YES

-Consider

-No

-should be 800m from school/Park etc. 100m is too close

-I feel that staff need more than a “Serve It Right” course. Staff needs to take a course or show they understand the uses, the needs and what might work best for users. Not just sellers of the product.

-If they have some benefit they should be considered.

-yes

-should be considered

-No need for hour limits

-Considered

-Be considered

-considered

-considered

-Not

-yes, they should be considered

-yes

-This question is unclear. What other jurisdictions? Do you mean in other countries? This is new

-Yes

-No

-I do not believe that this is necessary, but could be done if time and budget permits.

-Considered

-considered

-9pm is an early closing time, liquor stores can be open later

-Sale of products that are attractive to youth needs clarification. Marijuana products will appeal to youth in the same way liquor does, yet there's no restrictions on sweet tasting coolers, ciders, etc.

-other regulations or guidelines should be considered

-Many people may have criminal records due to the old cannabis rules....this will preclude them from now selling cannabis. Not ok.

-Considered

-no

-Yes. Hours should be more open. We should stop worrying about kids with their parents or family. Only focus on

the purchaser.
-We always need to consider all possibilities
-What type of criminal offense and record would restrict licensing? A previous marijuana offense would seem punitive given the current or proposed legal changes.
-Hours should match liquor stores and be from 9 am to 11 pm
-yes
-not considered
-no comment
-Yes.
-yes
-Not considered.
-Yes if they provide new information not previously considered
-Again, I don't support cannabis retail in New West.
-Should be considered
-I think the 9:00 pm closing is unreasonable. It should match liquor sales
-No
-yes
-Should have the same hours as liquor retail both private and government. The latest opening hours appear to be 11:00 pm (why 9:00 pm)?
-Yes
-not considered
-Not
-Ie courage the city to extend operating hours to 11. Perhaps even delay the opening hour until 11am.
-Not familiar with any other regulations or guidelines.
-No. I'm happy with your approach.
-Treat it like booze. Nothing more is needed, or desireable .
-SHOULD BE MORE STRICTLY ROLES.
-There is too much being mixed together here. Business Licence Conditions are one thing, and frankly a bit over the top. Excluding minors will just work against the aim of the exclusion, ultimately. They'll just get more interested. Normalize normal, don't make it so terrifyingly obscure. Look outside of North America for other examples of responsible handling of alcohol and cannabis.
-considered
-I think society shits on people with criminal records enough as it is. And yeah, homework should be done with respect to other jurisdictions...
-Yes, I think minors should not be permitted in such establishments and sale of products that would be attractive to youth should be prohibited.
-Yes, but they should be consistent within the Province if not in Canada.
-CONSIDERED
-Again, unsure what other jurisdictions are recommending.
-Yes.
-considered
-I think that 10 pm closing of retail is okay.

-Criminal record searches for the licensee or all employes? These seems capricious and arbitrary for an industry that is being brought into the light of legality. This requries further explanation.
-Hours should be later, like liquor stores
-Liquor is ridiculously expensive here. to much regulation and taxes will keep the bad guys in the market.
-no
-Considered
-BC is finally acknowledging that its citizens can handle Sunday openings andstaying open for later hours. I agree that this approach should be used for the sale of marijuana.
-Considered
-Yes, considered.
-not considered
-These should be considered
-Should be able to be open until 11pm like most liquor stores. Agree staff should be trained
-Yes, they should be taken into consideration
-Considered
-I think the guidelines set are fair.
-No
-Considered
-Considered
-We do not need time restrictions for the sale of Cannabis. Regular noise bylaws already cover this. People who consume the drug are generally quieter than those who are not.
-9pm is an early cut off time. Why not the same hours as alcohol retailers?
-yes they should be considered
-No
-Yes
-Be considered.
-Yes
-Considered
-Yes, considered
-Be Considered
-not
-Yes
-Should be considered
-Yes - eg signage reminding patrons of effects of consumption while pregnant
-No
-yes they should be considered
-Should.consider their value
-Again how do I know what other jurisdictions do.not enough info to fairly answer. Not a fair question.
-another poorly worded question - no
-Police should aggressively ticket smokers outside cannabis shops.
-Depends
-considered

-Yes
-What does "sale of products attractive to youth" mean? If it doesn't have a cute bunny or a super hero on the package then it's ok?
-No
-They should be considered in a local context.
-Again, this should not have stricter regulations that alcohol or tobacco.
-considered
-yes
-Yes
-Requiring people to leave children outside the store is a risk to the children.
-operatig time has to be increased till 10 pm, 10 am - 10 pm
-They should be considered. Other jurisdictions may have encountered different situations that have not been anticipated.
-hours of operation should ne limited if any. 12 hours is too long a period to open
-Not consider
-Not interested in supporting this industry
-Hours of business should be 9:30am to 6pm
-yes
-not considered
-Depends. This is pretty clear. Treat it like liquor and you are on the right track. Again edibles will be the challenging part in the next few years.
-should be considered, also, the hours of operation should be limited to 7pm
-Considered
-Considered
-No. Following age and time restiction laws as liqupr stores and some bars should serfice.
-A 9pm close is not forced on the sales of alcohol, why should it be forced on sales of cannabis? Such will just keep the black market rolling in New Westminster and increase policing costs for the City and its taxpayers. Close it at 11 instead.
-criminal record searches for all employees and staff, not just application applicants.
-yes
-Seems a little draconian, as alcohol, an actual dangerous drug (much moreso than cannabis), is sold until 11pm, and doesn't require background check.
-Marijuana does not have the harms associated with it as alcohol, and this should be reflected in the applicable rules. For example, hours should be extended to 10 pm, and criminal record searches should exclude previous marijuan possession charges. What exactly would "serving it right" look like for marijuana?
-these licensing regulations are easily abused by municipalities and ill-informed public and right wing anti-marijuana advocates by over controlling and restictive licensing practices as well as pricing the growers with exhorbitant licensing fees. take a good look at VaNCOUVER cITY CHaRGING SMALL-TIME VEndors thousands , if not tens of thousands, of dollars for business licences essentially pricing them out of the legitimate "open" market.
-They should not be permitted to start selling drugs
-Considered
-Be considered

-considered
-consider
-lets keep it simple
-They should be considered.
-Expansion on (3) above: hours fine but would not say no to 10 or 11 pm
-9pm cutoff time is ridiculous, earlier than alcohol or tobacco. Treating marijuana with ANY more harshness than alcohol or tobacco ignores all relevant science and is unacceptable. For shame.
-no business licenses
-All regulations should be examined and decisions made based on what works best for our neighbourhoods.
-Should be considered
-Yes
-I'm not sure what those other regulations or guidelines are so it's difficult to say. Perhaps you could have provided a link for context.
-Yes
-Yes
-Prohibit sale of cannabis to any legal minors i.e. under 19 years of age.
-I think open earlier and later would be totally ok as well
-yes
-Yes
-considered
-Not considered
-not considered
-Criminal background related to cannabis should not prevent somebody from working in a cannabis retailer

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6) Should other Non-Medical Cannabis Cultivation, Processing and Warehousing regulations or guidelines, such as those used in other jurisdictions, be considered or not considered?

