Recreational Cannabis Retail Policy

Presented September 24, 2018
Planning Department
Purpose

• To seek Council endorsement of a new Recreational Cannabis Retail Policy, which will help guide Council in considering recreational cannabis retail stores based on:
  • Land Use;
  • Separation distance from sensitive uses;
  • Maximum number and geographical distribution of stores;
  • Application processing and approval.
Background and Consultation

- **March 2018**: Interim prohibition and direction to develop policy
- **July 2018**: Cannabis Industry Meeting
- **July 2018**: Public Open House
- **July-August 2018**: Online Public Survey
- **September 2018**: Community Stakeholder Meetings
- **September 2018**: Advisory Planning Commission
Policy Context

Government of Canada
Bill C-45 (the Cannabis Act)

Government of British Columbia
Cannabis Control and Licensing Act

City of North Vancouver
Recreational Cannabis Retail Policy
Provincial Application Process

- Register the business
- Create a Business BCeID
- Find a store location
- Submit an application
- Get local government or Indigenous nation recommendation
- Conditional approval for a licence
- Pass a store inspection
- Receive a licence
- Register and train employees
- Order cannabis products
- Report sales

LOCAL GOVERNMENT RECOMMENDATION PROCESS

- Receive referral from Province
- Gather residents' views (if want to provide recommendation)
- Provide written recommendation and supporting documentation to Province, with consideration of:
  - Location of the store
  - General impact on the community
  - Residents' views and how they were gathered
  - Rationale for recommendation
Policy Elements

Land Use
Recreational cannabis retail stores may only locate on properties with the following land use designations:
- Mixed-Use Level 2
- Mixed-Use Level 3
- Mixed-Use Level 4A
- Mixed-Use Level 4B
- Harbourside Waterfront
- Commercial
Policy Elements

Separation Distances from Sensitive Uses

Recreational cannabis retail stores may not be located within 100-metre radii of the following:

- Community and Recreational Centres
- Foundry
- North Shore Neighbourhood House
- North Shore Shelter
- North Vancouver School District Office
- North Vancouver City Library
- Public or private elementary and secondary schools
Policy Elements

Maximum Number and Geographic Distribution of Stores

The City will consider a maximum of six stores, allocated as follows:

- Area 1 (Central Lonsdale) – two stores maximum
- Area 2 (Lower Lonsdale) – two stores maximum
- Area 3 (West Side) – one store maximum
- Area 4 (East Side) – one store maximum
Policy Elements

Application Intake and Approval

• Applications will be accepted online only on a ‘first come, first serve basis’
• Applications must meet all submission requirements, including referral from Province
• First complete application(s) for each Area will proceed to Rezoning for Council consideration
Policy Elements

Submission Requirements

• Owner/Strata approval
• Correct land use designation
• Not within 100 metre of sensitive uses
• Not currently operating an illegal cannabis store
• Business operation plan
• Community impact statement
• Referral from Liquor and Cannabis Regulation Branch (LCRB)
Application Process

- Register the business
- Create a Business BCeID
- Find a store location
- Submit an application
- Get local government or Indigenous nation recommendation
- Conditional approval for a licence
- Pass a store inspection
- Receive a licence
- Register and train employees
- Order cannabis products
- Report sales

- CITY OF NORTH VANCOUVER PROCESS
  - Intake process and selection as per Recreational Cannabis Retail Policy
  - Rezoning application for Recreational Cannabis Retail Store
  - Applicant-hosted Public Meeting
  - First and Second Reading
  - Public Hearing
  - Third Reading
  - Adoption
Summary

- Permitted in certain Mixed-Use and Commercial land use designations only
- 100-metre separation from sensitive uses
- Maximum of six stores in four areas distributed around City
- "First-come, first serve" application intake with submission requirements
- Rezoning application and Council approval required
- Final Adoption held until LCRB approval
Thank you.
The Corporation of THE CITY OF NORTH VANCOUVER
PLANNING DEPARTMENT
REPORT

To: Mayor Darrell R. Mussatto and Members of Council
From: Wendy Tse, Planner 2
SUBJECT: RECREATIONAL CANNABIS RETAIL POLICY
Date: September 19, 2018 File No: 13-6410-01-0001/2018

The following is a suggested recommendation only. Refer to Council Minutes for adopted resolution.

RECOMMENDATION:

PURSUANT to the report of the Planner 2, dated September 19, 2018, entitled "Recreational Cannabis Retail Policy";

THAT, as per Option #1, the Recreational Cannabis Retail Policy dated September 2018 and attached to the report be endorsed;

THAT no rezoning applications requesting recreational cannabis retail stores be processed outside of the timeframe and procedures outlined in the Recreational Cannabis Retail Policy;

AND THAT staff reassess the Recreational Cannabis Retail Policy after a two year period to determine if amendments are warranted and/or if additional recreational cannabis retail stores should be considered in the City.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Staff Report dated February 28, 2018 re: Cannabis Regulation: Zoning and Business Bylaw Amendments (Doc#1630220)
2. Provincial Document re: Local Governments' Role in Licensing Non-Medical Cannabis Retail Stores (Doc#1697267)
3. Provincial Cannabis Retail Store Terms and Conditions (Doc#1697268)
4. Non-Medical Cannabis Distribution Model from Liquor Distribution Branch (Doc#1697269)

Document Number: 1698408 V4
5. Comparison of Requirements for Recreational Cannabis Retail Stores for Select Canadian Municipalities (Doc#i697300)
6. Proposed Recreational Cannabis Retail Policy – September 2018 (Doc#i696797)
7. Summary of Consultation Material and Feedback from Public and Stakeholder Consultation (Doc#1696657)

PURPOSE

The purpose of this report is to seek Council endorsement for a new Recreational Cannabis Retail Policy to help inform Council's decision-making on permitting new recreational cannabis retail stores in the City of North Vancouver based on the following considerations:

- Regulatory framework;
- Land use;
- Maximum number of recreational cannabis retail stores; and,
- Separation distance from sensitive uses.

The proposed Recreational Cannabis Retail Policy further outlines the procedures, timelines, and submission requirements for all applications proposing a recreational cannabis retail store. The decision to permit a recreational cannabis retail store in the City is recommended to be through Council zoning approval.

BACKGROUND

Recreational (non-medical) cannabis will become legal in Canada on October 17, 2018. As an interim measure, staff brought forward amendments to the Zoning and Business Licence Bylaws in March 2018 to prohibit recreational cannabis production and sales in the City until new regulations were prepared (Attachment #1). At this meeting, Council endorsed the following resolution:

PURSUANT to the report of the Manager, Business Services, and Planner 2, dated February 28, 2018, entitled "Cannabis Regulation: Zoning and Business Bylaw Amendments":

THAT the following amendment bylaws to prohibit non-medicinal Cannabis Production and Sales in the City be considered and referred to a Public Hearing:

"Zoning Bylaw, 1995, No. 6700, Amendment Bylaw 2018, No. 8609" (A Bylaw to Regulate Cannabis); and

"Business Licence Bylaw, 2004, No. 7584, Amendment Bylaw, 2018, No. 8618" (A Bylaw to Regulate Cannabis);
AND THAT no applications requesting cannabis retail sales and production be processed until policies and/or bylaws are adopted to regulate such activities.

Following the Public Hearing on April 16, 2018, the amendment bylaws for the Business Licence Bylaw and Zoning Bylaw were adopted by Council on June 11, 2018 and September 17, 2018, respectively. As per Council’s other direction, Community Services staff are also proceeding with legal action to force the closure of existing cannabis operations that have opened illegally.

During this time, staff have been engaging various stakeholders and the general public regarding a new Recreational Cannabis Retail Policy for the City, which is presented in this report. While local governments are not required to have recreational cannabis regulations or policies in place prior to legalization on October 17, 2018, staff believe an established policy framework prior to legalization would provide greater clarity and certainty to the business community and general public.

In February 2018, the Province released the Cannabis Private Retail Licensing Guide, which outlines a provincial cannabis private retail framework similar to the current licensing regime for private liquor stores in British Columbia (part of Attachment #1). As per the Guide, local governments may influence the following aspects of cannabis retail stores:

- Location and separation criteria;
- Number of establishments, including prohibition of establishments;
- Store security; and,
- Hours of operation.

Since that time, the Province has released additional documents, including clarification on local governments' role in licensing non-medical cannabis retail stores and a handbook for the sale of non-medical cannabis called the Cannabis Retail Store Terms and Conditions (Attachments #2 and #3). Information about the distribution of recreational cannabis by the Liquor Distribution Branch (LDB) has also been outlined (Attachment #4).

Online applications for private non-medical cannabis retail store licences are now being accepted on the Provincial Liquor and Cannabis Regulation Branch (LCRB) website. As part of the application process, LCRB must provide notice of all applications, public or private, to the local government. If a local government chooses to provide a recommendation, it must gather the views of residents. If the local government recommends in favour of the application, the LCRB must consider the recommendation, but has discretion whether or not to issue the licence. Alternatively, the LCRB cannot issue a licence unless a positive recommendation is received from the local government. Only following a positive recommendation from the local government will LCRB conduct a full review of the licence application, including criminal record checks and financial audit.
DISCUSSION

The proposed Recreational Cannabis Retail Policy strives to provide the business community and general public greater certainty regarding how recreational cannabis retail stores may be introduced into the community, with Council having full discretion to vary the Policy, as needed. The focus of this policy is on the retailing of recreational cannabis only. The production and consumption of recreational cannabis are not contemplated under this Policy, but instead, are regulated through the Zoning Bylaw and Smoking Regulation Bylaw, respectively.

Regulatory Framework

Based on research of municipal retail cannabis policies in British Columbia and Canada, there are a variety of ways to regulate land use in relation to retail cannabis stores. A comparison of various regulatory approaches, as well as other aspects of municipal retail cannabis policies, for select local governments is provided in Attachment #5.

Staff mainly considered two regulatory frameworks for permitting retail cannabis stores in the City: 1) site-specific rezoning, and 2) as-of-right allowance in the Zoning Bylaw.

*Site-Specific Rezoning*

This approach would provide Council with the ability to decide whether an application should be approved or denied based on discretionary considerations of context, neighbourhood fit, and other criteria. To assist in Council's decision-making, the proposed Recreational Cannabis Retail Policy would serve as the framework for assessing recreational cannabis retail stores in the community. Through this process, Council may consider additional requirements as conditions of the Rezoning application, provided it does not exceed municipal jurisdiction or contradict provincial and/or federal regulations. The Public Hearing component of the rezoning application would satisfy the provincial licencing requirement to gather public feedback. This proposed direction is consistent with the site-specific rezoning the City requires for approval of new liquor stores.

*As-of-Right Allowance in the Zoning Bylaw*

The as-of-right approach would permit recreational cannabis retail stores in any location that is zoned for this particular use in the Zoning Bylaw. The process to add this use to the Zoning Bylaw would require Council approval; however, once established, prospective recreational cannabis retail businesses could apply directly for a Business Licence, provided it is located within the correct zone and meets all applicable regulations in the Zoning Bylaw.

Any application that meets the Zoning Bylaw and Business Licence Bylaw would have to be approved by the City. This could potentially result in a proliferation of recreational cannabis retail stores in the community. Distance-based separation requirements could be established to help limit the number of stores, but this method does not provide much certainty as the overall number of stores will be dependent on where the first store locates.
In terms of processing, this method would be most efficient as approval is delegated to staff to review for compliance. That said, the City would have to create a new public engagement process to collect the views of residents as per provincial requirement, since there is no public engagement process for Business Licence approval.

Based on provincial requirements for public engagement and to enable Council discretion over this matter, staff recommend requiring site-specific rezoning for recreational cannabis retail stores. To inform Councils’ decision-making, the Recreational Cannabis Retail Policy provides guidance about land use, maximum number of stores, and distance from sensitive uses, which have been determined following engagement with stakeholders and the general public.

Elements of the Recreational Cannabis Retail Policy

The proposed Recreational Cannabis Retail Policy is provided in Attachment #6. As a policy framework, this document is meant to inform Council’s decision-making. That said, Council may amend or not apply the policy at their discretion for each rezoning application.

a) Land Use

Recreational cannabis retail stores are proposed to only be located on properties designated Mixed-Use Level 2 or higher, Harbourside Waterfront (Mixed-Use), and Commercial in the Official Community Plan (OCP).

The land use designations outlined above are located primarily along Lonsdale Avenue and Marine Drive, the main commercial/retail areas of the City. Both of these areas are also where the majority of City residents reside, where most jobs are located, and are highly accessible by public transit. Commercial shopping centres, including Capilano Mall, Westview Shopping Centre, and Park & Tilford Shops, are also included under the OCP land use designation of Commercial. Commercial areas in lower density neighbourhoods, such as the commercial area in the Queensbury neighbourhood, are not included for consideration for recreational cannabis retail stores due to potential impacts to neighbourhood character.

b) Maximum Number of Stores

A maximum of six recreational cannabis retail stores is proposed to be permitted in the City, allocated as follows:

- Area 1 (Central Lonsdale) – two stores maximum;
- Area 2 (Lower Lonsdale) – two stores maximum;
- Area 3 (West Side) – one store maximum; and,
- Area 4 (East Side) – one store maximum.

A map of the four areas is provided in Attachment #6. All store locations must be approved by Council through a rezoning application.

As part of the consultation process, staff explored requiring a separation distance between recreational cannabis retail stores. The distances explored were 100 metres,
300 metres, 500 metres, and one kilometre. The one kilometre distance aligns with the City’s Retail Liquor Sales Location Policy, which requires applications for new retail liquor sales to be located greater than one kilometre away from any site with existing retail liquor sales.

Upon closer examination of the separation distance approach, staff determined that a geographic distribution model with a proposed maximum number of stores would be clearer in intent and easier to administer. The maximum number of stores in each area was determined based on population density, with two stores each in Areas 1 and 2 to meet potential demand. Outside of the Lonsdale Corridor, feedback from stakeholders was to ensure equal access on both the east and west sides of the City, thereby minimizing the need for travel to obtain recreational cannabis. The proposed number of stores in Areas 3 and 4 further take into account potential recreational cannabis retail stores that may locate in the District of North Vancouver. The District of North Vancouver’s Recreation Cannabis Policy is anticipated to go to District Council on October 1, 2018. In discussions with Squamish Nation, there is currently no work underway to create a similar policy for recreational cannabis retail sales on Squamish Nation lands.

Staff propose reassessing the Recreational Cannabis Retail Policy after a two year period to evaluate the impacts of the Policy and to determine if amendments are warranted. As part of this process, Council can determine if additional recreational cannabis retail stores should be considered in the City.

c) Distance from Sensitive Uses

In addition to the correct land use and geographic area of the City, recreational cannabis retail stores may not be located within a 100-metre radius of the following sensitive uses:

- Community and Recreational Centres;
- Foundry (Youth Services Centre);
- North Shore Neighbourhood House;
- North Shore Shelter;
- North Vancouver City Library;
- North Vancouver School District Office; and,
- Public or private elementary and secondary schools.

A map showing the sensitive uses and their corresponding 100-metre radii is included as Attachment #6. The sensitive uses listed above were selected due to their high concentration of children and youth, as well as vulnerable populations in the case of the North Shore Shelter. Based on feedback received, the Foundry, an integrated health and social services centre for North Shore youth, and the North Vancouver School District Office have since been added to the list of sensitive uses.

A variety of separation distances from sensitive uses were explored during the consultation process, including a 100 metre, 200 metre, and 300 metre requirement. In discussions with Vancouver Coastal Health and other stakeholders, there is
currently no research that correlates proximity to cannabis retail stores to increased consumption of cannabis. Instead, this "out of sight, out of mind" approach is used to generally limit proximity to areas where consumption may occur in close proximity to children and youth. In terms of consumption, smoking regulations and public education are more effective tools. With the majority of public feedback supporting a separation distance requirement from sensitive uses, a 100 metre separation is proposed based on the small size of the City.

There were concerns raised at the stakeholder meetings that a distance requirement to sensitive uses for recreational cannabis retail stores was unfair, considering a similar separation requirement from sensitive uses is not required for retail liquor stores. Many thought parity between the City's liquor and recreational cannabis policies as a fairer policy approach. However, recognizing that the establishment of retail liquor stores occurred over time versus recreational cannabis retail stores, which are anticipated to establish shortly after legalization, the policy framework for retail liquor and recreational cannabis are recommended to not be the same.

d) Application Procedures and Evaluation Criteria

As part of the consultation process, staff heard the importance of a fair and transparent application process for selecting and approving recreational cannabis retail stores. Based on these principles, the intake process, timeline, and submission requirement for applications are detailed in Attachment #6. In general, the proposed timeframe and process is as follows:

October 1, 2018 Application intake process posted on City website, www.cnv.org/cannabis.

November 19, 2018 Start of application period:
• Applications will be accepted online only through Sendit, the City's file transfer service, starting at 10:00 AM (PST). The link to Sendit will be posted on www.cnv.org/cannabis.

November 30, 2018 Close of application period:
• Only applications received in the City's inbox by 5:00 PM (PST) will be considered for review by City staff, and;
• Referral from LCRB is required to be received by the City by the close of the application period.

