

Legalization of Recreational Cannabis - Who is Responsible for What?

Government of Canada

Possession Limits • New Criminal Offences • Advertising
Impaired Driving • Medical Cannabis • Production • Age Limit (Federal Limit)
Public Health • Education • Taxation
Home Cultivation • Regulatory Compliance

Cannabis Act

- Provides laws for controlling the production, distribution, sale and possession of cannabis across Canada

Government of British Columbia

Impaired Driving • Public Health • Education • Taxation
Workplace Safety • Distribution/Wholesaling • Retail Model
Retail Locations and Rules • Regulatory Compliance
Public Consumption

An Act to Control and Regulate Cannabis

- Provides oversight of wholesale and distribution
- Regulates sales and consumption
- Provides tools for law enforcement
- Provides oversight for employers to ensure safety on our roads and at work

The City of Chilliwack

Retail Locations and Rules
Public Consumption
Land Use & Zoning
Education

Bylaws and Policies

- Regulating businesses operating within the municipality
- Regulating public consumption

Education

- Educating citizens and enforcing municipal, provincial and federal regulation of legalized recreational cannabis

Jurisdictional Responsibilities—Federal, Provincial & Municipal

A break-down of the jurisdictional responsibilities for legalized cannabis:

ACTIVITY	AUTHORITY RESPONSIBLE		
	FEDERAL	PROVINCIAL	MUNICIPAL
Possession limits	✓	✓	
Trafficking	✓		
Advertisement and packaging	✓		
Impaired driving	✓	✓	
Medical cannabis	✓		
Seed-to-sale tracking system	✓		
Production (cultivation and processing)	✓		
Age limit (federal minimum)	✓	✓	
Public health	✓	✓	
Education	✓	✓	✓
Taxation	✓	✓	
Home cultivation (growing plants at home)	✓	✓	
Workplace safety		✓	
Distribution and wholesaling		✓	
Retail model		✓	
Retail location and rules		✓	✓
Regulatory compliance	✓	✓	✓
Public consumption		✓	✓
Land use/zoning		✓	✓