Number of respondents : 153

-NOT CONSIDERED

-Really depends, that is, it must be located at least 300 metres from any site used for a school or for any residential use

-Of course they should be considered.

-considered

-YES

-Only in Commercialy zoned areas not in any area that is residential.

-Consider

-No

-I agree with the M-2 zoning but disagree with the distance requirements. Should be 400m+

-Considered

-New West is a small city so we should be considering other good guidelines that other cities have used.

-yes

-Should be considered

-Considered

-Not considered

-Prefer not to have production facilities located in New Westminster.

-considered

-Not

-yes, they should be considered. The smell of cannabis is very strong and should be MUCH further than 200 feet from any school or playground!

-Yes

-No

-I do not believe that this is necessary, but could be done if time and budget permits.

-Consider- and greater distance from schools

-considered

-considered

-Agreed same regs for medicinal and non-medicinal, but current regs seem a little harsh

-200 feet too close to school or residence Other regulations or guidelines should be considered

-Considered

-no

-Completely enclosed is more energy intensive. Open air farming should be permitted.

-I think the current approach will help to limit where growing can occur and restrict conflicts with residential uses, however it is always good to understand the approach of other jurisdictions

-Don't see the need for locations being away from a school or residential use. Probably irrelevant as the industrial zones are not within that distance.

-yes

-not

-as long as this set of rules keeps cannabis culivation out of residential homes, associated garages and residnetial neighbourhoods by at 4 full city blocks.
-i do not know what guidelines are in place in other jurisdictions (examples?), but 60.9 m is too close to a school or residence. You might as well not have any minimum distance at all.
-Yes.
-No
-60.9m is not nearly enough distance from schools or residences. It should be 300m! Also, there should be requirements regarding odour.
-Not considered.
-Yes
-As previously, I don't support cannabis retail in New West.
-Should be considered
-Should be looked at to ensure New West does not become the preferred growing city
-No
-yes
-Yes, following the City of Vancouver recommendations sounds like a good/progressive start.
-Yes
-not considered
-Not
-I see no reason why production oils not occur near schools. Consumption does not occur at production sites.
-If you want to know - you should really have provided examples of other regulations or guidelines...
-No
-No.
-SHOULD BE KILOMETRES AWAY FROM SCHOOLS OR ANY RESIDENTIAL AREAS
-sure
-Why so far away from a school again? It's a factory, just like any other. Stop stigmatizing it, and I say that as someone who doesn't use cannabis.
-considered
-I think we should spend greater effort on developing space and green houses for cultivating food sustainability.
-Yes they should be considered.
-CONSIDERED
-Again, unknown.
-no
-considered
-yes
-Why the distance from residential, zoning should be enough
-yes
-There is no valid reason (other than the perception of security) that shipping container farms could not be utilized on property within other zoning and contained within a warehouse, having no negative impact on the area and being high secure.
-considered
-I feel strongly that prime agricultural land not be used for the cultivation of marijuana. As most is grown in

greenhouses, these should be placed on land unsuitable for the growing of food.
-Considered
-Yes, it is always good to consider what other jurisdictions are doing in order to make fully informed decisions.
-should be located 300m from any site used as a school
-not considered
-They should be considered
-Should restrict the age of workers to 19 years old. Ordour control from facilities must be considered. Manufacturers should be stewards and not contribute to poor environmental practices - for example Composting Facilities.
-Should be considered
-Considered
-Not considered
-No
-Considered
-Considered
-These restrictions are excessive. Less strict regulations than neighboring municipalities would encourage business to move to new west and thus increase tax revenue.
-Yes, because Hemp and CBD does not contain THC and should not be subjected to the same regulations.
-yes
-No
-Be considered
-Be considered.
-Not
-Considered
-Yes, considered
-Yes.
-not
-Yes
-Should be considered
-Agricultural land?
-These should be located at least 500 meters from any school or residential use buildings.
-Yes. Be considered
-200 meters is not far, I think the minimum should be 300-500 meters
-Again how domi know what teat is. consider all but be fair for these soon to be legal businesses
-No production at all in New West. No home based growing either. Police should enforce aggressively
-Should be futher away from school use than 200ft
-Considered
-Yes, 200 feet from schools should be plenty of distance. What a joke. There appears to be no real concern that this has any potential of being a mistake. Why is this not being "heavily scrutinised" and controlled/minimised to the max, until such time that it can be proven safe?
-No
-It should be considered.
-There should br regulations as to odour

-What about organic cannabis options? Those shouldn't be grown in warehouses.
-yes
-Yes
-Does not allow home cultivation.
-yes they should
-Yes, they should.
-Consider
-Ditto
-Limiting growers to industrial space may prevent them from exploring organic options.
-not considered
-not considered
-Where is M-2 District? Give an example. Just because it is an industrial zone does not mean you can not smell it. From a smell point having a charcoal filter from an emissions standpoint helps to not attract attention. Unfair maybe, when I lived in Vancouver you could always tell when Molson was brewing because of the hops.
-yes
-Considered
-Personal growing for individual use should be allowed. Not allowed to grow for sales.
-Not considered
-Sercurtiy and visual sittings of "farms" or pruduction house should be restricted from youth. So this works.
-It isn't poisonous or a biohazard and should be able to be grown in light industrial areas, or better yet: under the sun that graces our fair City. We should keep our heavy industrial areas for just that - heavy industry. I feel that it would be a ridiculous stretch of the term to define indoor farming of cannabis to be a "heavy" industry. Light? Maybe.
-Production should be much, much further away from schools and public buildings, medical facilities, senior centers,etc
-yes
-Sure, why not consider a liberal approach?
-xcqn be "considered " but no further retrogrqde steps taken to unduly restrict production for nopn-medical use. Also what aboput permitting discrete outdoor productiiojn in some rural areas far from urban or suburban centers out of eyesight access. as rural growers seldom have the funds for to pay for enclosed buil;dings and trqde on a local mom-and -pop basis with family and friends not for general business, (ie. as "farmers"this is part of their crop)
-Should not be permitted
-Not considered
-Medicinal use should have private rooms so door foes not float
-not considered
-not consider
-they should be considered, but i like recommended approach
-Considered!
-Consider
-Any other crop can be grown outdoors. Forcing marijuana plants to be entirely hidden from public view reinforces a pointless outdated type of fearmongering. Again, can't be stated enough: TREATING IT ANY HARSHER THAN TOBACCO OR ALCOHOL IGNORES ALL RELEVANT SCIENCE AND IS MORALLY AND ETHICALLY

UNACCEPTABLE.
-no growing production or warehousing
-Not considered
-Should be considered
-Yes
-Not considered.
-small-scale cultivation for personal use
-Not consider
-Any facility permitted to grow cannabis must be maintained under negative pressure to reduce odour emissions - similar to Metro Vancouver air emission restrictions.
-Consider other regulations. Zoning for farming instead of Heavy Industrial
-Yes
-An enclosed building does not seem necessary
-not considered
-Yes
-not considered
-Growing plants indoors is pretty energy intensive; does this align with our climate strategy?

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8) Should other Public Consumption of Cannabis regulations or guidelines, such as those used in other jurisdictions, be considered or not considered?