December 3, 2018 - December 30, 2019 Staff review of received applications:
• Applications will be reviewed on a "first come, first serve" basis for application completeness and adherence to submission requirements.

January 2019 and Onwards Start of Rezoning application process:
• First complete application(s) received for each area, compliant with all submission criteria, will move forward to a rezoning application;
• Public notification and consultation will be required, including an applicant-led open house;
• Applications will be held at Third Reading until confirmation of licence approval is received from LCRB; and,
• Should approval from LCRB not be received, the next complete application in queue will proceed to rezoning application.

**If Rezoning is successful**  
**Application for additional City licences/permits:**
- Business Licence required; and,
- Building Permit, if needed.

The application intake and selection process for recreational cannabis retail stores is highly varied between different municipalities (Attachment #5). Part of the variability is due to the fact that municipalities are not used to evaluating the merits of business operators within a land use framework, and as such, are creating new regulations and policies in the attempt to evaluate the fit of recreational cannabis retail businesses in the community. For all other businesses, municipalities only have land use control.

Based on research and feedback from stakeholders, staff recommend accepting applications on a "first come, first serve" basis, provided the application meet all required submission requirements. While the "first come, first serve" process may seem more random than selecting applications based on evaluation criteria, this method would eliminate the chance of applications being tied. In the event of a tie, Council would have to choose between operators who are similarly ranked, making the principles of fairness and transparency difficult to uphold.

On the other hand, the City could opt to use a lottery system. However, based on conversations with the cannabis industry, the lottery system was deemed as a random tool that does not have any merit-based considerations. The lottery system also does not encourage businesses to be proactive in learning about the City's policies and processes, like a "first come, first serve" model would. To ensure all prospective businesses are provided adequate time to secure a store location and gather all required documents, staff propose starting the intake process approximately 1.5 months after the application process is posted on the City's website.

Based on this model, the first application(s) received for each area that meet the City's submission requirements, including provincial licensing referral to the City from LCRB, will proceed to rezoning. As part of the rezoning process, the applicant will have to host a public meeting, in addition to the Public Hearing. This feedback obtained from the public will form part of the City's recommendation to LCRB.
Since the LCRB will not comprehensively review provincial licensing applications until after the local government recommendation is received, the City may be rezoning applications that ultimately do not receive provincial approval. To ensure the City does not have locations that are rezoned without approved operators, staff recommend holding these rezoning applications following Third Reading until LCRB’s decision is made known to the City. If the application is granted a provincial licence, the application may then proceed to Final Adoption. If the application is not granted a licence, the City may then deny the application and proceed to the next application.

Existing Illegal Retail Cannabis Operations

The City is currently pursuing legal action to shut down remaining illegal retail cannabis operations. To advance this issue, staff propose including a submission requirement that disqualifies any business that is currently operating an illegal recreational cannabis store in the City from applying under the new process. Past operations of illegal retail cannabis stores will not be considered as part of the application, similar to the Province’s approach for provincial licensing. Persons who have operated illegal retail cannabis stores prior to legalization will not receive preferential treatment under the City’s process.

Business Licence Implications

As part of provincial licensing, a variety of documents are required to be submitted to assess the legitimacy and viability of a recreational cannabis retail business, including:

- Key personnel information;
- Business organizational structure showing all business relationships;
- Financial statements and tax filings for the past three years;
- Funding sources and amounts;
- Debts and loans; and,
- Security screening (e.g. criminal record check).

Based on the Province’s comprehensive evaluation process, including review of operational requirements, staff do not believe it is necessary for the City to add to this through the Business Licensing process. The more operational requirements imposed by the City, the more responsibility the City assumes and has to enforce, which the City currently does not have the resources to undertake. Staff are satisfied with the level of scrutiny and operational requirements imposed by the LCRB through the provincial licensing process.

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

To engage City residents and stakeholders on the Recreational Cannabis Retail Policy, the following efforts were undertaken:

- A dedicated City webpage, www.cnv.org/cannabis, to allow members of the public to provide comments directly to staff and to stay involved with the process;
• A stakeholder meeting on July 11, 2018 with members of the cannabis industry to gain insight and feedback on industry concerns and suggestions;
• A public Open House on July 12, 2018 at City Hall from 4pm to 8pm to engage the public;
• An online survey seeking feedback on potential components of the Recreational Cannabis Retail Policy. The survey was available to the public via the City website, in addition to hard copies of the survey at the City Library;
• Two stakeholder meetings in September 2018 with representatives from:
  o District of North Vancouver;
  o Lookout Housing and Health Society (operator of the North Shore Shelter);
  o North Vancouver Chamber of Commerce;
  o North Vancouver City Library;
  o North Vancouver Recreation and Culture Commission;
  o North Vancouver School District;
  o Royal Canadian Mounted Police;
  o Squamish Nation; and,
  o Vancouver Coastal Health;

All consultation material and feedback received to date, including survey feedback, is provided in Attachment #7.

The proposed Recreational Cannabis Retail Policy was also reviewed by the Advisory Planning Commission (APC) on September 12, 2018, where the following resolution was unanimously endorsed:

THAT the Advisory Planning Commission has reviewed the Retail Cannabis Policy and recommends approval. The Commission thanks staff for their presentation.

OPTIONS

The following options on how to proceed are provided for Council consideration:

Option #1 – Endorse the Recreational Cannabis Retail Policy as proposed

Council support of Option #1 would enable the endorsement of the Recreational Cannabis Retail Policy as proposed in Attachment #5. The proposed Policy has been thoughtfully crafted by staff following extensive engagement of the community and stakeholders.

Option #2 – Direct staff to Revise and/or Conduct Further Engagement/Analysis

Should Council desire changes and/or additional engagement or policy analysis, Option #2 would direct staff to continue exploration of the Recreational Cannabis Retail Policy. Should Council wish to pursue Option #2, the following resolution could be considered:

THAT, as per Option #2, staff be directed to conduct further analysis on the following aspects of the Recreational Cannabis Retail Policy:
AND THAT staff be directed to re-engage with stakeholders and the general public to obtain feedback on the proposed Recreational Cannabis Retail Policy prior to returning to Council for endorsement.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Based on the interest from the cannabis industry, the number of rezoning applications from businesses seeking to operate a recreational cannabis retail store is anticipated to be high. However, as the City is reviewing applications on a “first come, first serve” basis, the amount of staff time anticipated to review the applications is minimal. To account for staff time, the Recreational Cannabis Retail Policy proposes to charge rezoning applicants a fee of $4,026.25, the standard application fees for a Rezoning Text Amendment and State of Title Certificate as per the City’s Development Procedures Bylaw. Should the application be successfully rezoned and receive a provincial licence, additional City fees, including Business Licence fees, would apply including a $5,000 non-refundable application fee, a one-time $1,500 application processing fee, and a $3,691 annual business licence fee.

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

This report and recommendation has been prepared with input from the Planning and Community Services Departments and was approved by the Civic Projects Team and Directors Team at their joint meeting held on September 11, 2018.

CORPORATE PLAN AND/OR POLICY IMPLICATIONS

The Recreational Cannabis Retail Policy is in keeping with the goals and objectives of the 2014 Official Community Plan, including:

- 3.2.2: Maximize the safety and security of community members by preventing and reducing the opportunities for, as well as the social and economic factors contributing to, criminal activity;
- 7.1: Diversify the local economy to contribute to a complete community; and,
- 7.2: Create an attractive environment for economic development.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

Wendy Tse
Planner 2
MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING OF COUNCIL HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, CITY HALL, 141 WEST 14th STREET, NORTH VANCOUVER, BC, ON MONDAY, MARCH 5, 2018.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES, COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES AND STAFF

13. **Cannabis Regulation: Zoning and Business Bylaw Amendments**
   - File: 09-3900-02-0001/2018

   **Report:** Manager, Business Services, and Planner 2, February 28, 2018

   Moved by Councillor Buchanan, seconded by Councillor Clark

   **PURSUANT** to the report of the Manager, Business Services, and Planner 2, dated February 28, 2018, entitled “Cannabis Regulation: Zoning and Business Bylaw Amendments”:

   THAT the following amendment bylaws to prohibit non-medicinal Cannabis Production and Sales in the City be considered and referred to a Public Hearing:

   "Zoning Bylaw, 1995, No. 6700, Amendment Bylaw, 2018, No. 8609" (A Bylaw to Regulate Cannabis); and

   "Business Licence Bylaw, 2004, No. 7584, Amendment Bylaw, 2018, No. 8616" (A Bylaw to Regulate Cannabis);

   AND THAT no applications requesting cannabis retail sales and production be processed until policies and/or bylaws are adopted to regulate such activities.

   **CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

BYLAWS – FIRST AND SECOND READINGS


   Moved by Councillor Buchanan, seconded by Councillor Clark

   THAT “Zoning Bylaw, 1995, No. 6700, Amendment Bylaw, 2018, No. 8609” (A Bylaw to Regulate Cannabis) be given first and second readings.

   **CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**


   Moved by Councillor Buchanan, seconded by Councillor Clark


   **CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY**

Document Number: 1027564
To: Mayor Darrell R. Mussatto and Members of Council

From: L. R. Orr, Manager, Business Services
S. A. Smith, Planner 2

SUBJECT: CANNABIS REGULATION: ZONING AND BUSINESS BYLAW AMENDMENTS.

Date: February 28, 2018

File No: 09-3900-02-0001/2018

RECOMMENDATION:

PURSUANT to the report of the Manager, Business Services and Planner 2, dated February 28, 2018, entitled "Cannabis Regulation: Zoning and Business Bylaw Amendments":

THAT the following amendment bylaws to prohibit non-medicinal Cannabis Production and Sales in the City be considered and referred to a Public Hearing:

"Zoning Bylaw, 1995, No. 6700, Amendment Bylaw, 2018, No. 8609" (A Bylaw to Regulate Cannabis) and,

"Business Licence Bylaw, 2004, No. 7584, Amendment Bylaw, 2018, No. 8616" (A Bylaw to Regulate Cannabis);

AND THAT no applications requesting cannabis retail sales and production be processed until policies and/or bylaws are adopted to regulate such activities.
ATTACHMENTS:

1. B.C. Cannabis Private Retail Licensing Guide: Applications and Operations (Doc #1618867);
2. "Zoning Bylaw, 1995, No. 6700, Amendment Bylaw, 2018, No. 8609" (A Bylaw to Regulate Cannabis) (Doc #1606628);

PURPOSE:

This report introduces zoning and business licence bylaw amendments to define and prohibit the sale and production of non-medical retail cannabis in the City as an interim measure until the City has an opportunity to prepare new regulations. This approach includes direction that no applications for retail cannabis be processed until new regulations are adopted.

BACKGROUND:

In 2014, the City introduced bylaw amendments to address the enactment of federal regulations, which introduced Medical Marijuana Licensed Producers (MMLPs) in accordance with Health Canada’s adoption of Marijuana for Medical Purposes Regulations (MMPR). City regulations limited the areas where medical marijuana producers were permitted and introduced associated business licence requirements.

More recently, the Federal and Provincial Governments have been developing regulations and policy directions for the production and sale of non-medical retail cannabis (recreational) in preparation for the legalization of recreational cannabis by the Federal Government on July 1, 2018. While there is now some indication that the Federal Government is considering a delay to the enactment date, this has not been confirmed and staff are proceeding in good faith to act proactively on this matter.

While the full provincial regulations pertaining to the retail sales of cannabis have yet to be released, the Province has recently issued a framework and guidelines for new regulations. From September 25 to November 1, 2017, the Provincial Government conducted public and stakeholder consultations on a range of issues related to the regulation of cannabis in B.C., including minimum age, personal possession, public consumption, drug-impaired driving, personal cultivation, wholesale distribution and retail models.

Based on this input, on February 5, 2018, the BC government released the Cannabis Private Retail Licensing Guide (Attachment #1). This is a guide for those considering an application to the Province for a non-medical cannabis retail licence. The document
outlines a provincial cannabis private retail framework structured similar to the one currently used for licensing and regulating private liquor stores.

Key areas of interest to local government are as follows:

- **Minimum age:** A minimum age of 19 is consistent with B.C.'s minimum age for alcohol and tobacco and with the age of majority in B.C.

- **Wholesale distribution of cannabis:** The BC Liquor Distribution Branch (LDB) will be the sole wholesale distributor of recreational cannabis in B.C.

- **Retail Model – recreational cannabis:** The retail model includes both public and private retail opportunities. Public retail stores will be operated by the Liquor Distribution Branch (LDB). Private retail stores must obtain a provincial licence that will be issued and regulated by the Liquor Control and Licensing Branch (LCLB).

- **Retail Licence/Location Approval Process:** Private and Public retail store applications must obtain a Local Government Resolution in support of the business application/location. The process will be very similar to the provincial LCLB process for a private liquor store/establishment liquor licence. The local government must conduct public consultation with area residents. The Province is still developing details on this process.

- **Local Government Areas of influence/control:** The initial provincial process indicates local governments will retain/have control over the following for both public and private stores:
  - Location and separation criteria;
  - Set the number of establishments, including a total prohibition;
  - Store security; and
  - Hours of Operation (provincial regulations will set maximum hours of operation at 9:00 AM to 11:00 PM).

- **Restrictions on Items Sold:** Retail stores will be limited to selling cannabis products approved for sale under the federal legislation (e.g. dried cannabis, cannabis oils and seeds) and cannabis accessory products (e.g. such as rolling papers or wraps, holders, pipes, water pipes, bongs and vaporizers that are represented to be used in the consumption of cannabis or a thing that is represented to be used in the production of cannabis). At this time, no edible products can be sold. Recreation cannabis stores are prohibited from retailing liquor, tobacco, food or any other retail products.

- **Medical Cannabis Dispensaries:** The Guide makes a number of statements clarifying that the proposed regulations will not apply to existing or future federally authorized medical cannabis dispensaries. A review of the medical cannabis system is expected within the next five years.

The proposed approach outlined in this report would require a rezoning application for all recreational cannabis retail and cannabis production in the City and seek direction to
establish local regulations to guide future rezoning applications. These regulations could include a variety of elements such as appropriate location criteria and enforcement strategies to ensure public impacts are minimized or eliminated.

DISCUSSION:

The pending legalization of non-medical cannabis (referred to here as recreational cannabis), under changing federal and provincial regulations, presents a significant policy challenge for the City. Three options for proceeding, including a staff recommended option, are outlined below:

OPTION 1 – Require Rezoning for Recreational Cannabis Sales and Production Uses and No Applications Processed Until New Regulations are Adopted (Recommended)

Option 1 is to prohibit retail cannabis sales without rezoning and that no applications for retail cannabis be processed until the new regulations are adopted. This policy development work would then be considered with respect to existing department work plans and would be undertaken as resources permit. Regular updates on progress in developing new policy would be provided to Council. This is the staff recommended approach.

Consensus legal advice suggests it is prudent to amend relevant bylaws now in order to ensure an outright prohibition of retail cannabis sales and production as an interim measure. This involves amendments to both the zoning and business licence bylaws, as outlined below. Note that medical cannabis production will continue to be permitted in the M-2 (industrial) zone in the Zoning Bylaw, but will be expressly prohibited in all other zones.

The benefit associated with not processing applications involving retail cannabis is that there would be time to engage with the public, to assess the cumulative effects of the changes being implemented by the Province, to research various approaches taken by other municipalities, and to develop policy and/or regulations.

The proposed Zoning Bylaw amendments (Attachment #2) include:

- New definitions to add clarity and separate sales from production: “Cannabis”, “Cannabis Production”, “Cannabis Sales” and “Cannabis – Licenced Medical Production”. This serves to avoid creating legally non-conforming uses (businesses).
- Prohibition of the above uses in the City, except for Licensed Medical Production purposes (as defined by federal legislation) in one specific zone: the M-2 Zone. There is only one parcel in the M-2 Zone within the City, outside of lands that are regulated by Port Metro Vancouver; it is currently occupied by a medical cannabis production facility.
- Prohibition of cannabis consultancies (legal advice suggests this could be a “way in” to establish retail sales).

These changes will have the effect of not permitting cannabis sales as an allowable outright use in any zone while the licensed medical production use shall remain permitted in the M2 Zone. Anyone interested in opening a retail cannabis business would be required to apply to rezone the property to include the cannabis sales use. This interim measure is the same approach taken by the City for retail liquor sales.

The rezoning process allows Council to consider a variety of issues and set conditions that would not otherwise be available to the City should Council approve the use outright. Further, by not processing applications to rezone a property for “Cannabis Sales Use”, this would ensure that City policy and guidelines were in place before Council would consider any approval of this use.

Should an applicant insist on making an application to Council, staff would receive the application and seek guidance from Council on whether to process it further, as required under the Local Government Act. Applicants will, however, be advised of Council’s direction on the matter and that, in light of the regulations under development, the staff recommendation would be to reject or defer the application. Once new regulations have been established, applications could be made and considered.