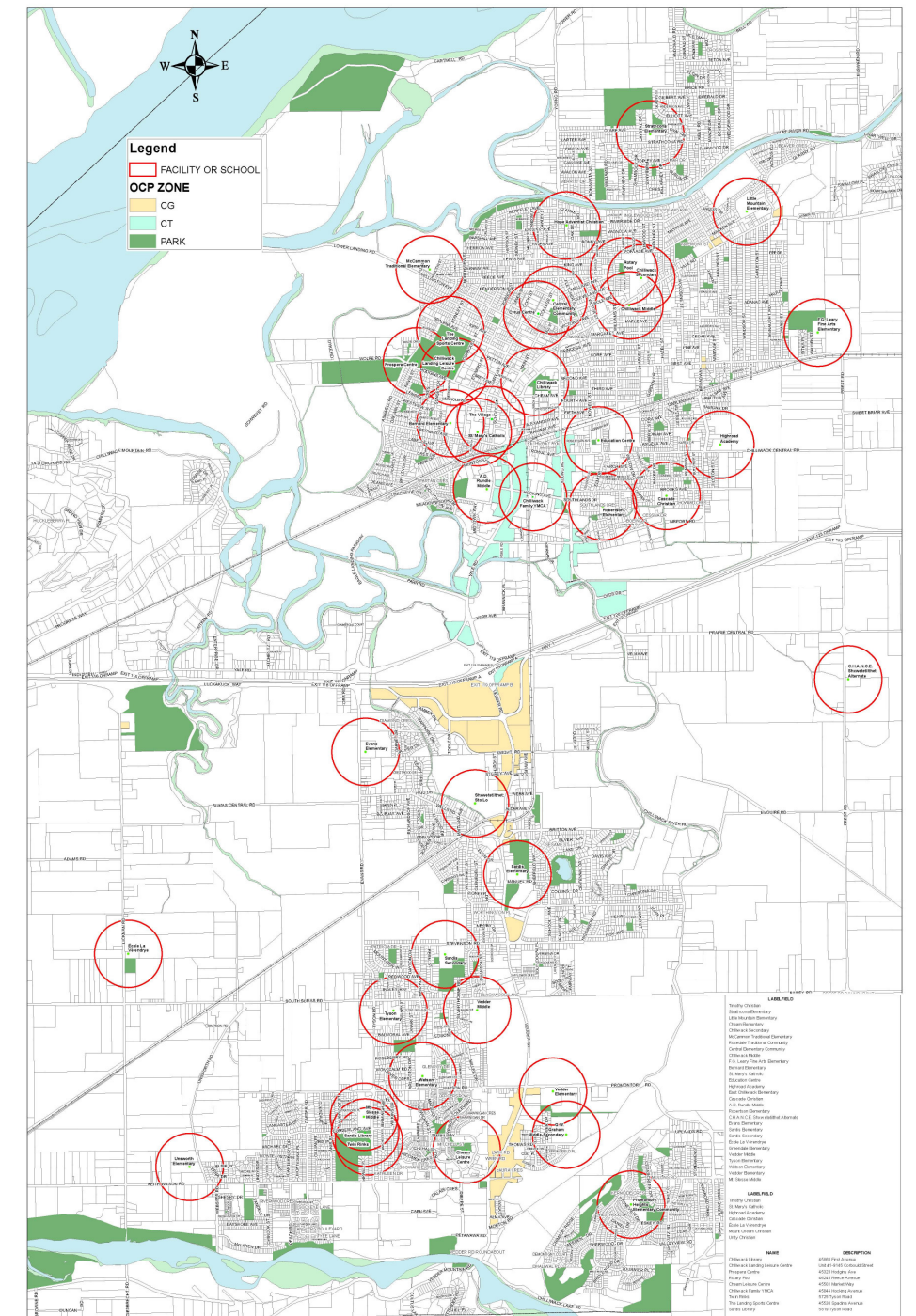
Quick Facts

- Proposed Federal Cannabis Act
 - introduced on April 13, 2017
 - non-medical cannabis will be legal on October 17, 2018
 - will create a strict legal framework for controlling the production, distribution, sale and possession of non-medical cannabis
 - provinces and territories will regulate distribution and retail of non-medical cannabis, minimum age, public consumption, personal cultivation, possession limits and drug-affected driving
- Federal regulation of edible cannabis products is expected to follow within one year

Zoning Regulations for Retail Cannabis Stores

- Proposed C9 (Cannabis Retail) Zone to include development criteria for storefront cannabis retailers:
 - specific standards to mitigate exposure to children and youth
 - avoid concentration of storefront cannabis retailers in a commercial area
- Potential business owners/operators would need to apply to rezone property in conjunction with pursuing a retail license application with the Province
- Rezoning applications would be subject to public input and Council consideration

COMMUNITY	MINIMUM DISTANCE from PUBLIC SPACES (schools, community centres, etc.)	MINIMUM DISTANCE from another CANNABIS RETAILER USE
City of Kamloops	150m	100m
City of Kelowna	150m elementary / 500m middle / secondary 100m from residential uses	300m
City of Nelson	80m	150m to 300m based on zoning
City of Squamish	300m	300m
City of Vancouver	300m	300m
City of Victoria	200m	400m
Columbia Shuswap Regional District	300m	300m
Boulder, Colorado	150m	N/A
Denver, Colorado	300m	300m
Port Angeles, Washington	300m	N/A
Seattle, Washington	150m—300m	150m
Spokane, Washington	300m	300m
The Dalles, Oregon	300m	300m



Business Regulations for Retail Cannabis Stores

- Business Licence Bylaw to incorporate cannabis retail use
- After successful rezoning of property, an owner/operator will need to apply for a business licence including the following:
 - installation and maintenance of an air filtration system to reduce odour impacts
 - submission of:
 - security plan
 - police information checks for the applicant and every on-site manager
 - proof of security alarm contract
 - proof of ownership, or lease agreement
 - implementation of security measures:
 - video surveillance
 - security and fire alarm system
 - no valuables to be stored on-site
 - minimum of two employees on duty, one of whom is a manager
 - windows must not be blocked
- A licence fee of \$5,000 is proposed

COMMUNITY	ANNUAL BUSINESS LICENCE FEE
City of Kamloops	\$617
City of Squamish	\$5,000
City of Vancouver	\$30,000
City of Victoria	\$5,000
Boulder, Colorado	\$8,305 *per year: licence fee \$2,475; operating fee \$2,000; renewal fee \$3,560
Denver, Colorado	\$4,500
Seattle, Washington	\$1,480