Number of respondents : 153

-NOT CONSIDERED

-Totally depends, e.g., it should be within 30 metres of opening to any building, and within 50 metres of park assembly areas

-In case there's no place else to comment: Smoking regulations are NEVER enforced (nor is littering of cigarette butts). This is my problem with it!

-considered

-No smoking or vaping in parks is draconian. Within 7.5m of non-consenting individuals makes much more sense.

-YES

-Consider

-No

-I would like to see better enforcement of this. Smokers often do not follow the rules

-If people are using it for medicinal purposes it needs to be allowed. Again, consider other jurisdictions but New West may have its own needs.

-yes

-Should be

-no

-The 7.5 metres from a building opening and 15 metres from a park assembly is absolutely ridiculous. Let me ask you this if you live in a Strata where all smoking/vaping is banned and you can't smoke near a building or a park then where are you suppose to consume legal marijuana?

-Considered

-Be considered

-Considered

-considered

-yes, they should be considered. My family should not have to smell and intake the smoke from cannabis when on our way to a grocery store, bank or doctors office. 7.5 meters from a door is absolutely ridiculous!!!! Alcohol is not to be consumed in public unless there is a license - cannabis should be the same!

-Considered

-I do not believe that this is necessary, but could be done if time and budget permits.

-Consider

-Not in public spaces

-considered

-considered

-should be more restrictive than tobacco other regulations or guidelines should be considered

-Vaping is completely different from smoking.

-Considered

-no

-Yes. Further restriction of smoking such as on sidewalks should be considered

-In that the current smoking regulations are not enforced it seems unlikely that following the same rules will not be

effective. Already we can smell cannabis frequently when walking throughout the city. I find that what was once an enjoyable stroll is now becoming unpleasant as the smell from cannabis is becoming more prevalent. I am concerned that without strictly enforced regulations we will not even be able to enjoy our own backyards
-There should be no smoking or vaping of any products in public parks, playgrounds, school grounds, community centres, public municipal spaces.
-Yes
-yes
-not considered
-Do the framers of these rules not get the fact that 2nd hand smoke is a stupefying drug? No smoking cannabis in public at all. Just like the 'no drinking alcohol rule' for public spaces. It is important toget this right in the first instance.
-no comment
-Yes.
-yes
-My preference would be NO CONSUMPTION in New Westminster at all, however these proposed regulations are not nearly good enough, It is already difficult to walk down 6th Street with stinking of cigarette smoke and cannabis smoke stinks MUCH more. Smoking cannabis should not be permitted where it can be smelled from any residence.
-Not considered.
-Yes
-Yes
-Should be considered
-No....tobacco is annoying enough; cannabis sticks! It should not be allowed anywhere near an eating establishment
-Yes smoking of cannibus in public places should have same restrictions as alcohol, as required in every USA state where cannibus is now legal
-yes
-vape and smoke are quite different. Vapour is far less intrusive.
-Considered
-considered
-Not
-Allow multiple occupant dwellings to prohibit cannabis use in common areas
-I would like to see efforts made to sanction certain spaces for consumption. Primarily indoors in regulated facilities, but designated consumption areas in public spaces would assist with destigmitisation and legitimacy of what is to become a legal act.
-Again... How am I to know...
-Cannabis should be consumed in public without regulation. Cannabis users should not be considered the same as tobacco users. Tobacco is a toxic poison that brings nothing but harm to users and non users health. Cannabis is not a health risk, the opposite in fact. Cannabis users should never be treated like tobacco users.
-No
-Smoking and vaping should be prohibited on public sidewalks as well as in areas currently under such prohibition. No one should have to involuntarily inhale smoke or vapour of any kind. Right to breathe has priority over right to consume stuff.

-MORE NON SMOKING RULES AND REGULATIONS TO PROTECT OTHER PEOPLE AND KIDS
-considered
-Always consider what is happening in other jurisdictions, of course! But please look outside of North America. Let's consider the UK and Amsterdam for example.
-considered
-While a great idea - existing smoking controls is difficult to enforce at the best of times. Tobacco smoke is just as nasty as cannabis.
-Smoking and vaping do not lead to intoxication and impairment. Cannabis consumption should align with alcohol control regulations. Further, enforcement is important.
-Yes
-CONSIDERED
-I'm worried that public SMOKING regulations in CNW are not enforced so what would be the point of duplicating same regulation for MJ consumption.
-no
-No pot smoking in bus stops or skytrain platforms. No pot smoking in smoke free buildings or hotel rooms.
-yes
-yes
-considered
-I agree with the tobacco consumption smoking restriction by-laws. My concern is that there is very little enforcement of those by-laws. Perhaps we need to establish cannabis smoking cafes much like seen in the Netherlands.
-not considered
-yes, always compare and inform oneself of what other jurisdictions are proposing and doing to make an informed decision.
-Prohibit use in public places within 15 metres of opening to buildings
-not considered
-They should be considered and reviewed by the voters
-Stronger enforcement needs to take place around building entrances and public gathering places such as bus stops.
-Yes
-Considered
-More local enforcement required. Current non-smoking areas not respected in New a Westminster such as at uptown parklet, outside royal city centre.
-No
-Considered
-Considered
-These values seem rather large, and are not enforced on tobacco and vaping. I suspect it would be unfairly enforced on cannisbis, but not on tobacco or vapers.
-yes
-No
-Be considered
-Be considered.

-Yes
-Considered
-Yes, considered
-Ban public consumption
-Consumption should be similar to the public consumption of alcohol. It is regulated like alcohol why should this be different.
-Yes, should be considered.
-not
-Yes
-Should be considered
-Will restaurants be allowed to sell cannabis-goods? Suggest bylaw or business license restrictions
-The consumption of cannabis should be restricted to indoor, private residences. It stinks and I don't want my home or person to stink like weed!
-No Marijuana use in any public area, including sidewalks, bus stops etc
-Yes. Consider
-No smoking it within 100 meters of schools
-No smoking in public places. Police should AGGRESSIVELY ticket and enforce. There is NO reason why my kids should be exposed to second hand smoke. Pot smokers can move to other municipalities.
-New West needs to get with the rest of the province with smoking restrictions. These are way too slack for today's day & age. There should be no smoking within 6-7m of ANY air intake & no smoking in parks or areas where exercise or children are involved. New West bylaws definitely need to be updated.
-Considered - and why do you not offer "Disagree" on question 8? Why must it be "strongly"? This is a biased approach.
-Yes
-Is this a joke? You think smoking pot and cigarettes is the same thing? Is it ok for me to drink a beer, or maybe mix myself a rum & coke (either one far less "intoxicating" than smoking a joint), 7.5 metres from a door or 15 metres from a park assembly area? Today, many smokers already ignore no smoking signs (and aren't enforced) so now they can smoke pot in the same places? This is way worse than 2nd hand cigarette smoke.
-No
-All options should be given reasonable consideration, liquor regulations should also be considered
-Due to horrible smell it should not be allowed where it can bother anyone
-yes
-Yes
-Vaping should be less restrictive.
-yes they should be looked at
-Smoking cannabis should be prohibited in any public space including streets; cigarette smoking should also be prohibited on pubic streets.
-public consumption of cannabis just like tobacco is unfair to those who are not welcoming this. Why subject someone to something unnatural?
-Consider
-Weed smell is strong an unpleasant and smoking control on smell should be more stringent for people who do not want to be inundated with the smell in public spaces