The recommended approach has financial benefits. Under the new provincial guidelines, local municipalities will be required to conduct community consultation on prospective applications. Holding off on consideration of applications until broad consultation has occurred will save staff time and consultation costs on consideration of “spot rezonings” for cannabis sales use.

The proposed Business Licence Bylaw amendments (Attachment #3) include:
- New definitions to add clarity and separate sales from production: “Cannabis”, “Cannabis Production”, “Cannabis Sales” and “Cannabis – Licensed Medical Production”.
- Changes to a number of sections including Licence Renewal, Power of Inspector and Reconsideration of Licence Suspension.

These changes will have the effect of clarifying and strengthening the delegation of authority to staff to establish terms and conditions for licences and to grant, suspend and refuse them for reasonable cause as recommended by the City’s lawyers.

With the City’s proposed bylaw amendments in place, the Province will soon enact their regulations for recreational cannabis. Staff will then develop Cannabis retail guidelines and restrictions in keeping with the provincial guidelines, for Council’s consideration. This is anticipated to be included in the 2019 workplan.

Should Council wish to pursue Option 1, the staff recommended resolution would be in order.
OPTION 2 – Require Rezoning for Recreational Cannabis Sales and Production and Process Applications (Not Recommended)

This option would introduce zoning and business licence bylaw amendments to prohibit retail cannabis sales as outlined in Option 1 above (i.e. a rezoning would be required in all areas of the City), but would allow applications to be submitted for rezoning at any point. Each rezoning application seeking retail cannabis sales use would be considered by Council on a case-by-case basis without policy guidance. Applications would be received while new City policies are in development.

Should Council wish to pursue Option 2, the following resolution would be in order:

**THAT** the following bylaws outlining local regulations to prohibit non-medicinal Cannabis Production and Sales in the City be considered and referred to a Public Hearing:

"Zoning Bylaw, 1995, No. 6700, Amendment Bylaw, 2018, No. 8609" (A Bylaw to Regulate Cannabis) and,


Staff do not recommend this option for the following reasons:

There are financial and staffing implications associated with this approach. These would result from the potential processing of a significant number of applications (staff time and community consultation costs). It is likely there will be a large number of applications to come forward once provincial regulations are enacted. By not placing a hold on incoming applications, the City would be developing universal regulations and processes while processing individual and unique applications. This approach is unlikely to result in good policy or support in the community.

OPTION 3 – Refer the Matter to Policy Committee to Develop Policy (Not Recommended)

Option 3 would seek to replicate the City’s current approach and policy for retail liquor sales. The City’s current liquor policy requires a rezoning for all new or relocated businesses proposing retail sales. It also includes a one kilometre limiting distance between retail locations. Due to the City’s small footprint, this would likely provide no more than four locations for retail cannabis sales.

The approach would involve referring the matter to a Policy Committee Meeting on cannabis sales and production. In advance of that meeting, staff would prepare draft policy and regulations similar to liquor policy and the zoning and business licence bylaws attached to this report to establish cannabis sales and production as prohibited uses. These bylaws and policy would be presented at the meeting for discussion and
direction prior to consideration of adoption. If adopted, they would inform future applications. Unless directed otherwise, staff would continue to process applications while the policy is in development.

Should Council wish to pursue Option 3, the following resolution would be in order:

**THAT** staff be directed to draft a Recreational Cannabis Sales Location Policy in similar form to the City's current Retail Liquor Sales Location Policy and that the draft policy be referred to a Policy Committee Meeting along with supporting zoning and business licence bylaw amendments;

Staff do not recommend this option for the following reasons:

The delay in implementing interim regulations while staff are preparing policy materials for the Policy Committee could lead to confusion and increased need for enforcement.

Additionally, there are other financial implications associated with this approach, specifically the cost of processing potentially a significant number of applications (staff time and community consultation costs) without delaying the processing of applications until new policy has been established.

**ENFORCEMENT IMPLICATIONS:**

From an enforcement perspective, there are some concerns that while policy development is underway, it is likely that businesses may push the cannabis retail issue and some will open up without approval. The likelihood of industry players opening businesses without approval increases the longer the City takes to develop policy.

If this is the case, substantial Bylaw Enforcement resources may be necessary to address retail businesses opening without approval during the policy development phase. This could result in future requests to initiate court applications for Injunctive Relief to compel the closure of businesses operating without approval. Should this be the case, staff would follow the established process for illegal activities and report to Council for direction as needed.

**FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS:**

In being proactive in prohibiting recreational Cannabis Sales, the proposed approach will aid in deterring future costs associated with the enforcement of non-conforming uses and associated nuisance calls. Despite this prohibition on use, there will be a period of time, as new regulations are in development, where additional Bylaw Enforcement resources may be required should retail cannabis businesses attempt to open without approval.
By directing staff to not process applications on a temporary basis until new regulations are developed, the City will also not incur the increased costs of consultation required as part of applications until the City has established appropriate regulations to vet such applications against (e.g. location criteria).

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL IMPLICATIONS:

This report and recommendation has been prepared with input from Planning, Business Services and Bylaw Services divisions and has been approved by the Civic Projects Team and the Directors Team at their joint meeting held on February 20, 2018.

CORPORATE PLAN AND/OR POLICY IMPLICATIONS:

By providing clear definitions and prohibiting retail recreational cannabis sales in the Zoning Bylaw and Business Licence Bylaw, the City gains protections while waiting for the Province to adopt new regulations. Once the provincial context is articulated, the City can develop specific policy, guidelines and/or regulations for recreational cannabis sales.

The proposed approach is in keeping with the goals and objectives of the 2014 Official Community Plan including:

- Goal 3.2: Safeguard the community and protect life, property and the environment.
- Objective 3.2.2: Maximize the safety and security of community members by preventing and reducing the opportunities for, as well as the social and economic factors contributing to, criminal activity.
- Objective 3.2.3: Ensure that there is the appropriate infrastructure and equipment to support the ability of public safety agencies to respond to the City’s evolving built form and land use pattern.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

L. R. Orr
Manager, Business Services

S. A. Smith, MCIP, RPP
Planner 2

LO:SS:eb:rf
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In B.C., the wholesale distribution of non-medical cannabis will be solely through the Liquor Distribution Branch (LDB). The LDB will be the operator of government-run retail stores and the Liquor Control and Licensing Branch (LCLB) will be responsible for licensing and monitoring the retail sector using a mixed public/private model.

The rules governing retail stores will be similar to those currently in place for liquor, and public and private retailers will have similar operating rules. Note that while this document sets out Government’s intentions for B.C.’s retail framework, it is subject to legislation yet to be passed at both the federal and provincial levels.

Who is this guide for?

This guide provides information for those who are considering applying for a provincial licence to retail non-medical cannabis. It contains preliminary information to help applicants make business decisions and describes the application process. This information will also assist local governments in preparing for potential retail store applications within their communities.

The Province recognizes that retail access in rural areas will require a different approach than the one employed in urban communities. There is a separate section related to rural areas at the end of this document.

Engagement with Indigenous governments and organizations is an important element in the development of the provincial regulatory framework for non-medical cannabis. To ensure the retail model appropriately addresses the unique considerations that must be taken into account with respect to Indigenous peoples, the Province remains committed to working in partnership with Indigenous peoples, governments and organizations. These discussions are ongoing and will continue beyond the initial date of federal legalization of cannabis.

Who is eligible?

All applicants will be assessed using the same evaluation criteria, which includes obtaining local government support and background checks of police/criminal records which will be examined on a case by case basis.
Application Process

In spring 2018, the Province will launch an online application portal for individuals and businesses who are interested in applying for a non-medical cannabis retail licence. Additional information on applicant registration will be posted on the website https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/employment-business/business/liquor-regulation-licensing/cannabis-regulation as it becomes available.

■ What is the process for applying for a non-medical cannabis retail licence?

When the application portal opens, you may start the application process by entering the required information and documents. This will allow you to provide the required information early so that the assessment of your application can begin as soon as possible once the applicable legislation is passed.

■ How long will the application process take?

The Province is committed to conducting thorough reviews of applicants and applications in order to ensure that licensed retailers will operate in a safe and lawful manner. A significant number of applications are anticipated, and plans are being put in place to enable the applications to be processed as efficiently as possible.

■ Will there be an application fee?

Yes, each applicant will be required to pay an application fee and a licensing fee. The amount of the fees has not yet been determined. Once the fees have been determined, they will be posted here https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/employment-business/business/liquor-regulation-licensing/cannabis-regulation.

Eligibility

■ If I operated an illegal dispensary prior to legalization, am I prohibited from receiving a licence to operate legally?

Having operated an illegal dispensary will not, on its own, exclude you from being considered for a licence. All applicants will be assessed using the same evaluation criteria, including background checks and local government support. Persons who have operated dispensaries prior to legalization will not receive preferential treatment in the provincial application process.

■ Does having a record of criminal activity exclude me, or a shareholder in my company, from obtaining a non-medical cannabis retail licence?

Having a record of criminal activity will not necessarily exclude you from obtaining a licence. As part of the required background check, police/criminal records will be examined on a case by case basis and evaluated in relation to their relevance to the application and the recentness of the activity or offence(s) committed. For example, low risk criminal activity may not exclude a person from becoming a licensee whereas associations with organized crime will exclude a person from becoming a licensee.
Q I already have a liquor and/or tobacco licence. Am I automatically allowed to sell non-medical cannabis at my liquor store?

No, you must apply for a non-medical cannabis retail licence. In addition, if you are granted a licence, you will be required to operate the non-medical retail cannabis store in a completely separate business location from any liquor and/or tobacco sales.

Q If I, a family member, or a business partner, have an interest in a federally licensed producer or processor, can I be considered for a retail licence?

Yes, a person or company may have an interest in both a producer and a retailer. However, the LCLB will place restrictions on the business relationship between the producer and the retailer. Where there is a close association (financial or otherwise) between a licensed producer and a non-medical cannabis retail business, the retail business will be prohibited from selling any products from the licensed producer. This restriction ensures that the market remains diverse and larger participants do not consolidate and control the market. The Province may create exceptions in the future to support micro-producers.

Application: Required Information

Q Will I have to undergo a background check?

Yes, you will be required to consent to a background check in order to be considered for a licence. Policy work is currently underway to determine which members of a corporation, partnership, or other legal business will be required to undergo a background check.

Q What kind of information do I need to supply to the Province about my company?

Depending on the type of entity your company is (corporation, partnership, society, etc.) the application system will prompt you to supply the related documents and names of partners, shareholders, directors, officers, and/or senior management.

Q What information do I have to provide about my proposed location?

You will need to provide the parcel identifier number (PID), proof of ownership or a copy of a fully executed lease that does not expire for at least 12 months from the date of licence approval, and a floor plan. If additional information is necessary it will be requested during the application process.

Q Does my store have to be a certain distance from schools or other retailers?

The Province will not impose distance requirements for non-medical cannabis retailers. However, local governments will have the authority to impose additional requirements. Therefore, you should inquire with your local government about local requirements before committing to a location.

Q Are there any rules about what I can name my store?

Your store name must be approved by the LCLB. The name of your store cannot be misleading as to what type of business you operate. As a non-medical cannabis retailer, you cannot choose a name that would lead people to believe you are a provider of medical cannabis. For example, the words “pharmacy”, “apothecary”, and “dispensary” all have meanings linked to the selling of medicines, so these words cannot be used in association with a non-medical cannabis store.

You must also comply with federal legislation and regulations respecting advertising and promotion.
Application: Local Government Requirements

The Province will permit local governments to decide whether they wish to have a non-medical cannabis retail store in their community. For the Province to issue a licence, applicants must have the support of the local government in the community where the proposed store would be located.

- **What is the process for obtaining local government support?**
  The local government must ask residents in the vicinity of the proposed retail location to comment on how the store would impact the community. The local government must consider this public input when deciding whether or not to support the application and must notify the LCLB of their decision by way of a council resolution.

- **Can I get local government support in advance of the provincial application?**
  The Province is working with local governments and the Union of B.C. Municipalities to develop the application process, including what information local governments will need to have in order to provide informed comments on the application. Further details will be announced once they are available. In the interim, it is recommended you check with your local government to ensure that you meet any criteria that are specific to your jurisdiction and to ensure that proper zoning is in place.

- **Do public stores have to go through the local government process?**
  Yes, public stores must also have local government support.

Licences

To sell non-medical cannabis in British Columbia, retailers will be required to obtain a licence from the Province. There will be two types of retail licences for:

- self-contained cannabis stores, and
- stores in rural communities.

- **Will there be a cap on the number of non-medical cannabis retail licences issued in B.C.?**
  The Province is not capping the number of licences issued. However, local governments will have the authority to make local decisions based on the needs of their communities. This means that some local governments may choose not to allow retail cannabis stores, while others may choose to cap the number of stores that are permitted to operate within their jurisdiction.

- **I only want to sell medical cannabis; can I apply for a medical cannabis retail licence?**
  No, medical cannabis will continue to be sold online by federally licensed producers only. However, like other Canadians, medical users will be able to buy cannabis from retailers of non-medical cannabis.
  The federal government has committed to conducting a review of the medical cannabis system in five years.
Will there be any restrictions on where a non-medical cannabis retail outlet can be located?
The Province is not regulating the location of stores. However, local governments may choose to do so. For example, local governments may set requirements about the proximity of a store to another cannabis store, schools, daycares or other places.

Will the Province be licensing consumption lounges?
No, not at this time. The Province is focussed on introducing a safe and responsible retail non-medical cannabis sector; consideration will be given to other types of licences at a later date.

Will sales of non-medical cannabis be permitted at outdoor festivals and other events?
Initially, non-medical cannabis sales will only be permitted at the licenced retail site. Offsite sales may be considered in the future.

Operations

Provincial and federal governments are committed to ensuring that non-medical cannabis is sold in a lawful, responsible manner. To this end, a range of requirements will be put in place; from who a retailer can buy product from, to who may enter a store, to what type of products may be sold.

Operations: Physical store

Are there any rules about the physical layout or construction of my store?
To protect youth, the federal government requires that cannabis products must not be visible from outside your store. There will be many different ways for you to achieve this requirement (e.g. window designs). In addition, please remember that you must comply with federal requirements respecting advertising and promotion.

Are there any security requirements for my location?
You have a strong incentive to secure your premises both during and after operating hours to protect your inventory from theft. The Province is considering what security requirements will be necessary. In addition, local governments may also choose to impose security requirements.

Can I sell non-medical cannabis as part of another business such as a liquor store or pharmacy?
Not at this time. The Province may consider exceptions in the future, but for now, your non-medical cannabis retail store must be a self-contained business. There will be exceptions for rural stores, similar to rural liquor stores. The criteria for determining rural areas are currently under development.
**Operations: General**

- **Can minors enter my store?**
  No. Unlike liquor stores, where minors are permitted if they are accompanied by a parent or guardian, minors must not enter your cannabis retail store. There will be exceptions for rural stores to allow entrance by minors. The criteria for determining rural areas are under development.

- **What hours can I be open?**
  Cannabis retail stores can operate between 9 am to 11 pm unless further restrictions are put in place by your local government.

- **Are there any rules around pricing?**
  Policy work is ongoing and information on pricing will be made available as soon as possible.

- **Is there a limit on how much non-medical cannabis I can sell to a person?**
  The proposed federal *Cannabis Act* prohibits an individual from possessing in a public place a total amount of non-medical cannabis, in any authorized form, that is equivalent to more than 30 grams of dried cannabis. Non-medical cannabis must not be sold in amounts greater than this. This means that if you sell different forms of non-medical cannabis to a single customer, the combined total amount sold must not exceed the equivalent amount of 30 grams of dried cannabis. Equivalent amounts to 30 grams of dried non-medical cannabis for other cannabis products are listed in Schedule 3 of the proposed federal *Cannabis Act*.

- **Can I sell products online?**
  No, only the public retailer will be permitted to sell non-medical cannabis products online at this time. Consideration may be given to allowing private online sales in the future.

- **Can people consume non-medical cannabis in my store?**
  No. Consumption of any kind will not be permitted in the store, and providing samples will not be permitted.

- **Can I deliver my products?**
  No, retailers will not be permitted to offer a delivery service.

- **Do my employees and/or I need any special training or background checks?**
  In collaboration with industry, the Province will develop a mandatory training program for non-medical cannabis retail employees, which will be implemented over time. The Province will also be developing a registration requirement for employees which will include background checks. Details of this program are still being developed. Information will be provided as soon as that work is complete.
Supply

- **Where do I have to store my inventory?**
  All cannabis products will be required to be stored at your retail site. No offsite storage will be permitted.

- **Will I be required to have a certain product tracking/inventory control system?**
  The federal government has committed to creating a national seed-to-sale tracking system. This is currently under development and more information on retailers’ responsibilities in relation to this system will be announced as it becomes available.

- **Can I advertise my product?**
  The federal government is regulating the advertisement of cannabis under the proposed *Cannabis Act* (Bill C-45). See the “Further Resources” section at the end of this document for a link to the Bill.

- **Can my store sponsor events or teams?**
  The federal government is regulating sponsorship under the proposed *Cannabis Act* (Bill C-45). See the “Further Resources” section at the end of this document for a link to the Bill.