-Have all smoking limited. I don’t want exposure to any of it
-not considered
-not considered
-Non considered. provincial regulations are fine. I would suggest smoking /edible lounges just like bars.
-yes, also, smoke and vape free areas should be increased is size, too often when walking in parks and on the street kids are exposed to canibus usage
-Considered
-Considered
-Same rules of cigarette smoking i agree would apply and should take the same consideration as one would when smoking around others. Ask if it is okay.
-Cannabis fumes so very hideous to many...should not be allowed on any public sidewalks, etc.
-Yes. I do not think smoking tobacco and smoking cannibis are so similar as to have the same public consumption regulations. Smoking tobacco does not impair your judgement. I think cannibis use is more like alcohol use (both impair your judgement) and should be regulated to consumption in private places and licensed establishments. I feel unsafe walking down the street where other people are smoking cannibas. Also, public smoking of cannabis may encourage driving under the influence.
-Cannabis smoke/vapour is not harmful in the way tobacco smoke is. People should be allowed to smoke and vape outdoors.
-Yes as in aqny informed process fair consideration shouod be looked at but not with any restrictive "rules" or hidden municipal agenda to restrict personal use unjustly and undermone the federal liberalizedation
-Restrict public consumption to within their own home
-Should be stronger regulations than tobacco
-No
-Strongly disagree with the current bylaws. They are unreasonable, and overly restrictive
-Be considered
-considered
-consider
-they should be considered, but i like recommended approach
-Consider
-Treating smoking cannabis like smoking tobacco is the right thing to do. Kudos! However, treating vaping like smoking is not supported by science and is another example of unproductive fearmongering.
-Should be considered
-Yes
-Marijuna smoke is much more pungent than tobacco smoke and the smell travels much further.
-Probably.
-Considered
-Follow Vancouver's example and do not permit smoking of cannabis in public parks, playgrounds and frequently used public spaces.
-Why is cannabis not equal to alcohol? They both should have the same rules - no drinking on the streets = no smoking either.
-Yes
-considered

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-Not considered

-not considered

-That means kids inhale it through passive means. It shouldn’t be legal to smoke pot in public places. Period

Back to Agenda

10) Should other Personal Cultivation of Cannabis regulations or guidelines, such as those used in other jurisdictions, be considered or not considered?

Number of respondents : 142

-NOT CONSIDERED.

-We should at least follow the provincial requirement in this point as it is more restricted

-Of course, consider them.

-not cosidered

-My entire apartment is visible from public, essentially outlawing my opportunity to grow. Approach should be reconsidered.

-YES

-Enforcement would be difficult but necessary to prevent larger than allowed production and resulting annoyance to neighbours

-No

-Considered but perhaps altered to suit New Westminster

-I would follow the recommended approach.

-yes

-At least 5 plants, but less than 10 would be ideal.

-not

-Where does the regulation end? First its the federal government passing restrictions, then its the provincial government, then the the municipality, then the landowner, then the strata?

-Considered

-Not considered

-considered

-be considered

-yes

-Considered

-No

-I do not believe that this is necessary, but could be done if time and budget permits.

-Consider

-considered

-considered

-this not publicly visible rule is stupid, what is it trying to achieve? it limits personal cultivation to people with fenced backyards

-other regulations or guidelines should be considered

-Not considered

-no

-agree with the recommended approach, no additional municipal restrictions on personal cultivation

-Look at what others are doing and then come up with our own

-Yes

-yes

-not considered

-No resedential growing period, as this causes mould and decay in grow rooms. There is no way to limit growers to 4 plants and not way to check or enforce rules. No to residential grow.
-no comment
-Restricting visibility is too restrictive.
-No
-Not considered.
-Yes
-They should.
-No I
-I think two plants would be sufficient
-Landlords and stratas should not be allowed to tell residents they cannot grow. I believe Vancouver is going to allow two plants per household for personal use.
-considered
-not considered
-Not
-Id like to see more detail restricting the types of personal cultivation. Ie. limits on the amounts of power and water the cultivation method uses. This could be restricted with an eye to electrical fire safety or prevention of damage to residences.
-Grrrr....
-No
-No. Treat cannabis fairly like any agricultural products which might have implications for the lives of people living nearby. No need for more specific regulations.
-TOTALLY NO FOR PERSONAL CULTIVATION CANNABIS.
-not considerd
-People should be able to grow in their home or tenancy, as long as it's within the 4 plant law. It's just a plant. Should I have to hide my lavender on my patio??!
-Oh for goodness sakes! The scaremongering going on here. Let people grow a reasonable amount for themselves if they want to, yes. But keep stratas out of it.
-considered
-I wonder how will this be enforced?
-No, Federal and Provincial regulations are sufficient.
-CONSIDERED
-Ditto.
-Yes
-considered
-I think it is fair to restrict height of plant, some can get really tall. By restricting height we restrict quantity, which is what I believe is the spirit of the regulations. Remember, these are easily bred plants, different characteristics can be bred into them including more height.
-yes
-No limit on number of plants, if you follow the other rules you will still be limited
-no
-I am not quite sure why the "not be visible off the property" - this will be next to impossible for many condo-dwellers

with balconies whose stratas continue to allow it. Besides that, all good.
-Considered
-Making it so plants must be hidden from outside view is meaningless other than to perpetuate the negative stigma surrounding the plant.
-Yes. Considering and acquiring information doesn't necessarily mean doing what other jurisdictions are doing.
-should prohibit cultivation inside all buildings due to health concerns/property damage
-not considered
-They should be considered and discussed further
-If grown inside, may consider better fire regulations or insurance
-Yes
-Considered
-We should be able to grow up to 4 plants in our home regrdless of owning or renting - if we pay a deposit or sign an agreement regarding damages then it should not be an issue. 4 plants cannot create the type of damage seen at full grow-ops- come on now peop;le, use your heads
-Yes
-No
-Considered
-Considered
-Guidelines might be good info, but small city might require it's own unique regulations
-yes
-No
-Be considered
-Be considered.
-Yes
-Considered
-no
-Consodered
-Yes.
-not
-Yes
-Should be considered
-No personal cultivation should be allowed.
-Yes consider
-No pot plants in homes, especially condos.
-yes
-No home growing. Aggressive enforcement. Pot smokers can move to other municipalities.
-considered
-No
-As long as you don't expect that this will deter personal "sales to friends", or force personal use to legal sources, grow on, pot heads.
-No
-No limitations on personal cultivation can be justified.

-considered
-yes
-Yes
-Why should landlords be allowed to restrict a marijuana plant any more than any other plant. No good reason exists. Courts will decide this.
-yes it's good to learn from others
-yes, they should.
-Not consider
-Allow more than 4 plants for personal cultivation.
-Landlords should be able to decide if growing and smoking is permissible and also have the ability to revoke rights if there is any nuisance to neighbours or potential threat of damage or cost to property
-They should be stricter
-not considered
-not considered
-Well the federal and provincial regulations seem at odds.
-yes
-Considered
-Not considered
-It is a plant, let's be honest. If people wish to grow a plant, there is no reason to say no. Though i do agree with the minor restrictions.
-Nope. The provincial guidelines are already ridiculously strict.
-I hope strata regulation is strongly urged and enforced by municipalities.
-Yes
-Provincial regulation seems draconian; what is the purpose of the visibility rule? This should not be enforced.
-I don't think that landlords or stratas that currently permit smoking of tobacco should be able to prohibit or restrict personal cultivation and/or smoking of cannabis on property.
-sure, some reaonable an d non-restrictive practices should be weighed.
-Cultivation would not never be allowed in rental or condo buildings because of fires from equpment
-considered
-not consider
-they should be considered, but i like recommended approach
-Should be considered.
-While I feel the federal and provincial regulations are too harsh, I am pleased the city does not wish to make them harsher.
-Should be considered
-Should prohibit cultivation in multi-family residential buildings.
-Yes
-Not considered. These are plenty restrictive enough.
-Considered
-Cultivation of cannabis plants should not be permitted in multi-family dwellings - rental or condos!
-Yes
-Be considered

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-not considered

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11) If there is any additional feedback you would like to provide, please do so in the space below.

Number of respondents : 104

-Disagree with landlords or stratas restricting cultivation of up to 4 plants

-I do not use and have never used cannabis. Currently, people constantly violate the smoking laws with impunity. If smoking regulations are never enforced, especially on rainy days, why should I think cannabis regulartions would be? I also think the regulated distance from our pwecious children's schools is silly: kids can easily cover the prescribed distance.

-no

-The harder you make it to acquire, the stronger the unregulated and untaxed black market will be. I suggest you keep that in mind when trying to placate voters.

-We should be like Richmond & ban Cannabis. Retail establishments for Cannabis should keep their doors closed at all times. I see Vaping Stores that prop their doors open. Second hand smoke from Cannabis is highly offensive. Soon it will be everywhere. I won't be able to get away from it.

-Grow ops are smelly and can attract criminal activity, how do you propose to prevent these problems.

-Not considered

-Personal cultivation not medically necessary must be limited to RS-1 because those who don't want to cultivate cannabis have the rights to not have their property value destroyed. Cannabis retail needs to be way further than 100 meters from school - try at least 3 blocks - because one cannot just pop open a wine bottle right outside a liquor store while one can smoke cannabis right outside a cannabis retail location.

-I live in Glenbrooke North but that option isn't available on the next page

-I hope that private Dispensaries are allowed. Of course they need to comply with all guidelines and laws but in my experience people who run these are usually well informed. The better they are, the more clients will return to them. Prices would also need to be competitive.

-New West is a small community and space is limited by the number of schools and other restrictions, therefore I hope that some common sense is added to the equation.

-Marijuana is a PLANT, in the same family of CATNIP. I understand that some regulation is required, but all of this regulation is becoming ridiculous and waste of resources.

-1) why does it matter is the plant is visable or not? No one freaks out about kids seeing alcohol bottles and ads, non-smoking consumption of cannabis should not be restricted by the smoking/vaping bylaw

-Why do those of us who choose to live a healthy life without intaking any smoke, now need to worry about inhaling smoke from cannabis. This is ridiculous and unfair to those who choose not to have it. Alcohol does not have such an odour, but is not permitted in open public spaces, why then should smoking cigarettes and cannabis be any different? How am we protecting our children? Do you fee it is right for a baby in a stroller to be breathing in the smoke from cigarette & cannabis when out?

-This was a very stupid survey. How about asking people their specific opinions? For example, I don’t think people should be given the opportunity to now smoke marijuana in smoking areas or in public. We worked so hard to get people to quit smoking and now this. What a can of worms. I guess the best thing I can suggest is selling this stuff in liquor stores or right next door. I don’t envy you for having to deal with this!

-Will ByLaw Officers and police be given any additional powers regarding entry to premiss?

-The proposals in this survey look well thought out.

-As noted above, I would like to see both retail and production facilities farther away from sensitive areas

-Not happy with this whole process. sale of Cannabis needs to be reasonably priced in order to put a stop to the black market - worried everyone wants a piece of the pie so that it will be priced to high which will just play to the hands of organized crime
-Cannabis should not be legally consumed in public, should be treated the same as alcohol.
-Visibility is irrelevant
-Change smoking by-laws to restrict all smoking and vaping in designated public spaces - parks, playgrounds, etc.
For Q17 - you are missing Glenbrooke North, I chose Moody Park in it's absence
-Very concerned of losing my already small rights, as a Landlord. I DO NOT want people growing pot in my legal basement suite.
-I have been in 100's of grow ops over my career. There was no quality control or expertise in the use of or safe storage of chemicals used in grow ops. Even a 4 plant grow will ruin living spaces .
-spend more time thinking about your survey design. Never scramble the options as you have (i.e. disagree on top, strong dis on bottom) and don't ask yes/no questions if what you are looking for are the public to actually point you to other guidelines and jurisdictions. Finally = following our antiquated and puritan liquor laws is a cop-out. Grow some fortitude and adapt these laws to 2020, not 1920
-You left out the Glenbrooke North neighbouthood! Several other typos and errors in this survey. Really quite messy.
-How will this limit of four plants be monitored?
-I don't support retail of cannabis in New Westminster. I would love to see our council consider Richmond's approach as they will not allow retail of cannabis on their territory.
-I like the policy that we regulate this drug similar to the alcohol drug
-Just want to stress the need to restrict smoking cannibus in public to same laws as alcohol. Under proposed laws it appears someone could smoke cannibus walking down sidewalk on way to get in their vehicle and consequently drive impaired. Canada and BC is late to legalize cannibus and need to look at cities where cannibus has atleady been legalized for guidance
-Don't go about this like old prohibition attitutudes. For instance, there is no restriction in who much liquor can be bought from private and gov. liqour stores. The same should be true for cannabis.
-I disagree with any public cannabis consumption/smoking even to the same restrictions as smoking or vaping. While second hand tobacco smoke can impact others in proximity of the smoker, it is not an immediate affect. However, cannabis fumes can give the same effect to someone close by to the smoker. I do not want cannabis smokers to be able to get me or my children stoned because we are in close proximity to them in a public place where tobacco smoking is allowed. Limit it to ones home.
-Smoking should be done on private property with permission of landlord. Retail sales need to be kept out of areas with vulnerable population. Such as around RCH and the expanded mental health clinic, the Elizabeth Fry society and group homes.
-The use in public areas where smoking is allowed I strongly disagree. The smell of marijuana is highly offensive.
-I'm totally fine with legalizing cannabis - but I want less smoking of all kinds in any kind of public space - and I'd like to see it enforced more.
-No
-I appreciate the chance to provide input on these regulations. Great job, Mayor Cote and council members.
-NO, NO AND NO FOR PERSONAL CULTIVATION OF CANNABIS
-Let's not approach this whole thing with such a basically fearful attitude. Regulation is necessary, yes, but seeing