- **How do I obtain non-medical cannabis to sell in my store?**
  The LDB will be the only source of legal wholesale non-medical cannabis. Retailers will not be permitted to purchase any cannabis products directly from licensed producers or any other source.

- **Can I make financial arrangements with federally licensed producers?**
  You cannot accept or request any inducement from a producer. This means you must not:
  - pay money to secure access to a supplier’s product;
  - request money from a supplier in return for providing benefits such as preferential shelf space;
  - accept money in exchange for agreeing not to stock a competitor’s product.
  - make agreements that give a retailer exclusive access to a producer’s product, or product line.

- **What types of non-medical cannabis can I sell?**
  You can sell dried cannabis, cannabis oils and seeds that comply with federal requirements.

- **Can I sell edibles?**
  No, the proposed federal *Cannabis Act* does not permit the commercial production of edibles at this time. Therefore, you cannot legally sell them. The federal government has stated that edibles will be regulated within 12 months of legalization.
What else can I sell besides dried cannabis and cannabis oil?

You may sell “cannabis accessories,” as defined in the proposed federal *Cannabis Act*:

> “Cannabis accessory” means a thing, including rolling papers or wraps, holders, pipes, water pipes, bongs and vaporizers that is represented to be used in the consumption of cannabis or a thing that is represented to be used in the production of cannabis.

You cannot sell snacks, tobacco or other non-cannabis related items.

What format will cannabis products be distributed in?

LDB will distribute pre-packaged product only, with labelling compliant with federal standards, in ready-to-sell formats (no bulk products). The product brands belong to the licensed federal producers.

Retailers will not be authorized to re-package the product with their own branding. Information about specific size formats will be confirmed at a later date.

**Inspections and Compliance**

To ensure that non-medical cannabis is being sold in a lawful and responsible manner, the Province will establish a compliance program that will include education, inspection and enforcement activities. The focus will be on encouraging voluntary compliance.

How often will I be inspected?

Your store will be inspected at least once annually and any time the LCLB investigates a complaint about your store.

What happens if I am found to be out of compliance?

If an inspector observes a contravention of the provincial legislation at your establishment, you will be issued a Contravention Notice and the inspector may recommend enforcement action. Penalties for contraventions are under development, but could include a monetary penalty or a licence suspension or cancellation. There will be a reconsideration process for licensees that wish to challenge the result of an enforcement hearing.

Can the police enter and inspect my store?

Yes, police can enter and inspect your store to ensure you are operating in compliance with the legal requirements.

What should I do with any product I have obtained from unlicensed sources?

Once you have been issued your licence you must not sell cannabis obtained from a source other than the LDB.
Rural Areas

The Province is aware that it may be necessary to introduce special provisions for rural areas in order to provide access to non-medical cannabis to rural populations.

- **Can an existing business in a rural area be authorized to sell non-medical cannabis, like they are for liquor?**
  
  The Province is considering this possibility because a self-contained non-medical cannabis retail store may not be a viable business in some rural areas.

- **Will the rural agency store model (RAS) used for liquor be used for cannabis?**
  
  Many of the operational requirements of the RAS model used for liquor may be applied to non-medical cannabis. However, the Province is still evaluating how to best meet the need for rural access.

- **If I operate a RAS, will I automatically be able to sell non-medical cannabis?**
  
  No, if a current RAS operator is interested in retailing non-medical cannabis, they will be required to apply for a licence specifically for non-medical cannabis.

Further Resources

Bill C-45 the draft federal Act can be found here [http://www.parl.ca/LegisInfo/BillDetails.aspx?billId=8886269](http://www.parl.ca/LegisInfo/BillDetails.aspx?billId=8886269)

Contact information: cannabisregs@gov.bc.ca
THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NORTH VANCOUVER

BYLAW NO. 8609

A Bylaw to amend “Zoning Bylaw, 1995, No. 6700”

The Council of The Corporation of the City of North Vancouver, in open meeting assembled, enacts as follows:

1. This Bylaw shall be known and cited for all purposes as “Zoning Bylaw, 1995, No. 6700, Amendment Bylaw, 2018, No. 8609” (a Bylaw to Regulate Cannabis).

2. Part 2 of Division I: Administration of Document “A” of “Zoning Bylaw, 1995, No. 6700” is hereby amended by deleting the following definition:

“Medical Marijuana Licensed Producer (MMLP)” means an operation which involves the production, selling, providing, shipping, delivery or destroying of cannabis (including marihuana) authorized by a valid licence issued pursuant to the Marihuana for Medical Purposes Regulations, SOR/2013-119, as amended from time to time;

and adding the following definitions, after the definition for “Bulk Plants”:

“Cannabis” means any part of the cannabis plant, and includes its preparations and derivatives and any substance that is identical to any phytocannabinoid produced by, or found in, such a plant, but does not include: a non-viable seed of a cannabis plant; a mature stalk of a cannabis plant, without any leaf, flower, seed, or branch, and fiber derived from such stalks; and the roots of any part of the root of a cannabis plant.

“Cannabis – Licensed Medical Production” means Cannabis Production or Cannabis Sales by a Licensed Producer under the Access to Cannabis for Medical Purposes Regulations SOR/2016-230 or successor legislation, in a manner authorized by those Regulations.

“Cannabis Production” means the use of any land, building or structure for the growing, production, processing, destruction, storage or distribution of Cannabis, but does not include Cannabis Sales; and,

“Cannabis Sales” means the retail or wholesale sale of Cannabis, and includes an operation which provides referrals and facilitates access to Cannabis not physically sold on the premises, but does not include sales by a British Columbia Registered Pharmacist in a British Columbia regulated Pharmacy.

3. Part 4 of Division II: General Zoning Standards Administration of Document “A” of “Zoning Bylaw, 1995, No. 6700”, Section 402 is hereby amended by adding the following:

(21) Cannabis Production, Cannabis Sales, or Cannabis – Licensed Medical Production, except as expressly permitted elsewhere in this Bylaw. For greater certainty, no retail use includes Cannabis Sales.

4. Part 4 of Division II: General Zoning Standards Administration of Document “A” of “Zoning Bylaw, 1995, No. 6700”, Section 404 is hereby deleted and replaced with the following:
404 CANNABIS PRODUCTION

Cannabis Production is subject to the following regulations:

(1) An approved Cannabis Production operation must provide the City with a description of all discharges to air, sanitary sewer, storm sewer, streams or groundwater;

(2) An approved Cannabis Production operation must provide the City with a solid waste management plan to the satisfaction of the City’s Engineer;

(3) An approved Cannabis Production operation must provide the City with a ventilation plan detailing how the Cannabis Production operation’s ventilation system prevents the escape of pollen, odours and other particles from its operation;

(4) An approved Cannabis Production operation shall be permitted in a stand-alone building only and shall not be permitted in conjunction with any other uses.

4. Part 7 of Division III: Section 701 (7) (a) is hereby deleted and replaced with the following:

(a) Cannabis Production subject to:
   (i) Section 404 of this Bylaw;
   (ii) Cannabis Production shall not be permitted within any Comprehensive Development Zone adopted prior to June 30, 2014;

5. Part 9 of Division IV: Section 908 Minimum Provision of Parking Spaces, Figure 9-3 is hereby amended by replacing the words “Medical Marihuana Licensed Producer Use” with “Cannabis Production”.

READ a first time on the 5th day of March, 2018.

READ a second time on the 5th day of March, 2018.

READ a third time on the 28th day of May, 2018.

ADOPTED on the 17th day of September, 2018.

“Darrell R. Mussatto”
MAYOR

"Karla D. Graham"
CITY CLERK
THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NORTH VANCOUVER

BYLAW NO. 8616

A Bylaw to amend “Business Licence Bylaw, 2004, No. 7584”

The Council of The Corporation of the City of North Vancouver, in open meeting assembled, enacts as follows:

1. This Bylaw shall be known and cited for all purposes as “Business Licence Bylaw, 2004, No. 7584, Amendment Bylaw, 2018, No. 8616” (a Bylaw to Regulate Cannabis).

2. Part 3 – Definitions of “Business Licence Bylaw, 2004, No. 7584” is hereby amended by deleting the following definition:

   “Medical Marijuana Licensed Producer (MMLP)” means an operation which involves the production, selling, providing, shipping, delivery or destroying of cannabis (including marihuana) authorized by a valid licence issued pursuant to the Marihuana for Medical Purposes Regulations, SOR/2013-119, as amended from time to time;

and adding the following definitions, after the definition for “Bylaw Enforcement Officer”:

   “Cannabis” means any part of the cannabis plant, and includes its preparations and derivatives and any substance that is identical to any phytocannabinoid produced by, or found in, such a plant, but does not include: a non-viable seed of a cannabis plant; a mature stalk of a cannabis plant, without any leaf, flower, seed, or branch, and fiber derived from such stalks; and the roots of any part of the root of a cannabis plant.

   “Cannabis – Licenced Medical Production” means the use of any land, building or structure for the growing, production, processing, destruction, storage, distribution or sale of Cannabis by a Licenced Producer under the Access to Cannabis for Medical Purposes Regulations SOR/2016-230 or successor legislation, in a manner authorized by those Regulations.

3. Part 3 – Definitions of “Business Licence Bylaw, 2004, No. 7584” is hereby amended by adding the following to the definition of “Business”, immediately before the words “but does not include an activity carried on by the Provincial government”:

   “and includes the carrying on of such an activity, or undertaking or provision of such services, by a registered not-for-profit society,"

4. “Business Licence Bylaw, 2004, No. 7584”, is hereby amended by deleting references to “Medical Marijuana Licensed Producer (MMLP’s) – (Medicinal and Botanical Manufacturing)”, “MMLP” and “Medical Marijuana Licensed Producer (Medicinal and Botanical Manufacturing)” and replacing them with “Cannabis – Licenced Medical Production” throughout the Bylaw.

5. “Business Licence Bylaw, 2004, No. 7584”, is hereby amended by adding the following as Subsection 406 (6):

The Corporation of the City of North Vancouver
Bylaw, 2018, No. 8616

Document: 1619331-v2
(6) A Licence is not a representation or warranty that the licenced Business or the Business premises comply with the bylaws of the City or with any laws, regulations or standards.

6. “Business Licence Bylaw, 2004, No. 7584”, is hereby amended by replacing the current Section 409 with the following:

409 Licensee to do Business Lawfully

   It is a term and condition of each Licence granted pursuant to this Bylaw that the holder is licensed to carry on the Business stipulated therein only in compliance with all laws, regulations and standards, for the period specified at the place stated.

7. “Business Licence Bylaw, 2004, No. 7584”, is hereby amended by adding the following Section 414.1 after Section 414:

414.1 Licence Renewal

   (1) Between October 1 and December 31 of each year, a Licence holder is responsible for applying to the Inspector to renew that Licence for the following calendar year, in the form established by the Inspector and accompanied by the applicable annual licence fee.

   (2) If a Licence is not renewed as required by this Bylaw, the Licence shall be terminated and the former Licence holder who wishes to continue to carry on the business shall submit an application form and supporting documentation in the same manner as an application for an initial Licence for a business and shall pay all applicable fees.

8. “Business Licence Bylaw, 2004, No. 7584”, is hereby amended by deleting and replacing Sections 416 and 417 with the following:

416 Power of Inspector

   (1) The Inspector may grant or transfer a Licence if satisfied that the applicant has complied with all requirements of the Bylaws of the Municipality and of all other applicable laws, regulations and standards, including any requirements as to professional, trade, or other qualifications.

   (2) The Inspector may establish terms and conditions that must be met for obtaining, continuing to hold, transferring or renewing a License, including conditions related to:

      (a) Safety and security on and about the licensed premises;

      (b) The protection of minors, including but not limited to conditions regarding signage and patron identification;

      (c) Public health and safety in relation to the licensed premises;
(d) Prevention of nuisances, including but not limited to conditions intended to reduce noise, odours (including air filtration and ventilation requirements), and patron misconduct on and about the premises; and

(e) Requirements that, in the opinion of the Inspector, are necessary to ensure that the licensed Business does not have a negative impact on the public, the neighbourhood or other businesses in the vicinity of the premises.

(3) The Inspector may refuse, suspend or cancel a Licence for reasonable cause, including but not limited to circumstances where an applicant or Licence holder:

(a) has failed to comply with this Bylaw or a term or condition of the Licence;

(b) causes or permits the business or the licenced premises to cease to comply with any applicable bylaw, law, regulation or standard;

(c) would violate or has violated any bylaw of the Municipality or other enactment;

(d) has been convicted, or a proprietor, partner, director or officer of the business has been convicted, of an offence of a nature that, or was committed under circumstances in which, in the opinion of the Inspector, directly relates to public health, safety or welfare of the public and directly relates to the fitness of the individual to engage in the business, trade, profession or other occupation for which the licence would be issued or was issued; or

(d) in the opinion of the Inspector, has engaged in misconduct which warrants the suspension of the Licence if the misconduct is in respect of the business for which the licence has been issued or with respect to the premises named in the Licence.

(4) Any suspension of a Licence will be for the period determined by the Inspector, and the Inspector may impose additional conditions on the Licence prior to lifting the suspension.

417 Reconsideration of Licence Suspension

(1) The refusal, suspension or cancellation of a Licence by the Inspector shall be made in writing, signed by the Inspector and served on the applicant for or person holding such Licence or delivered to the applicant or Licence holder by registered mail to the address given by the applicant or Licence holder on the application for the Licence.

(2) A notice of suspension of licence may be posted by the Inspector upon the premises for which the Licence was issued, and such notice shall not be removed until the Licence is reinstated, the former Licence holder ceases to occupy the premises, or a new Business other than the one carried on by the former Licence holder is started in the premises.
(3) If the Inspector cancels, refuses or suspends a Licence, the applicant or Licence holder who is subject to the decision may request that Council reconsider the matter.

(4) A request under subsection (3) must be made by written notice provided to the City Clerk within 10 business days of the date on which the notice under subsection (1) was sent.

(5) The notice under subsection (4) shall state in concise fashion the grounds upon which the request is based.

(6) Upon receiving notice of request for reconsideration, the City Clerk shall thereupon refer the matter to Council in order to appoint a time and place for the hearing of the reconsideration request.


READ a first time on the 5th day of March, 2018.

READ a second time on the 5th day of March, 2018.

READ a third time on the 28th day of May, 2018.

ADOPTED on the 11th day of June, 2018.

“Darrell R. Mussatto”

MAYOR

“Karla D. Graham”

CITY CLERK
Local Governments’ Role in Licensing Non-Medical Cannabis Retail Stores

If you have any questions about this document, please contact the Liquor and Cannabis Regulation Branch toll-free at 1-866 209-2111, or email cannabisregs@gov.bc.ca. NOTE: This document will be updated from time to time as additional information surrounding the regulatory framework for cannabis retail sales becomes available.

Branch name change

The Liquor Control and Licensing Branch has been renamed to the Liquor and Cannabis Regulation Branch (LCRB) to represent its new additional responsibility of licensing and monitoring the retail sale of non-medical cannabis in British Columbia.

Non-medical cannabis retail licence

The province will be issuing licences for non-medical cannabis retail stores. A cannabis retail store must be a standalone business. This licence requires input and a positive recommendation from a local government in whose area the proposed store is located.

The province recognizes the importance of ensuring carefully regulated access to non-medical cannabis in all areas of the province, including rural areas.

As a first step, the province will open opportunities to apply for regular retail licences. Once the regional distribution of retail non-medical cannabis stores is known, the province will consider issuing licences to service rural or remote areas that are not sufficiently served by existing retail cannabis stores.

The role of local governments in the cannabis retail store licensing process

Applicants for a non-medical cannabis retail store licence must submit a licence application to the LCRB. When an application is received, the LCRB will notify the local government of the area where the proposed store will be located.

Upon receipt of notice, local governments can:

- choose not to make any recommendation in respect of the application for a cannabis retail store licence (Note: this would end a licence application in progress because the LCRB cannot issue a licence unless the local government gives the LCRB a positive recommendation that the licence be issued)
- choose to make comments and recommendations in respect of an application for a cannabis retail store licence. Note that:
  - if the local government chooses to make a comments and recommendation on the licensee’s application to the LCRB, it must gather the views of residents
o if it makes a recommendation to deny the application then the LCRB may not issue the licence
o if it makes a recommendation in favour of the application, then the LCRB has discretion whether or not to issue the licence, but must consider the local government’s recommendation.

Local Governments (municipalities, regional districts or Islands Trust local trust committees) have some or all of the following regulatory powers in respect of cannabis retail store licences:
- Impose restrictions in its zoning bylaws regarding the location of cannabis retail stores
- Regulation of business (municipalities only): by terms and conditions in its business licensing bylaw, a municipality may limit the hours that cannabis retail stores can operate or impose other conditions such specifications regarding signage
- Charge the applicant fees if choosing to assess an application.

The above process applies to all relocations of existing cannabis retail stores.