someone smoking pot is not going to make anyone smoke pot. That's not how it works.
-As similar as possble to Alcohol regulations. Alcohol regulations should be relaxed, and Cannabis regulations should follow. I am opposed to strict distribution of alcohol and cannabis through the liquor control board.
-If we recognize the need to keep cannabis out of the sight of schools and daycare centres, why are we building it into our future?
-None.
-Considering how much Cannabis can be produced from 4 plants this is far too much to be personal usage therefor I am concerned what happens to the surplus.
-I have a concern about how this will solve the criminal aspect of drug sales. I understand that in many cities, the underground pot was cheaper leading to many consumers sticking to that arena. I hope you are able to be creative in keeping a plug on that.
-homeowners should be required to declare if plants were grown in the home when selling the property
-More should be done to bring existing cannabis operators into the light and not prelude them from participation. Perhaps only violent criminal offenses should be considered as a negative. I find regulations more onerous than vaping/tobacco and liquor sale and consumption capricious and indefensible and I have never used the product nor wish to.
-Ease the process for entrepreneurs to set up shops
-Tax it as much as you can
-it is stupid that a legal plant is illegal if seen from the street. STUPID
-No
-I am happy to grow my own medicine
-We should be able to enjoy a glass of wine or beer a long with cannabis at parks and beaches like responsible adults
-I currently live in a building where pot smoking is prolific. Smoking takes place in apartments where the smell hangs in the hallways and is disgusting. Landlord and property manager is aware of this but does nothing and I'm afraid it's only going to get worse. (I have horrible allergies aggravated by weed smoke). Are my rights less important than their's?
-Stratas and Landlords shouldn’t be able to overrule Provincial laws.
-In my opinion, the distance suggested for retail is too close from schools and other facilities frequented by children and teenagers. In addition, the restrictions for "no smoke" signs and distances are not enforced enough. Unfortunately, we all have to deal with this terrible smoking environment, even in places where it is not allowed.
-Strata shouldn't have the jurisdiction unless they ban all smoking/growing province wide.
-Where will people be permitted to smoke marijuana? The smoke and smell is so potent, I worry that it will be all my children will smell when we are out
-No
-I think we should look into options for stricter regulations.
-No
-None
-If grown in rental property should have immediate eviction with damages paid to the home owner
-At the Public Park, an specific recreation area should be considered for Cannabis Smokers, with a minimum distance from other áreas.
-I do not believe that landlords should be able to apply restrictions further to the provincial guidelines. As renters in

this market we are already held hostage by the whims of the landlord. To allow homeowners the right to grow but not renters is discriminatory.
-no
-We already can't open our windows in the summer, as the neighbours smoking on their balconies in the townhouse beside our home prevent this. Smoke, no matter the source, causes cancer and second-hand smoke is especially bad. All of New Westminster should impose a smoking ban outdoors. If people want to ruin their health and homes, let them, but their bad habits are affecting the health of those around them which is unconstitutional, my personal right to healthy air is being infringed upon.
-Please ban Marijuana use in all public spaces, including sidewalks, bus stops.
-No pot plants in condos. we live close enouh to each ther I don't need that ner me. Delivery for the disabled. License fairness. I don't care if criminal record checks are done. Everyone deserves to work
-There is NO reason why my toddler or baby should be exposed to any of this at any time in any public space no matter what. People can do what they want inside with closed doors and windows. The second hand smoke carries a long way and lingers a long time. In my experience pot smokers are irresponsible and inconsiderate citizens. There is NO reason New West needs to accommodate them.
-why is personal cultivation for personal use anyone's business? home made wine & beer is not regulated - this is a biased approach.
-I don't know why this is being set up as a "fully legitimate" personal usage/retail model; or that putting a few high level standards in place is expected to ensure a safe, responsible launch. Why is there no plan for a small, controlled pilot, where various data points can be measured & trended over a period of time to prove (or dis-prove) the safely to legalising this mind-altering drug for personal use? Seems highly irresponsible.
-As a transit operator for coast mountain bus company I had witnessed how this being afeccted the youth of the city of Vancouver and as a parent of a youth I do not want that in new westminster and this is the mayor reason why I chose to bring my family into this city because is a family oriented.
-Government has no place in the private homes of the nation.
-Option for exceptions, for medical use for tenants in strata/rented homes.
-The province's regulations are already strict enough, the city of New Westminster does not need to add.
-Cannabis consumption should only be allowed where smoking and alcohol is allowed
-No
-I'm concerned about public consumption of cannabis as it relates to impaired driving and wondering why open public consumption is being related to tobacco vs alcohol use. I understand this decision does not lie at the municipal level.
-Enforcement of smoking bylaws, eg distance from other retail etc is not being enforced now. I sincerely hope this is improved once cannabis smoking is added. Also, cigarette butt litter is unsightly and unhealthy. This will surely increase with cannabis litter added.
-The problem will be how will you know that person has 4 plants only, they can sell it to other people, what are the parameters for checking
-How about we take a stand and stay true to the values of this city. In God We Trust... that is the city motto. How does this coincide with Cannabis and it's legalization? Let's say no to legalization of cannabis. If anyone needs it for medicinal purpose then they should seek it in the hospitals where regulation is practical as opposed to retail outlets
-I am bot looking forward to this.
-Need to allow as per Federald regulations. This will be at par with medical Cannabis , home brew wine and beer,

etc.
-New Westminster needs to allow the use of cannabis and businesses to operate without restrictions
-Please step up enforcement of these reguations in the first 6 months after it takes effect to ensure the public is aware of them. Thank you.
-I understand day cares it is a children seniors or disabled enviornment. HOWEVER, If I am not permitted to grow personal amount in my space due to renting, strata or home then off site growers need to be offered. Similar to business that make wine for you. You have to cultivate with there guidence and are responsible for the harvesting ect. More involved but solves the problem of anyone that feels there rights have been deminished.
-Stratas should not be able to ban personal cultivation. As long as it doesn't affect common property, then what happens inside an individual unit is private and should not be regulated by strata.
-Federal only. If it is legal, landlords and stratas should not be able to restrict.
-Please consider allowing private cannabis retail businesses to stay open later, similarly to private liquor stores. One of the main benefits of legalizing marijuana is to reduce the illegal sale of it. Keeping private retail open later will encourage people to purchase legally when it is the evening, rather than turning to illegal alternatives.
-Should be treated and restricted the same way as liquor and cigarettes (a mix of). I agree that this system should be good.
-The Province needs to reconsider.
-Restrictions and penalties for cannabis use should never be greater than those for alcohol.
-too restrictive as to locations and no safety provided from egregiuos municipalities bent in undderminig or forther restricting the liberalized marijuana laws as to personal use . Also the restriction to only 4 plants seems somwehat restyrictive; maybe 6 plants would be more reasonable uas to couples living together or would this be 4 plants per person rqther thqn per household. f
-Please change the bylaw as smokers are actively discriminated by the public, and allow more ashtrays in public as it is the sensible thing to do.
-thank you for being so reasonable with proposes rules! Regulation is always better than total restrictions. Reasonable rules will have positive outcome.
-I don't know whether you can take this into account or not: There are users of cannabis who are not officially medical users but nor are they primarily recreational users. Their primary use would be therapeutic. Use does not have to be medical to be beneficial to the user.
-I've said this before, but the only ethical and moral way to handle cannabis is the same way we handle tobacco or alcohol. Anything harsher is morally unacceptable and an abuse of the power of the lawmaking body.
-New Westminster must use this opportunity to take advantage of a new industry.
-Personal cultivation should be banned in close dwellings such as rental apartments or stratas because of close proximity to other housing units. If someone cultivates in an apartment, they will smoke on a balcony and cannabis smoke is more offensive, noticeable and irritating to non smokers if it drifts onto nearby balconies and open windows. In communal housing such as apartment buildings and stratas, personal consumption should be done outside from the apartment building itself.
-Concerned about policing this
-New West City should ban the growing of cannabis plants in multi-family dwellings and condo/strata buildings.
-I think it's good to see what other jurisdictions are doing. May give provide other ideas not thought of.
-I think smoking cannabis where smoking is allowed is going to be a huge problem. Cannabis should be considered like alcohol not to be consumed in public at all. You have people complaining about smokers on the

street as it is just wait until they start smoking cannabis.