Gathering residents’ views

If the local government decides to consider the notice of application and to provide comments and recommendations as to the location of the proposed retail store, it must gather the views of residents of the area if the location of the proposed store may affect nearby residents. It may gather resident’s views by using one or more of the following methods:
- Receiving written comment in response to a public notice of the application
- Conducting a public hearing in respect of the application
- Holding a referendum, or
- Using another method the local government considers appropriate.

It is up to the local government to determine the area, relative to the licensee’s application, where resident’s views must be gathered.

Please note: Gathering the views of residents of the area/providing a recommendation to the LCRB must be unique to each provincial licence application. In other words, past recommendations cannot be used in a new licensing process. Each individual application must be considered separately by the local government.

What must the local government’s recommendation include?

The recommendations and comments the local government provides to the LCRB must:
- be in writing (this may or may not be in the form of a resolution)
- show that the local government has considered the location of the proposed store
- include the views of the local government on the general impact on the community if the application is approved
- include the views of residents if the local government has gathered residents’ views, and a description of how they were gathered
- include the local government’s recommendation as to whether the application should be approved or rejected and provide the reasons upon which the recommendation is based.

The local government should also provide any supporting documents referenced in their comments.
What if the local government does not want to provide a recommendation?

If a local government does not want to accept the notice of application and provide a recommendation for the proposed retail location, they should notify the LCRB. A licence for a cannabis retail store will not be issued without a positive recommendation from a local government. If a response is not received, LCRB will not consider the application any further.

What if the recommendation does not meet the regulatory requirements?

If the recommendation does not meet the regulatory requirements, the LCRB will ask the local government to provide new or amended comments that address outstanding issues.

How long does the local government have to provide comments?

Unlike in the process for liquor licensing, local governments are not required to provide a recommendation on a cannabis retail store application within a specific time period. Please note that delays in the application process can have a significant impact on the applicant. If the applicant is the reason for the delay, please notify the LCRB. If the applicant is not trying to move an application forward, the application can be cancelled.

Can the local government recommend approval subject to certain conditions?

In some circumstances, the local government can recommend that the LCRB approve the application as long as certain restrictions (e.g. hours of operation) are placed on the licence. In these situations, the recommendation should clearly explain the rationale for placing restrictions.

If the local government intends to request that the LCRB impose terms and conditions on a licence, prior to sending such a recommendation the local government should consult with the LCRB so that the LCRB can determine whether it has the authority to impose the requested terms and conditions before finalizing their conditional recommendation.

The local government may also have the ability to impose other operating rules on the proposed store through the terms and conditions of the applicant’s business licence, zoning or bylaw. The local government is responsible for enforcing these rules.

Floor Plans

Applicants must submit a floor plan with their licence application for approval so the LCRB can identify store features such as sales, storage and delivery areas. Unlike for some kinds of liquor licence applications, local governments are not required to provide occupant load stamps or approve the applicant’s floor plans as part of the provincial licensing process for cannabis retail stores.
A municipal council or regional district board can delegate authority to their staff to provide comments and a recommendation to the LCRB

A municipal council or regional district board may delegate its powers and duties to provide comments and a recommendation to the LCRB regarding a cannabis retail store licence application. If a council or board has delegated this authority, a cannabis retail store applicant may ask for comments and recommendations made by delegated staff to be reconsidered by the local government.

**Council as defined in the Vancouver Charter:**

A Council, as defined in the *Vancouver Charter*, choosing to delegate to its staff must establish procedures for a reconsideration of comments and recommendations made by delegated staff, including how a cannabis retail store applicant may apply for reconsideration. In undertaking a reconsideration, the Council will have the same authority as it delegated to staff.

**Right of reconsideration:**

Delegated local government staff must advise the cannabis retail store licence applicant that the applicant has the right of reconsideration of the staff’s recommendation by the council or board.

**How local governments inform the LCRB of delegation:**

A local government that has delegated authority to staff should send a copy of the delegation to the LCRB at cannabisregs@gov.bc.ca.
# Cannabis Retail Store Licence

Terms and Conditions

A handbook for the sale of non-medical cannabis in British Columbia

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Introduction

The purpose of the cannabis retail store licence is to authorize sale of dried cannabis, cannabis oil, cannabis seeds and cannabis accessories for non-medical purposes in a private retail store for customers to purchase.

This handbook outlines the requirements of the Cannabis Control and Licensing Act, Regulations and terms and conditions that relate to owners and operators of non-medical cannabis retail stores in B.C. It is the responsibility of the licensee to be aware of and to operate in compliance with these rules.

Licensees must follow federal and provincial laws and these terms and conditions at all times, as well as any further terms and conditions that might be printed on their licence or in letters issued to them by the general manager of the Liquor and Cannabis Regulation Branch (Branch). Failure to comply with the terms and conditions set out in this handbook or those printed on the licence or contained in letters from the general manager may result in enforcement action against the licensee including, but not limited to, monetary penalty, suspension or cancellation of the licence. Licensees are also responsible for knowing and complying with applicable local government and/or Indigenous nation bylaws and/or requirements.

Licence terms and conditions may change from time to time. Stay up to date by referring to this handbook, which is posted online and updated from time to time, and periodically checking the branch's policy directives page.

A range of helpful information is found here: www.gov.bc.ca/cannabisregulationandlicensing

Contact Information

If you have any concerns or questions, please contact your local liquor and cannabis inspector or the branch at:

Mailing Address
PO Box 9292 Stn Prov Govt,
Victoria, BC V8W 9J8

Office Address
400-645 Tyee Road
Victoria, BC
V9A 6X5

E-mail
cannabisregs@gov.bc.ca

Phone
250-952-5787 in Victoria

Licensing Help Desk
250 952-7049 in Victoria or call our toll-free number

Toll Free Phone
1-866-209-2111
Providing Safe and Responsible Service

Responsible Service Training
In the future, people involved in the sale of non-medical cannabis will be required to complete a mandatory course. Licensees will receive notice when this training becomes available.

Worker Registration
All cannabis workers must be registered with the Branch prior to being employed. This process is separate and distinct from the licensing process and requires a potential cannabis worker to go through thorough security screening prior to registration being issued.

Worker registration is fully transportable (e.g. if a person holds a current worker registration, they may work for any non-medical cannabis licensee).

Licensees must ensure the employees they hire are registered by the province and they must keep a record of all employee registration numbers and expiry dates available for inspection by inspectors.

A link to detailed information regarding worker registration will be available soon. Please check back for updates.

Display of Social Responsibility Materials
In the future, social responsibility materials will be developed. Once created, these materials will be mailed to licensees and they will be required to display the materials in a prominent location in their stores. Updated materials will be provided to licensees at regular intervals, free of charge. Additional copies will be available from a licensee’s local liquor and cannabis inspector (inspector) or on the branch’s website.

Minors
There are strict federal and provincial requirements in relation to preventing youth access and exposure to non-medical cannabis and preventing youth exposure to promotion and advertising in relation to non-medical cannabis. A licensee must not allow minors to enter or be in the retail store and minors cannot be employed in the retail store. In addition, cannabis and cannabis accessories must not be visible to minors from outside the store. As a means to minimize unlawful entry by minors, it is recommended that licensees post signage at the entrance to their stores indicating that minors are not permitted.

It is against both federal and provincial law to sell non-medical cannabis or cannabis accessories to a minor (in B.C., those under the age of 19). Licensees and their employees must be proactive about meeting this legal requirement and must ensure that reasonable steps are taken to prevent youth access and exposure. If a licensee or an employee allows a minor to enter their store or to purchase cannabis or cannabis accessories, the licensee’s licensing privileges could be jeopardized and they risk prosecution under federal and provincial legislation.

Identification (ID) Requirements
A licensee is responsible for ensuring that minors do not enter their retail store and are not sold non-medical cannabis or cannabis accessories. If there is any doubt whether a customer is 19 or over, licensees and their employees must take reasonable steps to verify age by requesting two pieces of ID, examine both pieces carefully, and act on the authenticity of the identification. If a licensee or employee cannot demonstrate that they have done this, the licensee could be held responsible for allowing a minor to enter their store and/or for selling cannabis or cannabis accessories to a minor.
Primary ID
- Must be issued by a government agency; and
- Must include the holder’s name, date of birth and picture.

Examples of primary ID include:

- Province or State driver’s licence
- Passport
- Photo BC Services Card
- Citizenship card,
- Certificate of Indian Status
- Federal Firearms Possession and Acquisition licence
- National Defence ID

Note that the B.C. Driver’s Licence and Services Card, which combines the B.C. Driver’s Licence and Services cards (formerly CareCard), counts as only one piece of ID.

Secondary ID
Used to verify the authenticity of the first piece, and:

- Must include the holder’s name; and
- Must include either the holder’s signature OR picture.

Any acceptable piece of primary ID can be used as secondary ID. Examples of other acceptable secondary ID include:

- BC CareCard/BC Services Card (separate to a BC Driver’s licence)
- Interim driver’s licence (issued by ICBC)
- BC Transit ProPASS
- University or college student card
- Credit card
- Canadian Blood Services donor card
- Transport Canada’s Pleasure Craft Operator’s Card
- Many bank cards and rewards cards

A licensee or employee can accept expired and foreign ID, as long as it is readable and the customer can be recognized from the picture.

A licensee and their employees must decide on a case-by-case basis if the ID presented proves that the person is not a minor. If the person cannot produce two pieces of acceptable identification, service should be refused. A licencee and their employees must cooperate with an inspector or peace officer if asked to determine whether a person is a minor.
Controlling the Store
A licensee and their employees are responsible for controlling the behaviour of their customers.

Cannabis use must not be permitted in-store.

A licensee must ensure that no weapons are brought into the store without lawful excuse (lawful excuse does not include having personal possession of a weapon for self-protection), and that no criminal activity takes place in the store. If employees, customers or members of the community have reason to be concerned that there is a threat to their safety, a licensee must act on these concerns.

If there is an imminent threat to people’s safety, the general manager can suspend a cannabis licence for 24 hours and order the immediate removal of customers. In this situation, a licensee is required to take all reasonable steps to ensure that customers vacate the premises and the store is closed immediately. In extraordinary circumstances, the general manager may suspend a licence or impose terms and conditions for up to 14 days without a hearing.

Preventing Disturbances in the Vicinity of the Store
Licensees and employees must take reasonable measures to prevent disturbances. This means performing actions that are appropriate in the circumstances and within their capacity to do. Examples of reasonable measures include:

- Installing adequate lighting outside the store and in the parking lot
- Supervising parking areas
- Posting signs asking patrons not to disturb the neighbours

Intoxicated Patrons
Licensees and employees must not let a person who is intoxicated (liquor, cannabis or other drugs), or exhibiting signs of intoxication, enter or remain in the store. Licensees and employees must refuse the intoxicated person service, have the person removed and ensure they depart safely.

Violent or Disorderly Conduct
Licensees and employees must not allow violent or disorderly conduct or unlawful activities to take place in the store. This includes behaviour that might cause a reasonable person to believe their safety is threatened. If a licensee or employee knows or suspects this kind of behaviour has taken place, is currently taking place, or may take place, they must notify a peace officer immediately.

A person who has been asked to leave or has been barred from entering the store must not return for at least 24 hours. If they return within 24 hours, notify a peace officer; they are committing an offence and may be arrested.

Incident Log
When an incident occurs in or adjacent to a retail store, the details must be recorded in an incident log. All incidents that adversely affect patrons, staff, people who live or work in adjacent buildings, or that affect the operation of the store must be recorded and be available to an inspectors or peace officers.
Examples of these incidents include:

- Refusing entry at the door to a potentially troublesome person or anyone who is causing a disturbance
- Refusing entry of an intoxicated person
- Removing an intoxicated person
- An injury or accident on the premises, including a fight
Any incidents where emergency personnel were called (police, fire, or ambulance)

Any illegal acts

An incident report should include key details such as the date, time and description of events, the parties involved, any action taken, and any relevant sales records. Other details such as the names of the employees on shift and witness accounts are also important.

The records in an incident log must be kept for at least six years.

The Cannabis Licence

Availability of the Licence and Floor Plans
A licensee must post their non-medical cannabis retail licence in a prominent location in the sales area of their store. They must also ensure it is immediately available for inspection by inspectors and peace officers. A licensee’s LCRB approved floor plans must also be immediately accessible on request, but they do not need to be posted.

Licence Renewal
A licensee must renew their non-medical cannabis retail licence before the licence expiry date each year and pay an annual licence fee.

Please note: the licence renewal fee must be paid each year, regardless of any other applications (for example, transfer of ownership) that may be in progress at the time.

A link to more detailed information regarding licence renewal will be available soon. Please check back for details.

Making Changes to the Licence
The details of a licensee’s non-medical cannabis retail licence application were the basis for granting them the licence. Licensees must inform the Branch of any changes that alter the original information they provided, or of a change in circumstance related to their licence.

Some changes require the Branch’s prior approval, while others require the licensee to report the change within 10 days. This is important because failure to obtain approval or report changes is a licensing contravention and subject to penalty. Below is a table of changes that need prior approval and those that require reporting. These are in addition to any items that are addressed elsewhere in this handbook.

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<td>• Addition of executor or administrator</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer of Ownership (including sale of cannabis business and its assets)</td>
<td>Application</td>
<td>Before transfer of ownership occurs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share Transfers or Changes</td>
<td>Application</td>
<td>More information regarding share transfers or changes will be available soon. Please check back for updates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Licensee issues new shares to existing shareholder or existing shareholder transfer shares to existing shareholders (internal transfer of shares)**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Licensee issues new shares to persons who are not existing shareholders or existing shareholders transfer shares to persons who are not existing shareholders.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Amalgamation of corporate licensee, holding company or subsidiary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss of Valid Interest</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>Within 10 days of loss of valid interest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Licensee no longer owns and runs store</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Licensee does not have certificate of title or lease/sub lease for store location</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A producer or marketer obtains a financial interest in the retail licence or a person with a financial interest in the licensee obtains a financial interest in a producer, or an immediate family member of the retail licence holder obtains a financial interest in a producer.</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>Within 10 days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convictions (applicable to any individual licensee, or partner, shareholder, director, or officer of the licensee)</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>Within 10 days of conviction and confirmation at renewal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Criminal Code offence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Drug and liquor-related offence under Motor Vehicle Act or similar legislation elsewhere (in or outside of Canada)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court Action Involving Disposition of Cannabis Licence</td>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>Within 10 days of notice received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dormancy***</td>
<td>Form</td>
<td>Within 10 days of dormancy occurring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Structural Change*

If a licensee is making changes to the current approved floor plan, other than cosmetic changes, a structural alteration application is required. Some examples are:

- Physical expansion
- A change in the position of access and exit (including addition of a vestibule) points leading to or from a sales area
- A change in the position of a wall, floor or ceiling surrounding a sales area

A licensee does not need approval for cosmetic changes such as flooring, countertops, painting.
**Internal Transfer of Shares**
A licensee must report an internal transfer of shares respecting the licence or the licensee if the removal of the shareholder or redemption or dissolution of shares results in any of the remaining shareholders moving from owning less than 20% of voting shares to owning 20% or more of voting shares in the licensee.

A licensee does not need to report:
- The removal of shareholders or
- The redemption or dissolution of shares

***Dormancy***
If a licensee is planning to close their store for an extended period of time (for example, during extensive renovations), they must report this closure to the branch and they must also notify the branch when they plan to restart regular operations (this notification requirement does not apply to seasonal closures). All licences are permitted to be dormant for a period of two years. If the store is dormant because of extensive renovations caused by a fire, flood or other event beyond a licensee’s control, they may apply for an extension to dormant status. The extension may be granted if a licensee can provide evidence of the incident and their efforts to rebuild. If the licensee cannot provide such evidence and their efforts to rebuild their licence may be cancelled after two years of dormancy.

**Selling the Business**
If a licensee is selling their business and wants to transfer their licence to a new owner, the new owner must apply to transfer the licence to their name. If a new owner is acquiring the business by buying some or all of the shares in the company, the existing licensee must notify the branch. Please note that the person acquiring an interest in a licence may be subject to a security screening and financial integrity assessment.

The current licensee must continue to operate and be responsible for the retail store in compliance with the Act, Regulation and terms and conditions of the licence until successful completion of the licence transfer. If the current licensee does not want to operate the store during the transfer process, the store must remain closed until the transfer application has been approved.

**Providing Information to the Branch**
A licensee must be forthright in providing information to the Branch. Making a misleading statement or failing to disclose a material fact (such as shares being transferred or that the lease on the property is about to expire, etc.) are licensing contraventions. Submitting false or misleading information or failing to disclose a material fact are offences.

A licensee must keep the following records, as applicable, for a period of at least six years from the date the records were created:

a. Non-medical cannabis purchase records
b. Non-medical cannabis sales records, including quantity of cannabis sold and prices charged
c. Non-medical cannabis disposal records
d. Sales records respecting other goods sold by the licensee in the store
e. Contracts with other licensees
f. Invoices and purchase receipts for all equipment and other inventory that is used in the operation of the store
g. Leases or other property agreements that are related to the store
h. Records of court orders and judgments against a licensee respecting the sale, service or production of cannabis and

i. Employee records including names, addresses, salaries, registration information, responsible training information (when this becomes available), primary job responsibilities, shift schedules and dates of employment.

The federal government will be implementing a tracking program and all retailers will be required to report certain information on a monthly basis, once developed. Further information will be provided once available.

The Store

Associations with Other Businesses
A licensee must not sell non-medical cannabis as part of another business (co-location).

A licensee’s business may not be associated with another business, with the exception of another licenced non-medical cannabis retail store.

A licensee may not:
- Use a name or other visual identifier (e.g. trademarks) of another business (other than another licenced non-medical cannabis retail store)
- Jointly advertise with another business
- Offer discounts in the store based on purchases in another business, or
- Operate a customer loyalty or gift card program, whether or not it is in association with another business.

Store Layout
Non-medical cannabis and cannabis accessories must not be visible from outside the store. A licensee must organize their store in a way that meets this requirement. Displays must not permit self service by customers (including dispensing devices). All customers must be assisted by a store employee, as all cannabis and cannabis accessories must be displayed in a way that products are not accessible to customers.

If the general manager has approved a shared common area (e.g. vestibule) licensees are not permitted to advertise or erect displays within the shared common area. There must be floor to ceiling walls that are not transparent separating the store from the shared common area and non-medical cannabis and cannabis accessories must not be visible from the shared common area.

Store Security Requirements
A cannabis retail store must, at a minimum, have the following security requirements:
1. Intruder and fire monitoring alarm systems
2. Security cameras with full unobstructed view of:
   a. the retail sales area
   b. any product storage area
   c. both the interior and exterior of all entrances/exits.
3. Locked retail product display cases
4. Locked cannabis storage room
5. Secure perimeter door locks
Please see the following guide from the Office of the Information and Privacy Commissioner for guidance on using video surveillance and privacy considerations: https://www.oipc.bc.ca/guidance-documents/2006

A licensee must also meet any security requirements imposed by the local government and/or Indigenous nation for the area where their store is located.

If necessary, the general manager may impose further security requirements by way of additional terms and conditions on a licence.

**Store Relocation**
A licensee may apply to relocate their store anywhere within the province. In order for the LCRB to consider the application, LCRB will contact the local government and/or Indigenous nation for the area in which the store is proposed to be located or is located to provide a recommendation that the licence be issued or amended.

**Drive-throughs**
No drive-through sales are permitted from a retail store.

**Online Sales**
Online sales of non-medical cannabis are not permitted.

Online sales of cannabis accessories and gift cards are permitted if the website has an age verification tool that restricts website entry to adults only.

**Delivery Service**
A licensee cannot operate a non-medical cannabis delivery service or enable one to be operated in association with their store.

**Gift Cards**
The sale of gift cards is permitted from a non-medical cannabis retail store location or online.

Note: if a non-medical cannabis retail store licensee also holds a liquor licence, they must not sell gift cards that can be used at both stores.

**Smell Jars**
More information regarding smell jars will be available soon. Check back for updates.

**Buying Non-Medical Cannabis & Cannabis Accessories**
A licensee must purchase their non-medical cannabis supply directly from the Liquor Distribution Branch. They are not permitted to purchase any cannabis products directly from a federally licenced producer, other licenced retail store, or any other source.

It is a serious contravention to buy cannabis for retail sale from any source other than the Liquor Distribution Branch or to purchase cannabis that is not recorded against a licensee’s licence number.

Cannabis accessories can be obtained from sources other than the Liquor Distribution Branch.
Storing Cannabis
A licensee’s non-medical cannabis stock must be stored at their retail store. Off-site storage is not permitted. In addition, the local government and/or Indigenous nation for the area in which the store is located may require a licensee to take specific security measures to protect on the floor inventory and stored inventory.

Disposing of Non-Medical Cannabis
A licensee must have a written plan to direct employees about the disposal of non-medical cannabis that cannot be sold. The non-medical cannabis must be altered or denatured to such an extent that its consumption and propagation are rendered impossible or improbable. For example, shredding a cannabis product into pieces, mixing it with water to turn it into sludge, and adding cat litter to control odor before disposal would be an effective means to destroy cannabis. After cannabis waste is rendered to a state that is unfit for human or animal consumption it can be disposed of by composting, or landfill if composting is not available or feasible.

A licensee must keep a record of non-medical cannabis disposal that includes:
- Type of cannabis disposed
- Amount of cannabis disposed
- How it was rendered inconsumable
- Where it was disposed

Unlawful or Private Cannabis
A licensee may not buy, keep, sell or give unlawful cannabis to anyone. Unlawful cannabis is defined as:
- Cannabis obtained from an unauthorized source
- Cannabis not purchased under the licence
- Stolen cannabis or smuggled cannabis
- Cannabis intended for export
- Cannabis that has been adulterated

Licensees are accountable for any unlawful cannabis found anywhere on their premises. Private cannabis owned by a licensee or an employee, including homegrown cannabis or cannabis received as a gift, cannot be kept in the store or cannabis storage area.

If a licensee or an employee becomes aware that a customer has brought unlawful cannabis into the store, they must ask the customer to leave the store immediately. This must be reported in the incident log.

If a licensee recently purchased a retail store and acquired a licence through a transfer, they must immediately conduct a thorough audit of all cannabis on the premises to ensure none is unlawful.

Cannabis Register
A cannabis register is a record of all a licensee’s purchases and sales (i.e. receipts and invoices) for their non-medical cannabis inventory. A licensee must keep a cannabis register, and these records must be available for inspectors at all times. Cannabis registers may be hardcopy or digital.

An inspector or peace officer may look at the register and compare it to the stock to make sure the licensee has purchased the non-medical cannabis lawfully. The licensee must be able to account for all cannabis on site.

If an inspector or peace officer is unable to verify that the cannabis in a non-medical cannabis retail store was purchased from the Liquor Distribution Branch, the cannabis may be seized. It is therefore in a licensee’s best
interest to ensure records are kept in a legible, orderly fashion so that an inspector can easily match the stock to the records.

A licensee must also be able to account for any cannabis that was returned to the Liquor Distribution Branch or disposed of due to spoilage or other reasons. This can be done by either keeping a written record in a log book or by making a notation on the original receipt or invoice.

Best practices for keeping a cannabis register:
- Keep all receipts and invoices for cannabis purchases in chronological order and separate from receipts and invoices for non-cannabis purchases.
- Photocopy or scan receipts printed on thermal paper to protect the record from fading over time.
- Maintain a separate log book to record any cannabis lost or destroyed.

The records in the cannabis register must be kept for at least six years.

**Selling Non-Medical Cannabis & Cannabis Accessories**

A licensee may sell dried cannabis, cannabis oil, and cannabis seeds from their retail store only. Online sale of these cannabis products is not permitted. The cannabis products for sale must comply with federal requirements. A licensee is not authorized to sell other forms of cannabis, such as edibles. A licensee is not authorized to re-package, re-label, add additional labelling or alter the original labelling on the cannabis products that they purchase from the Liquor Distribution Branch.

In addition to dried cannabis, cannabis oil and seeds, a licensee may sell cannabis accessories as defined by the federal *Cannabis Act*, such as rolling papers or wraps, holders, pipes, water pipes, bongs and vaporizers.

A licensee is not authorized to sell snacks, tobacco, or other items that are not related to cannabis.

A licensee may not give customers samples of cannabis.

A licensee must not sell, in one transaction, more than 30 grams of dried cannabis or its equivalent to a customer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity that is equivalent to 1 g of dried cannabis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cannabis oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.25 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cannabis seeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 seed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Who a Licensee Can Sell To**

A licensee is restricted to selling non-medical cannabis to retail customers that are 19 years of age or older.

**Hours of Sale**

A licensee may sell non-medical cannabis at their store between the hours of 9 a.m. and 11 p.m., unless their hours are further restricted by the local government and/or Indigenous nation for the area in which the store is located. Customers cannot enter the retail store outside of the operating hours as indicated on the licence.

If there are customers in the store at 11 p.m. who have not yet made their purchase, the licensee or an employee must encourage these patrons to make their purchases as quickly as possible. Licensees should consider having a strategy in place to clear the store.
Pricing
A licensee must not sell non-medical cannabis at a price lower than the price they paid to purchase the non-medical cannabis from the Liquor Distribution Branch.

Loyalty programs of any kind are not permitted.

A licensee may adjust prices at any time throughout the day, but the price must never go below the minimum price as outlined above.

Non-Medical Cannabis Sales Location
All of business activities related directly or indirectly to the sale of non-medical cannabis must be conducted inside the store. The only exception to this rule is that a licensee may advertise their business in accordance with the “Advertising” section of this handbook.

Games and Entertainment
Games and entertainment are not permitted in the store.

Alternate Use
A licensee must not use their business for another purpose at any time.

Advertising
All advertising must comply with the federal Cannabis Act, the provincial Cannabis Control and Licensing Act, Regulations, and the local government and/or Indigenous nation requirements for the area in which the store is located.

For further details on federal advertising or promotion rules, please contact Health Canada.

Branding
The name of the business and exterior signage must comply with all federal and provincial requirements and be approved by the Branch. All business names and signage must comply with the advertising terms and conditions and cannot mislead the public as to what type of business the licensee operates. In addition, signs must comply with local government and/or Indigenous nation bylaws or requirements for the area in which the store is located.

As a retailer of non-medical cannabis, a licensee cannot choose a name that would lead people to believe that they are associated with another business (other than another non-medical cannabis retail store) or a provider of medical cannabis. For example, the business name must not include the name of another business, or the words, in traditional or non-traditional spelling, “pharmacy,” “apothecary,” or “dispensary.” Graphics associated with a pharmacy, including for example, a green cross, are prohibited. Store names cannot also use language that encourages intoxication.

A licensee also cannot advertise or brand their store in a way that indicates that the store is associated with the government or is exercising a function of the government; this includes the use of words, phrases, designs, domain names or other branding elements or indicia.
Internet Group Discounts
Third-party companies offering internet group discounts are not licensed to sell cannabis and may not legally include cannabis as part of a promotion with a retail store. A licensee may not participate in internet discount promotions that include cannabis.

Relations with Federally Licensed Producers and their Marketers
There are certain rules that govern how a licensee can work with federally licensed federal producers and their marketers to promote their products. Federally licensed producers and their marketers may hire employees or contract with a person to promote and market the producer’s cannabis products that the marketer is authorised to represent. The marketer must provide their employees with identification establishing them as a marketing representative for the federal producer.

A retail licensee cannot act in the capacity of a Marketer.

Connections to Federally Licensed Cannabis Producers (Tied houses)
Where there is an association, connection or financial interest between an applicant and a federal licensee or the licensee’s agent, the general manager may determine that there is a risk that, if licensed, the B.C. retailer would promote the federally licenced cannabis producer’s products. The general manager may therefore determine that the risk can only be eliminated if the licence contains a condition prohibiting the B.C. licenced retailer from selling any products of the associated federal licensed producer. In such a situation, the the general manager may issue or renew a licence with such a condition.

The general manager will consider the following to determine whether there is a likelihood that a B.C. licenced retailer is likely to promote the products of a particular federal licenced producer:

- The federally licensed producer is a significant shareholder (control of 20% or more of the voting shares) of a B.C. licenced cannabis retailer or the federally licensed producer is a significant shareholder of a significant shareholder of a B.C. licenced cannabis retailer.
- A B.C. licenced cannabis retailer is a significant shareholder (control of 20% or more of the voting shares) of a federally licensed producer or the B.C. licenced cannabis retailer is a significant shareholder of a significant shareholder of a federally licensed producer.
- A person, partnership or company is a significant shareholder (control of 20% or more of the voting shares) in both a B.C. licenced cannabis retailer and a federally licensed producer or a person, partnership or company is a significant shareholder in a company that is a significant shareholder in both a federally licensed producer and a B.C. licenced cannabis retailer.
- An immediate family member of the licensee has any interest in a federal licenced producer. Immediate family members include spouses, parents, siblings, children, sons-in-law and daughters-in-law.
- There are a combination of factors that when taken together lead the general manager to conclude there is a likelihood to promote.

Activities Not Permitted: Inducements
A licensee is not permitted to ask for or receive financial or other benefits from a federally licensed producer or marketer in exchange for selling or promoting their products. For example, a licensee must not:

- Pay money or provide other benefits to secure their ability to purchase a federal producer’s products
- Request money or other benefits from a federal producers or their marketer in return for buying their products from the LDB
- Accept money or other benefits in exchange for agreeing not to stock a competitor's product, or
- Make agreements that give them exclusive access to a producer’s product, or product line.
A licensee may hire and pay for their own outside consultant or financial advisor, or they may accept information and ideas to help improve their business, directly from a producer or marketer; however, the producer or marketer cannot pay for an outside consultant or financial advisor to help a licensee.

A licensee is also prohibited from accepting any items, products or services from a federal producer or marketer that are necessary for the operation of their business. This includes financial assistance as well as permanent fixtures, furnishings, or display structures.

In addition:

- Federal producers/marketers cannot buy shelf space, offer weight discounts, or offer discounted product in exchange for marketing benefits.
- A licensee must always pay for their own advertising. A cannabis producer or marketer may not pay any of a licensee’s advertising costs (or vice versa), nor are joint marketing plans permitted. With permission from a producer or marketer, a licensee can include the producer’s logo in ads, but they cannot demand or receive any kind of compensation in return.
- A licensee must carry and make available to consumers a representative selection of brands of cannabis products from a variety of suppliers that are not associated with or connected with each other.

**Product Samples**
A licensee may not accept product samples for themselves or their employees from a federal producer, marketer, or any other person.

**Product Vouchers**
A licensee may not accept product vouchers for cannabis or cannabis accessories (i.e. certificates for a specific quantity of cannabis or a cannabis accessory that customers redeem for no charge).

**Educational Events and Activities**
A licensee, employee or both may attend educational events or activities hosted by a federal producer or marketer.

A licensee, employee or both may accept payment from the federal producer or marketer for legitimate travel, meals, accommodation and entertainment expenses associated with the educational event, up to $1,500 per licensee location per year.

If a licensee has multiple licensed stores (i.e. a chain of cannabis stores), they may also accept expenses of $1,500 per person to a maximum of $4,500 per head office per year.

**Hospitality**
A cannabis producer or agent may pay for a licensee’s hospitality expenses not associated with an educational event at a rate of up to $1,000 per licensee location per year.
Compliance & Enforcement

A licensee is required to:
1. Comply with the legislation, regulation, and terms and conditions associated with their licence.
2. Always allow Liquor and Cannabis Regulation Branch inspectors and/or peace officers to enter and inspect the store. A licensee must never impede their entry or inspection in any way.
3. Promptly provide any information, record or thing required to be produced to the inspector or peace officer.
4. Never draw attention to inspectors or peace officers inside the store. This can affect the inspectors’ safety.

For more information please visit the Liquor and Cannabis Regulation Branch’s Compliance & Enforcement web pages. Please note that the “Cannabis Licensee Penalty Schedule” is not yet posted to within these pages. Please check back for updates.

Other ministries also have terms and conditions that licensees and employees must follow. Please refer to this page on the LCRB website for more information.

Glossary

“the Branch” means the Liquor and Cannabis Regulation Branch, the provincial government agency that administers the private retail sales of non-medical cannabis.

“cannabis retail store” or “cannabis store” means an establishment that is authorized to sell dried cannabis, cannabis oil, and cannabis seeds for non-medical use.

“cannabis worker” means an adult who performs a prescribed activity:
   (a) in an establishment or government cannabis store,
   (b) in relation to the management or operation of an establishment or government cannabis store,
   (c) in relation to government operations under the Cannabis Distribution Act, or
   (d) in relation to a cannabis business in prescribed circumstances.

“federal producer, or federally licensed producer” means a person who produces cannabis under a license under the Cannabis Act (Canada)

“general manager” refers to the general manager appointed under section 4 of the Cannabis Control and Licensing Act, who has legislative authority to make decisions regarding cannabis licensing in British Columbia.

“licensee” refers to any individual, partnership, corporation or Indigenous nation that holds a British Columbia cannabis licence. Any person appointed by the licensee to act in the licensee’s place or with the licensee’s authority, such as a manager, authorized representative, or person in charge of the licensee’s establishment will be required to ensure the requirements, terms and conditions of the licence are met and the licensee will be accountable for the actions of any such persons.
“marketer” refers to a person that holds a marketing licence and is hired by a cannabis producer to represent/promote their cannabis products, solicit/receive/take order for the sale or purchase of cannabis, or act as an agent for the sale or purchase of cannabis.

“peace officer” means an officer as defined in the Police Act, or a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police who is deemed to be a provincial constable under section 14 (2) (b) of the Police Act.
CANNABIS

The provincial government has appointed the LDB to be the sole wholesale distributor of non-medical cannabis. The LDB will also be the government retailer of non-medical cannabis in British Columbia, and will be setting up separate, standalone cannabis stores.