-How can smoking pot be equated to cigarettes and vaping? 100 feet is not enough safe distance

End of the report 7/3/2018 10:05:58 AM Pacific Daylight Time

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NEW WESTMINSTER

Appendix D

City of Vancouver Business License Regulation Summary

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City of Vancouver Business License Regulations Summary

Table 1

Rationale	Business Licence Regulation
Protect Youth	Disallow minors from entering or working in the Marijuana-Related Use, and post signage to this effect
	Prohibit displays of wares or advertising to minors
Prevent Crime (e.g. discourage gang involvement)	Require a police information check for the applicant and for all staff on an annual basis
	Limit of one Business Licence per person, and disallow corporate ownership
	Prohibit transfers of licences to another party
	Require that Business Licence applications must be made by the property owner or lease holder
	Disallow sharing of space with any other land use (e.g. cheque cashing, massage, liquor, ATM, etc.)
Prevent Crime	Require use of a monitored security and fire alarm system, including video surveillance
	Require removal or storage of valuables in a safe when business is closed
	Require a security plan
	Require provision of a list all staff and 24/7 contact information for a responsible person
	Disallow staff from working alone
	Require a transparent shopfront (e.g. no translucent or opaque window covering, shutters)
Safeguard Health	Disallow sale of food products with the exception of cooking oils (either pre-packaged or freshly-prepared)
Mitigate Nuisance	Limit hours of operation between 8:00 am and 10:00 pm
	Require management of community impacts such as noise, odour, and patron conduct
	Disallow mail or delivery of products
Support Aesthetics	security bars must be on the interior and set back from the window

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Appendix E

Map: Separation Guidelines from Places Youth Gather

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Cannabis Retail Use Separation Distance Guidelines



1:21,000

0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 2 Miles

Legend

- 150 Metre Separation Guidelines
- School Public
- School Private
- School Properties
- Youth Centre
- Playground and Sports Fields
- Overpass Walking Path
- Commercial Zones
- Commercial OCP

Date: 06/28/2018

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NEW WESTMINSTER

Appendix F:

Draft Cannabis Retail Rezoning Policy

NEW WESTMINSTER

Cannabis Retail Rezoning Policy

July 2018

DRAFT

1.0 PURPOSE

1.1 This purpose of this policy is to provide transparency, clarity and flexibility in the City of New Westminster's consideration of rezoning applications to allow retail cannabis uses. The guidelines provided in this document also outline the expectations of the City and community for the location, security, appearance, and neighbourliness of retail cannabis businesses in the City.

2.0 SCOPE

2.1 This policy applies to all rezoning applications which would allow for retail cannabis uses within New Westminster.

3.0 APPLICATION MATERIALS

3.1 In addition to submission materials required for rezoning applications by other City policy, practice or bylaw, applications for retail cannabis uses shall provide the information outlined in Appendix A of this policy as part of any application to rezone land.

3.2 Subsequent applications to the City, such as business license and building permit applications, with further submission materials will be required should the subject rezoning application be approved.

3.3 The applicant is solely responsible for meeting the necessary application requirements for other jurisdictions such as provincial licensing requirements.

4.0 APPLICATION PROCESS

4.1 <Placeholder to be updated when more information is available from Liquor Control and Licensing Branch>

4.2 The following steps summarize the required application process:

Application Review:

1. Submit application form to LCLB;
2. Submit rezoning application with the City;
3. City staff review;
4. Preliminary Report to Land Use and Planning Committee (and Council as required);

Public Consultation:

5. Presentation to Residents' Association;
6. Applicant led Open House;
7. LCLB required consultation (30-day period with notices in paper and signs on property);
8. Advisory Planning Commission;

Council Consideration:

9. Council consideration of First and Second Reading of Zoning Amendment Bylaw;
10. Public Hearing;
11. Council Consideration of Third Reading and adoption of Zoning Amendment Bylaw;
12. Council Consideration of Resolution for LCLB;
13. LCLB considers conditional approval.

Subsequent Applications:

14. Application for City Business License;
15. Application for City Building Permit (if required);
16. LCLB finalizes application.

5.0 LAND USE AND LOCATION EVALUATION GUIDELINES

Commercial Retail Location Guidelines

Intent

5.1 The intent of the guidelines for commercial retail location is to ensure that cannabis retail stores are located in areas where other retail commercial uses are located or intended to be located in the future.

Guidelines

5.2 Cannabis retail uses should be located in areas zoned or designated in the Official Community Plan for commercial retail uses.

DRAFT

Separation from Other Retail Cannabis Locations

Intent

5.3 The intent of the guidelines for separation from other retail cannabis locations is to encourage access throughout the city and discourage clustering.

Guidelines

5.4 Retail cannabis locations should be separated by a distance of 200 metres from other cannabis retail locations.

5.5 Distance between cannabis retail locations should be measured as the crow flies from the front door of each location.

Separation from Places Youth Gather

Intent

5.6 The intent of the separation from places youth gather guidelines is to encourage operation consistent with other Federal and Provincial regulations to help protect youth from promotions or enticements to use cannabis.

Guidelines

5.7 Distance between cannabis retail locations should be 150 metres to the following:

- schools teaching academic subjects to students from kindergarten to grade twelve;
- community facilities in which a large majority of the programing is focused on youth (e.g. New Westminster Youth Centre); and
- public playgrounds; and

5.8 Separation distances be measured from the centre point of the main entrance of the proposed retail cannabis location, as the crow flies, to:

- the nearest property line of a parcel containing a school site which includes play or sports fields;
- the centre point of public entrances of a school building on a site which does not include play or sports fields;
- the centre point of public entrances of community facilities in which a majority of the programing is focused on youth; and
- the nearest property line of an area used for a public playground unless such playground is separated from the retail cannabis use by an inaccessible physical barrier such as rail tracks, then walkable distance would be considered.

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5.9 An explanatory map showing the separation guidelines from places youth gather at time of the preparation of this policy is attached in Appendix C.

5.10

6.0 BUSINESS AND NEIGHBOURHOOD SECURITY

Intent

6.1 The intent of the guidelines for business and neighbourhood security is to prevent opportunity for crime and to ensure the safety and security of employees and the general public.