In its official announcement on February 5, 2018, the government outlined a framework for retail sales and the regulation of non-medical cannabis:

- The minimum age of 19 to purchase cannabis is consistent with the provincial age of majority and the existing minimum age to buy alcohol and tobacco.
- Public and private retail stores will be allowed to sell prepackaged and sealed dried cannabis, seeds, and cannabis oils that comply with federal requirements.
- The proposed federal legislation authorizes personal cultivation of cannabis up to four plants.
- The proposed maximum limit for personal possession of cannabis is 30 grams of dried cannabis.
- Following recommendations set down by the federal government’s Task Force on Cannabis Legalization and Regulation, retail sales of non-medical cannabis will not be co-located with other businesses, including pharmacies or liquor stores.
- The Liquor Control and Licensing Branch will be responsible for licensing and monitoring the retail sector, and enforcing rules governing retail stores similar to those currently in place for liquor.
- Retailers will not be permitted to purchase any cannabis products directly from licensed producers or any other source other than the LDB.
- As the government retailer, the LDB is permitted to sell cannabis products online when it becomes legal this summer.

Having LDB-run wholesale distribution and retail will help support the government’s key priorities of protecting children and youth, prioritizing health and safety, and keeping the criminal element out of cannabis.
To stay up-to-date on the LDB's cannabis operations, please visit www.bcldbcanadadates.com.
For information from the federal government, please visit Health Canada's website.
If you are an LDB supplier or wholesale customer, please visit our wholesale website.
If you have additional questions, please e-mail cannabis@bcldb.com.
Recreational Cannabis Policy: Proposed or Approved Locational Requirements in Other Municipalities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>City of Vancouver</th>
<th>City of Victoria</th>
<th>City of Kamloops</th>
<th>City of Kelowna</th>
<th>City of Edmonton</th>
<th>City of Medicine Hat</th>
<th>City of Calgary</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minimum Required Separation Distances (metres)</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Public or Private School</td>
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<td>200</td>
<td>150 (from P-3 [Schools] Zone)</td>
<td>150 from elementary schools, 500 from middle and secondary schools</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100 (also applies to municipal /school reserve parcels)</td>
<td>150 (100 for municipal/school reserve parcels)</td>
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<td>Public Library</td>
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<td>Public Playground / Park</td>
<td>150 (from select parks)</td>
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<td>Community/Recreation Centre</td>
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<td>Youth facilities serving vulnerable youth</td>
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<td>Emergency Shelter</td>
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<td>Addiction Treatment/Recovery Centre</td>
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<td>Provincial Health Care Facility</td>
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<td>Child Care / Day Care Facilities</td>
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<td>Other marijuana-related business</td>
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<td>500</td>
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<td>300 (Development Authority may vary under guidance of Cannabis Store Guidelines)</td>
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<td>Liquor Store</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cannot be located beside liquor store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consideration in non-commercial areas/zones</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Prohibited in Identified Area Downtown. Permitted as secondary use in some industrial zones</td>
<td>May be permitted/considered in some industrial, heritage area and mixed use zones</td>
<td>Areas for consideration as noted in the Cannabis Retail Store Overlay map in Land Use Bylaw</td>
<td>May be considered in some industrial and mixed-use zones</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* indicates not specified or none
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City of Vancouver</th>
<th>City of New Westminster</th>
<th>City of Burnaby</th>
<th>City of Langford</th>
<th>District of Tofino</th>
<th>City of Victoria</th>
<th>City of Kelowna</th>
<th>City of Nelson</th>
<th>City of Medicine Hat</th>
<th>City of Calgary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Application Intake Method</strong></td>
<td>One month intake period</td>
<td>One month RFP Response period</td>
<td>45-day Intake Period and 21-day public referral period</td>
<td>First Come First Serve</td>
<td>2 month application period</td>
<td>Quarterly processing cycle to be used to promote fairness, in contrast to a first-come, first-serve.</td>
<td>First Come First Serve</td>
<td>First Come First Serve</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of Initial Applications to be considered</strong></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dependent on number of applications received</td>
<td>5 (site-specific approach)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Application Types Required</strong></td>
<td>Business License and Development Permit</td>
<td>Rezoning and business license</td>
<td>Rezoning</td>
<td>Temporary Use Permit</td>
<td>Temporary Use Permit</td>
<td>Rezoning and Business License</td>
<td>Rezoning</td>
<td>Development Permit</td>
<td>Development Permit, Building Permit and Business License</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Application Process Details</strong></td>
<td>Standard community notification process and signed good neighbour agreement required</td>
<td>City to evaluate applications and assign priority based on: - Geographic location - Consistency with Cannabis Retail Rezoning Policy guidelines - Balance of public and private operators First five locations to be monitored for one year following their opening. No additional applications to be accepted during this period. After one year, staff to report back to Council with recommended updates and next steps for accepting new applications.</td>
<td>Only Provincial owned and operated businesses to be permitted.</td>
<td>Evaluation criteria to be used to assess applications.</td>
<td>TUP’s to be issued for a period of 3 years. After 2 years, staff to review current policies to consider any changes and reissuance of existing TUP’s. As part of the Rezoning process, the applicant must provide a letter to Mayor and Council describing: - proposed business plan - compliance with policies - benefits, amenities and impacts on neighbourhood, transportation, heritage, etc.</td>
<td>As part of the Rezoning process, the applicant must submit a Community Benefit Statement</td>
<td>Multi-departmental scoring matrix to be used to process applications. Applications scoring less than 50/100 not to be recommended. Applications scoring within 10% of each other to be considered equivalent. Lottery will be held to select which is processed first.</td>
<td>Evaluation matrix to be used to score applications. Applications scoring less than 50/100 not to be recommended. Applications scoring within 10% of each other to be considered equivalent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
City of North Vancouver

COUNCIL POLICY

Policy Name: Recreational Cannabis Retail Policy

Policy Number: <TBD>

POLICY

Recreational Cannabis Retail Policy

REASON FOR POLICY

The Government of Canada has announced the recreational use of cannabis will become legal in Canada on October 17, 2018. The federal Cannabis Act is the legal framework under which the production, distribution, sale and possession of cannabis, for both medical and non-medical (recreational) purposes, is regulated in Canada. Through legislation including the Cannabis Control and Licensing Act, the Province of British Columbia has created a legislative framework to supplement federal legislation and facilitate legal and controlled access to recreational cannabis in British Columbia following federal legalization.

In coordination with federal and provincial regulations, this Policy creates a framework under which recreational cannabis retail businesses will be established in the City, with a focus on the following:

1. Defining locational criteria for where businesses may be situated, based on land use requirements, separation from sensitive uses and geographical distribution;

2. Implementing the application procedure under which proposals for new cannabis retail businesses are to be submitted, assessed and approved to operate within the City.

Applicability

This policy is applicable to all rezoning applications to operate a recreational cannabis retail business in the City.

Authority to Act

The legislative framework of the Province of British Columbia, including the Community Charter, Local Government Act, and the Cannabis Control and Licensing Act, provides the basis upon which the City may regulate certain locational aspects of recreational cannabis retail businesses, as well as procedures for assessing and approving business proposals.

Document Number: 1696797 V3
Administration of this policy is delegated to the Planning Department.

**PROVISIONS AND PROCEDURES**

The following describes locational criteria for all recreational cannabis retail businesses in the City and outlines the procedure under which applications will be accepted, assessed and approved.

**Locational Criteria**

1. Recreational cannabis retail businesses may only be located on properties assigned with the following land use designations under the 2014 Official Community Plan (OCP) – Schedule A Land Use Map (see Schedule 1):
   - Mixed-Use Level 2 (Medium Density);
   - Mixed-Use Level 3 (Medium Density);
   - Mixed-Use Level 4A (High Density);
   - Mixed-Use Level 4B (High Density);
   - Harbourside Waterfront (Mixed-Use); and,
   - Commercial.

2. Recreational cannabis retail businesses may not be located within a 100-metre radii of the following sensitive uses (see Schedule 2):
   - Community and Recreational Centres;
   - Foundry (Youth Services Centre);
   - North Shore Neighbourhood House;
   - North Shore Shelter;
   - North Vancouver City Library;
   - North Vancouver School District Office; and,
   - Public or private elementary and secondary schools.

3. A maximum of six (6) retail businesses will be considered. Business locations are to be distributed throughout four areas in the City, in accordance with Schedule 3.

**Application Procedure**

1. Resources for application submission, including detailed instructions and links to the application form, submission requirements and other relevant
information, will be posted on the City website at www.cnv.org/cannabis on October 1, 2018.

2. The City will accept applications between November 19, 2018 at 10:00 am (PST) and November 30, 2018 at 5:00 pm (PST). All applications must include the information identified in Schedule 4 to be considered complete. Initial evaluation will be based on whether required documentation has been submitted. Through the rezoning process, a more in-depth analysis will be completed, at which point additional documents may be required.

Applications will only be accepted online through the City’s file transfer service. Submissions will be deemed successfully received once displayed as a new e-mail in the inbox of the City’s e-mail address. The order of which applications are received in the City’s inbox will be considered the official register of applications received by the City. The City will not be liable for any application submission delay for any reason, including technological delays, or issues with either party’s network or e-mail program. The City will also not be liable for any damages associated with submissions not received. The link to the file transfer service will be posted at www.cnv.org/cannabis.

The following rules apply to submissions:

- Only one submission per business/operator per area will be accepted;
- Should the City receive multiple submissions from the same business/operator for the same location, only the first received submission will be considered;
- A submission containing more than one application will not be considered and will be disqualified; and,
- An submission containing more than one proposed location will not be considered and will be disqualified;

3. After the intake period, staff will review applications on a “first-come, first-serve” basis for application completeness. Applications that are deemed incomplete will not be further considered and disqualified.

4. The City will consider a total of up to six (6) business locations, distributed throughout areas of the City in accordance with Schedule 3. The first two (2) complete applications received in Areas 1 and 2 and the first complete applications received in Areas 3 and 4 will be eligible to submit a rezoning application.
Policy Name: Recreational Cannabis Retail Policy

Policy Number: <TBD>

5. All applications that proceed to the rezoning stage must submit an application fee of $4,026.25.

6. Staff will process the first set of rezoning applications as a single batch if possible. All rezoning applicants must follow standard procedures for the rezoning process, including the following:

   a. Responding to feedback and comments from staff, applicable advisory bodies, and the public;
   b. Organizing an open house session and conducting other applicable public notification and consultation measures; and,
   c. Attending standard Council proceedings, including a Public Hearing, when scheduled.

Should an applicant withdraw from the rezoning process during this stage, the applicant(s) who had submitted the next complete application in the same area, as defined in Schedule 3, will be eligible to submit a rezoning application.

7. All applications will be held at Third Reading pending confirmation of approval for a Provincial Non-Medical Cannabis Retail License. Should an application at Third Reading not receive Provincial approval, the next complete application in the same area, as defined in Schedule 3, will be eligible to submit a rezoning application.

8. Upon rezoning approval, applicants may submit a business license application and, if applicable, a building permit application to the City.

9. Once operational, staff will monitor businesses to keep Council informed on the state of recreational cannabis retail in the City. After a period of two years, staff will reassess the Policy to determine whether amendments are warranted and/or if additional stores should be considered in the City, and return to Council with a recommendation for next steps. Council may request an alternative timeline for staff reassessment of the Policy at their discretion.

10. Should the City not receive the appropriate number of complete applications for each area, as defined in Schedule 3, during the timeframe outlined above in the Policy, future applications will be accepted on a ‘first come, first serve’ basis that are consistent with the requirements of this Policy.
Schedule 1
Permitted OCP Land Use Designations for Recreational Cannabis Retail Business Locations

Legend

- Permitted OCP Land Use Designations
- Legal Parcels
- City Boundary
Schedule 2
Recreational Cannabis Retail Businesses
100-metre Radius Separation Requirement from Sensitive Uses
Policy Name: Recreational Cannabis Retail Policy
Policy Number: <TBD>

Schedule 3
Recreational Cannabis Retail Businesses
Areas of Consideration
### Schedule 4
Recreational Cannabis Retail Businesses - Submission Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REQUIRED INFORMATION / DOCUMENTATION</th>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name and contact information of applicant(s)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civic address and legal description of property where the</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>proposed business is to be located</td>
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<tr>
<td>Letter of consent signed by the subject property strata corporation</td>
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<tr>
<td>or registered owner(s) authorizing application submission and proof</td>
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<tr>
<td>of an option for lease or purchase of the subject property; or a</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>State of Title Certificate confirming the ownership of the subject</td>
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<tr>
<td>property</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Confirmation that the proposed location complies with all locational</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>requirements as per this policy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Full description of the proposed business operation, including, at</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>minimum, the following information:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• past business experience</td>
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<tr>
<td>• corporate structure</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>• number of staff, products sold, target market, and hours of</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• other general business information</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter confirming that all individuals/corporate entities associated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with the proposed business are not currently operating any illegal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recreational cannabis operations in the City of North Vancouver</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description of the expected time frame for commencing business</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>activities within the City, if approved</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Community Impact Statement outlining the following:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Potential positive and negative economic, social and environmental</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>impacts the business may have on the immediate neighbourhood and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wider community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Strategies for mitigating potential negative impacts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A Security Plan demonstrating security features that comply or</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>exceed Provincial requirements</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provincial licensing referral from Liquor and Cannabis Regulation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branch (required to be received from Province)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Recreational Cannabis Retail Policy: Summary of Materials and Feedback

Comments Received Online via www.cnv.org/cannabis (July-September 2018):

- “The city should develop a policy that is going to supporting cannabis sale. People use recreational cannabis anyway, why not develop the policy that is going to benefit the city’s revenue and make the vendor’s life easier?”

- “I think it’s very important for the city not to approach this with the same some of stigma cannabis has been unfairly burdened with these past several decades. We need to look at this with new light and new knowledge. I think we need to allow both private and public stores, which the regulation being similar to liquor sales, and keeping in mind that cannabis is not only for recreation use but also importantly for medical use. With that keeping in mind, availability and conditions not be set heavy handed.”

- “We would like to see retail cannabis allowed in cnv.”

- “I believe with the government legalizing marijuana it will put a major dent in organized crime. If done correctly, it will also bring Billions in revenue to the government.

- “Looking forward to these changes!”

- “Thank you for creating such a thorough process of public engagement for cannabis retail regulations.”

- “I hope the stakeholders do not include operators that are presently have illegal stores open and the City has legal action against?”

- “Pls allow dispensaries to operate in NVC with as few restrictions as possible.”
Feedback Received from Recreational Cannabis Policy Open House

Date: Thursday, July 12, 2018
Location: CNV City Hall Atrium
Time: 4:00-8:00 pm

Signed-In: 24 individuals
(Display boards can be viewed at www.cnv.org/cannabis)
Municipal Jurisdiction & Responsibilities

Should the City Explore Additional Regulations on Public Consumption, above Provincial Regulations?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>No Opinion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional Restrictions to Explore?
Land Use Requirement

Do you Agree with the Proposed Land Use Requirement?

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

Comments:
- “Must be only on land designated for commercial use.”
Do you Agree with Separating Cannabis Retail Businesses from Sensitive Uses?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Do you Agree with the Proposed Sensitive Uses?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Comments:

- “I'd like to see shops closer to community centres and libraries so they are held responsible for adding value to their communities.”
Separation Requirements for Sensitive Uses

Do you Agree with Option A – 100 metre Separation?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>•••••</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Comments:
- “Separation must be at least twice (>200 metres)”
- “With the density of our city, 100m should be fine enough, but 200m is still a plausible option.”
- “100 metres is a good distance”
- “I am not sure separation is required from schools, rec centres and libraries, but I am very sure 100 metres from shelters and addiction recovery centres is a good idea.”
Separation Requirements for Sensitive Uses

Do you Agree with Option B – 200 metre Separation?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>••••••••••</td>
<td>•••••</td>
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<td>••••••••••</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Separation Requirements for Sensitive Uses

Do you Agree with Option C – 300 metre Separation?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strongly Disagree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Neutral</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Strongly Agree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐</td>
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<td>☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the Three Options, Which One do you Support Most?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option A</th>
<th>Option B</th>
<th>Option C</th>
<th>None</th>
<th>No Preference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐</td>
<td>☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Separation Requirements for Cannabis Uses

Do you Agree with Separating Recreational Cannabis Businesses from Each Other?

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

Which Separation Distance between Cannabis-Related Uses do you Support?