Guidelines

6.2 In addition to the security requirements required through the Business License Bylaw, the applicant shall provide a security plan prepared by trained security profession who is either:

(a) a Certified Protection Professional (CPP); or
(b) a Physical Security Professional (PSP); and

holds a valid business license or is the employee of a company with a valid business license in the City of New Westminster.

6.3 The security plan prepared by the security professional shall be substantially as outlined in Appendix B of this policy.

6.4 The security plan prepared by the security professional shall be registered on the title of the property with a Land Title Act Section 219 Covenant to ensure adherence to the security the requirements of the plan.

7.0 BUSINESS AESTHETICS

Intent

7.1 The intent of the guidelines for business aesthetics is to ensure high quality store fronts in commercial environments, which are also consistent with other City policies and regulations such as Development Permit Guidelines, Sign Bylaw requirements and Great Street objectives.

AT

7.2 Business aesthetics are closely linked to business and neighbourhood security and the further intent of these guidelines is to balance aesthetics and security through Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles.

Guidelines

7.3 The applicant shall include with their application graphical representation of proposed interior and exterior design of the proposed retail store (e.g. architectural drawings, renderings). This submission shall include all information needed to illustrate how the proposal meet all related regulations, policies and guidelines including provincial and municipal. This submission shall also include a sign plan which details the proposed locations, sizes and construction of all signage.

7.4 The applicant shall include with their application a Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) analysis prepared by a qualified practitioner.

7.5 All glazing on the primary street frontage or front of the retail area should be fully transparent and not covered by signage or other opaque or translucent coverings unless authorized by the sign bylaw. Opportunities for additional glazing should be considered.

7.6 Retail areas should be visible from the primary street or from directly outside the front of the retail area.

7.7 Notwithstanding the requirements of a security plan, retractable security gates, such as scissor security gates (illustrated below), which are opened during operating hours and which allow visibility into the store when closed after operating hours, should be provided.





7.8 Adequate lighting within the retail space, both during and outside of operating hours, should be provided.

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7.9 The proposed retail store would be required to be in compliance with relevant Development Permit Area Design Guidelines, Sign Bylaw requirements and any other design guidelines in respect to streetscape character.

8.0 NUISANCE ACTIVITY

Intent

8.1 The intent of the guidelines for nuisance activity is to limit the potential for and impact of nuisance activities resulting from cannabis retail uses.

Guidelines

8.2 The applicant shall include with their application a detailed description of how nuisance behavior, such consumption outside the store, odors from ventilations, etc. is to be mitigated (e.g. location of venting, carbon filters, etc.).

8.3 The submission shall include information on venting with the proposed retail store and venting locations onto the street. The applicant will provide information on ventilation within the proposed retail store and how odors from the business would be addressed (e.g. location of venting, carbon filters, etc.).

8.4 The applicant shall, prior to adoption of a zoning amendment bylaw enter into a Land Title Act Section 219 Covenant addressing commitments to mitigate nuisance.

9.0 COUNCIL DISCRETION

9.1 While this policy is intended to establish a framework which would apply to all rezoning applications for retail cannabis uses, Council maintains full discretion in consideration of applications for rezoning to allow cannabis retail uses and may, at is sole discretion, exempt applications from this policy.

10.0 EFFECTIVE DATE

10.1 This policy shall come into force on the date of adoption of Bylaw No. XXXX, 2018 or the date of related Federal and Provincial regulations, whichever date is later.

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Appendix A to Cannabis Retail Rezoning Policy –

Cannabis Retail Policy Submission Requirements

Applications for a rezoning to allow a retail cannabis location shall provide all the following required information:

1. Name of Proponent; and,

    a) Where the Proponent is a society:
        i. The names of the Proponent's directors; and,
        ii. A copy of the Proponent's incorporation documents; and/or

    b) Where the Proponent is a company:
        i. The names of the Proponent's directors and shareholders; and,
        ii. A copy of the Proponent's incorporation documents;
        iii. Criminal record checks for all the directors and shareholders.

2. Proof of ownership or of an interest in the subject property (such as a signed lease or legal agreement to lease);

3. A detailed description of the Proponent's current business undertakings, including a description of the Proponent's experience in retail sales in a commercial sector regulated by Canada or British Columbia (i.e. age restricted sales and/or controlled substance sales);

4. A detailed description of any enforcement actions or proceedings brought by Canada, British Columbia, a local government, or an agent or branch of either of them against the Proponent in relation to the past or current business undertakings of the Proponent or its principals list in 1.a. and/or 1.b., or against the past or current business undertakings of third parties with whom the Proponent or its principals were or are associated;

5. A detailed description of the Proponent's proposed business plan for undertaking the retail sale of Cannabis Products for non-medicinal use within the City's boundaries, including a detailed description of the following:
    a) Proposed hours of operation;
    b) Proposed plan for ensuring that the retail sale of Cannabis Products for non-medicinal use is in compliance with Provincial and City regulatory requirements, and any applicable City bylaws;
    c) Proposed security plan for the premises from which the retail sale of Cannabis Products for non-medicinal use will occur;

d) a detailed description of how nuisance behavior, such consumption outside the store, odors from ventilations, etc. is to be mitigated; and
e) A description of the Proponent's expected timeframe for commencing the retail sale of Cannabis.

6. A security plan as outlined in Section 6 of the Cannabis Retail Rezoning Application Policy prepared by trained security profession who is either:

   a) a Certified Protection Professional (CPP); or
   b) a Physical Security Professional (PSP); and

   holds a valid business license or is the employee of a company with a valid business license in the City of New Westminster.

7. Information on ventilation within the proposed retail store and how odors from the business would be addressed (e.g. location of venting, carbon filters, etc.).

8. Architectural drawings, renderings or some other graphical representation of the proposed form, character and design of the proposed retail store.

9. A Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) analysis prepared by a qualified practitioner.

10. An analysis of the proposed business and how it complies with relevant Development Permit Area Design Guidelines and Sign Bylaw Requirements.

11. Evidence of the Proponent's ability to obtain bonding and insurance coverage.

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Appendix B to Cannabis Retail Rezoning Policy:

The security plan shall

(a) be based on the results of a Security Threat Risk Assessment that includes:

- identification of assets;
- specification of loss events;
- assessment of frequency of loss events;
- assessment of impact of loss events;
- identification of mitigation options;
- consideration of feasibility of options; and
- implementation of risk mitigation strategies.

(b) provide written guidance on the operational security strategies (i.e. policies, procedures) and physical security strategies (i.e. cameras, access control, safes and storage systems) in place at the business, and must include the following:

- opening and closing procedures;
- the location and viewing angles of cameras that monitor all entrances and exits of the business premises;
- the location and viewing angles of cameras that monitor operational areas inside the business premises;
- the operating procedures for the security (e.g. after hours and duress alarms) and fire alarm system;
- the procedures for retrieving video images and the identification of video retention periods;
- the operational procedures for securing valuables and other assets when the business is not in operation;
- descriptions of access control systems and associated procedures;
- the operational procedures for responding to security related incidents (i.e. robbery, theft, vandalism);
- security incident response procedures (i.e. theft, robbery, unruly patron, threats) with respect to people, property; and
- Implementation of risk mitigation strategies.