- Option A 100 Metres
- Option B 200 Metres
- Option C 500 Metres
- Option D 1 Kilometre
- None

Comments:

- “Areas with higher pop. density could have closer proximities 100-200m?”
- 200m could be a plausible option?
- I’m not interested in seeing “districts” open up around any of the GVRD but I’m not sure a hard set rule can apply. 100-150m?”
### Business Operations and Licensing Requirements

Should Additional Restrictions for Cannabis Businesses be required, above Federal and Provincial Requirements?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>No Opinion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enhanced Security Measures (e.g. video surveillance, etc.)</td>
<td>******</td>
<td>̄</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limit Operating Hours</td>
<td>******</td>
<td>*******</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limit Products that may be sold</td>
<td>̄</td>
<td>*******</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Require Record Keeping and Criminal Record Searches for Staff</td>
<td>******</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limit Number of Business Licenses Issued to a Person/Business</td>
<td>******</td>
<td>******</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limit Signage and Storefront Obstructions</td>
<td>̄̄</td>
<td>******</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comments:**

- “Some of this seems important for the short term (enhanced surveillance, criminal checks), but I’d advise this be reviewed in 5 years as stigma is clearly in effect.”
Other Comments:

- “Please consider ‘well-behaved’ existing retail stores be given permits (perhaps accompanied by a scolding and small financial penalty) to operate in the City of NV”
- “Thank you for involving people in your process”
- “Quality control and monitoring are essential!”
- “Avoid a proliferation of cannabis retail stores”
- There are a dozen liquor, beer and wine retailers in North Vancouver. The same number of cannabis retail stores should apply”
- “Limit purchases and allow CNV to enforce criminal activities”
Feedback Received from Cannabis Industry Stakeholder Meeting

Date: Wednesday, July 11, 2018  
Location: North Vancouver City Library  
Time: 2:30-4:30 pm

Signed-In: 23 individuals

Comments:

• “City approach pretty standard – not very different from other municipalities”
• “At 300m, not very many retail locations left”
• “Sechelt provided special use permit for $5,000 and allowed existing dispensaries first in line”
• “Pick operators with extensive experience”
• “Legalization will limit black market activity”
• “Priority based on zones”
• “Don’t include daycares”
• “Allow cannabis lounges? What about manufacturing of recreational cannabis?”
• “Private stores are good for economic development”
• “If too restricted, will lead to black market and potential delivery of mail-order cannabis”
• “Currently, there are 5 cannabis stores in Lower Lonsdale and they’re all busy – there is market demand”
• “Calgary had a good application process”
• “AGLC not needed for Calgary and no need for landlord approval”
• “Should have strata and landlord approval”
• “How long will it take to open before licence expires?”
• “Port Alberni and Campbell River is giving priority to existing stores”
• “Vancouver’s applying new rules of existing stores”
• “Existing stores probably have all things in place”
• “Port Moody is not considering buffers”
• “Don’t do lottery for selecting stores – see how Vancouver did it. Should be merit-based”
• “Merit-based may favour businesses with more capital, unfair to smaller businesses”
• “City should want to stores that can put its best foot forward since these are the first stores”
• “1 kilometre buffer will not work, okay with something smaller though”
• “Should try to be consistent with other municipalities”
• “Should have a maximum number of stores vs. buffers”
• “Can’t oversaturate market – impact on businesses and community”
• “Should be same as how City treats liquor stores”
• “What happens if rezone and then store moves?”
• “What is landlord breaks lease after rezoning?”
• “Will an existing operator have to go through full rezoning process is it moves?”
• “How make the rezoning application faster?”
• “Cap number of businesses?”
• “Limit size of business?”
• “No lottery system”
• “Should keep away from kid-oriented parks”
• “Parks are not an issue”
• “Should use the 100 metre buffer”
• “Stipulation around schools should be different based on type of school”
• “Need to be clear how buffer is measured (e.g. door to door? Lot boundaries?)
• “Make cannabis requirements the same as liquor requirements”
• “Fast track if business was to relocate”
• “Locate close to transit”
• “Align operations to liquor”
• “General agreement in having some limiting distance – 100 metres seems reasonable”
• “Make the re-zoning and business licensing processes simple”
• “Don’t agree with including Parks as sensitive zones”
• “Some municipalities have considered including daycares as sensitive adjacent uses. Some municipalities like Edmonton and Calgary did that then removed it after public consultation.”
• “Many of the potential operational criteria listed in your slides are already required through provincial licensing – no need to duplicate”
• “There is lack of clarity of how the provincial and municipal processes will be coordinated”
• “General agreement that shorter operating hours such as 10:00 am – 9:00pm (or similar) would be sufficient”
• “Will government stores get equal consideration with private stores?”
• “How will applications will be processed/vetted, assuming not all will go to public hearing”
• “What will the process be to inform the province once a property has been rezoned but the original cannabis store is to be replaced by a new cannabis store”
• “CNV is a small municipality. Buffer zone distances should correspond with that. Perhaps consider 90m buffer zones”
• “Buffer zones from schools should be no more than 100m. Consider buffering only from elementary schools”
• “Buffer zone from community centres not necessary”
• “The point of legalizing cannabis from the federal and provincial viewpoint is to eliminate the black market and organized crime. If municipal regulations are too restrictive, this defeats the purpose”
• “Access to safe spaces to consume recreational cannabis (lounges, bars, etc) is as important as locational requirements for cannabis retail businesses. Currently the province is not considering allowing cannabis lounges, bars, etc. Local governments should push for the province to look into this”
• “The province would already require all employees to be “Serving it Right” certified. No need for further municipal regulations”
• “Separation distances from other cannabis businesses not necessary”
• “Some municipalities are only allowing for private stores, others allowing only for public stores. Is the City looking into any restrictions on this?”
• “Using an oblong buffer instead of circular buffer would be more appropriate considering the size of the City and the fact that the Lonsdale corridor is linear and not spread out”
• “Consider limiting total number of stores in the City instead of using buffer requirements”
Feedback Received from General Stakeholder Meetings

Date: September 6 and 7, 2018
Location: North Vancouver City Hall

Signed-In: 9 individuals representing:

- District of North Vancouver
- North Shore Shelter
- North Vancouver City Library
- North Vancouver Chamber of Commerce
- North Vancouver Recreation and Culture Commission
- North Vancouver School District
- RCMP
- Squamish Nation
- Vancouver Coastal Health

Comments:

- “Why using land use and not zoning?”
- “Need a larger radius around library?”
- “Restrictions won’t solve issues”
- “People sometimes use liquor in the library, may have issues with cannabis use in the library as well. People do smoke in the Library sometimes”
- “The School District building should be included”
- “Remove the need for a security plan – province already has requirements”
- “Any consideration for public stores?”
- “School District is currently drafting policy on recreational cannabis”
- “Any information available for teachers? Students?”
- “Public education criteria as part of evaluation criteria?”
- “Information can be distributed at Library”
- “Are the number of cannabis stores proposed similar to number of liquor stores?”
- “There should be alignment between liquor and cannabis – consistency will make it less complex”
- “VGH supports legalization, but also supports controlling the number of stores to help control consumption”
- “Okay with two stores side by side”
- “Split Area 3 into 2 areas”
- “Squamish Nation might consider a policy moving forward”
- “Start stricter, then loosen”
- “Will evaluation criteria for reassessment in 2 years change?”
- “Good to include Shelter”
- “What happens if a sensitive use moves?”
- “DNV is considering 200m from sensitive uses”
- “People generally care more about consumption (e.g. secondhand smoke)”
- “Should include Foundry, but it is currently next door to liquor store”
• “Don’t harmonize with alcohol”
• “Do pop-up libraries count as a sensitive use?”
• “VCH does not like consumption lounges as it may increase binge consumption”
• “Require “option to lease” so operator has “skin in the game””
• “Seattle has good examples of recreational cannabis stores”
• “Require Good Neighbour Agreement as part of rezoning?”
• “Don’t make too burdensome for average business”
• “City should create FAQ document”
Minutes from Advisory Planning Commission

Date: Wednesday, September 12, 2018
Location: North Vancouver City Hall

3. Retail Cannabis Update

S. Galloway gave a presentation on the status of the Retail Cannabis Policy.

- Bill C-45 will be implemented on October 17th, 2018.
- The Government of British Columbia has already produced its guidelines.
- There will be private and government operated stores.
- Decision making process has been put on the municipalities.
- We have done an analysis of cities across the country. Each province has a different regime and set of tools to implement the policy.
- Currently, recreational cannabis use is not permitted in any zones.
- Council endorsed it would not process any applications related to recreational cannabis until it was legalized.
- Community engagement included public open houses, cannabis industry meetings, online surveys, and stakeholder and industry meetings from July to September 2018.
- Next steps include Council endorsement on September 24th, 2018
- With this information we have created a policy that is a step forward based on the tools we have to regulate land use. The City decides whether to support the application or not.
- The province allows municipalities to influence the following:
  - Number of establishments, including prohibition;
  - Location and separation criteria; and
  - Store security and hours of operation.
- Business owners will have to obtain a business licence through this process.
- Proposed policy includes the following:
  - May only be located on properties with land use designations:
    - Mixed use level 2, 3, 4a, 4b, Harbourside and commercial.
  - The City is not considering locating stores in residential or industrial areas.
  - Separation from sensitive uses:
    - Not located within 100m radius of following areas
    - Public or private schools, North Vancouver City Library, North Shore Neighbourhood House, community and recreation centres and north shore shelters.
  - Proposing a maximum of 6 recreational cannabis stores which will be allocated in 3 different areas, with 2 stores in Central Lonsdale and Lower Lonsdale and one store on the west and east side.
  - Considering using a first come first served basis and lottery process.
  - Will reassess the success of the policy in 2 years.
  - Will regulate by individual rezoning, 2 stores per area and land use designations to manage it.

Questions and Comments from the Commission included but were not limited to:

- Area 3 and 4 are different areas, consider making that area 3a or 3b or add more stores for these areas for a better geographical spread.
- Are there any existing stores? A: There are 2 or 3 left at the moment, we are still going through a legal process with these locations.
• Will there be a consideration of priority in the system for BC liquor stores? A: Yes, there have been discussions and opportunities to raise it to the top above other stores.
• We could reserve one or two spots in the system for a public store.
• We don’t know if BC liquor stores are ready to launch.
• Is there any difference on the alcohol side? A: They will have a whole enforcement regime, the application process includes security plans and store layouts.
• In terms forever and a day, could there be more flexibility for change over time and in the future? A: If it gets redeveloped they will want to hold onto rezoning rights, we could negotiate it out but this will be difficult. We only have zoning as a tool.
• The alternative is to pre-zone everything but then suddenly everyone has the right to operate a cannabis store and you lose control.
• Can it be done as a TUP? A: Yes, but after 6 years they then have to stop operating or it gets put into zoning permanently, there has to be a public process attached to it as well. Every 3 years it would come to Council.
• How do you ensure the stores are spread out from each other? You have to take this into account including utility and convenience. Maybe 6 won’t be enough? A: We tried to look at places near transit corridors. We also heard there’s no correlation or issues because one or two are lumped close together. The other issue is we can’t control land ownership, so we tried to keep to 2 because of this.
• Staff: there is a built-in review process after 2 years, if we find they are all grouped together, a new area could be created.
• The locations in Lower Lonsdale create traffic and parking pressures.
• How many stores do other burrows in Vancouver have? A: Richmond has decided on no cannabis, Burnaby is not permitting unless it’s a pubic store, New Westminster is allowing 5 in specific areas, the District of North Vancouver is permitting it everywhere but it’s based on parcel.

It was regularly moved and seconded

THAT the Advisory Planning Commission has reviewed the Retail Cannabis Policy and recommends approval. The Commission thanks staff for their presentation.

Carried Unanimously
Feedback Received from Online and Paper Surveys

Question #1: Noting that additional financial resources may be required, do you think the City should explore further restrictions on recreational cannabis?

Comments:

- “There should be no use of cannabis in public places like smoking cigarettes - treated the same way.”
- “We have worked for years to make our air heathier by restricting smoking so others are not exposed to second hand smoke. Marijuana should not get a pass or be treated as somehow less harmful.”
- “It should be treated like the liquor stores.”
- “No smoking in public parks or forested areas”
- “Concern with the smell and influence of cannabis on behaviour.”
- “It should be treated just like the liquor stores in the community.”
- “Similar regulations to alcohol should suffice.”
- “People become impaired consuming cannabis. They should therefore have the same restrictions as when consuming alcohol.”
- “Presumably provincial regulations will be adequate. CNV can add regulations if problems arise.”
- “Cannabis is harmful to the young.”
- “Never should have come into effect to begin with.”
- “It’s important to keep the kids, especially under 13, away from the smoke and the drug environment.”
- “It’s safe and not horrible.”
- “Strongly agree and willing to pay from tax money.”
- “Think moving from prohibition to liquor sales of today.”
- “No smoking portions of restaurants.”
- “If it is going to be allowed it must be strictly regulated and controlled so there is no impact on our citizens.”
• “I hope the City fully embraces legalization, if anything there should be the least amount of restrictions.”
• “To have cannabis users to may for children / young families. Citizens that have sensitivities to strong smells.”
• “People should not be allowed to smoke it outside of their own homes - and NOT on their apt balcony or deck. Inside ONLY. I get high every time I go out on my deck because there are so many neighbours who smoke it.”
• “I am dead against the sale of cannabis at all.”
• “Tax.”
• “Should be similar standard applied to other recreational drug usage to be safety standard.”
• “Definitely, it's a family oriented area!”
• “Cannabis has been legalized so taxes can be collected from sales - it remains a serious retardant to normal brain development in adolescents and has damaging side effects”
• “Bad influence on the younger generations.”
• “At a minimum, driving and childcare, secondhand smoke restrictions.”
• “Education campaigns will be essential to the transition of responsible use of legal cannabis. Cannabis is associated with most of mental illness, for example, and dependency (addiction) but it is also a useful painkiller and has been used therapeutically to treat Parkinsons, insomnia and cancers. People who use cannabis responsibility should not be stigmatized.”
• “Absolutely! It's bad enough with drunk or "high" drivers and the sheer stupidity in the world today (and I see it ever day on the road, in public places and services) that I believe the City should definitely explore further restrictions! I am disgusted that the federal government has the gall to legalize this dope! What's next? Prostitution?”
• “Considering the federal and provincial bodies are both legislating their own restrictions, why should the municipality do it, too? Andy why should municipal funds be spent?”
• “Trees ~ Island Grown believes that cannabis retail should be regulated as any other retail operation and in a similar manner to liquor. Implementing stricter restrictions may make it unnecessarily onerous on retail operators.”
• “As long as the cost of administration does not cost to much and there is no benefit. Maybe a 5% City tax that is ear marked for a particular social need rather than general revenue”
• “Increase distance from schools/parks. PROHIBIT SMOKING IN ALL MULTIFAMILY UNIT DWELLINGS.”
• “You never know who the business will be selling the drug to. Also, where will they be smoking the drug.”
• “I am not a user. But potheads won’t cause you any additional costs - unless you opt to provide free pizza to them.”
• “What has prompted further restrictions in other jurisdictions?”
• “I do not believe excessive restriction put on cannabis stores.”
• “Excessive restrictions put an onerous burden on city resources with negligible impact. Putting more resources into general bylaw enforcement would have far more impact on a liveable city.”
• "The further regulations will cost the city more money than it's worth. Police should not be having to monitor a legal substance. It would be no different than cigarette or alcohol."

• "It's been years since I arrived in Canada from Germany where pot-use was restricted. I do not smoke pot or anything yet am glad we are finally taking this step. I don't see much sense in restricting what the government is finally legalizing. We've managed to smoke pot all along."

• "Education on the dangers of driving while impaired"

• "The current dispensary businesses operating in the City of North Van are respectful of the surrounding community and have already been operating for a long time. Please leave them alone and allow them to continue to conduct the business they have always conducted without completely clipping their wings."

• "I like the amount and location of the dispensaries that north vancouver already has."

• "Further restriction is required to ensure the community is not duly impacted. I don't want to be affected by idiots who think they can smoke cannabis wherever they want. I don't want to be affected by this."

• "Get some resources, ie funding, from the provincial sale. Don't charge me, the taxpayer, to support a new government initiative that has the ability to generate revenue and cause problems. This is already consuming and will continue to consume more city resources. What has the city done to secure funds from the province and federal gov't based off their increased revenue from cannabis legalization?"

• "The cigarette smoke is already a problem in this area and I hope that some consideration is given to the very strong stink of cannabis smoke."

• "The City is already too far down the throats of cannabis companies. We are the West Coast. Adding more restrictions, I guarantee you, will only make it harder for city workers and more to do for folks who have to sort through the messages like this in surveys. Don't make it worse."

• "What exactly is 'recreational' cannabis - can you please explain? Why restrict people associated with cannabis and their activities. We have done no wrong by existing in society - yet have been criminalized for over 50 years. Now the criminalization continues merely to create a monopoly and extract profits and taxes - 'under duress and threat of imprisonment'. There has been no input from cannabis consumers anywhere in this country, with all of the regulations that have been brought to fruition. None! Do not waste my tax payer money on harassing cannabis people with NO evidence in society that our activities cause ANY harms."
Question #2: Noting that additional financial resources may be required, should the City explore additional restrictions on public consumption of recreational cannabis, above provincial regulations?

Comments:

- “Let people enjoy themselves.”
- “We fought to have our beautiful beaches and parks free from cigarette smoke and our city is great for the public because of that. Now, however, I can’t take my kids to English Bay without being inundated with marijuana. It is pollution that none of us should have to deal with, whatever our age, if we are choosing not to smoke/vape. Also, if someone is impaired I don't want them in a public space where little kids could be playing.”
- “There seems to be a fair amount of public consumption already, creating no real problems.”
- “It’s a drug use; we don't need a drug to be freely used and us we don’t use this drug having to breath it in. Very dangerous for children & pets.”
- “No smoking on city streets. All baked goods containing cannabis should have large and visible warnings to be sold only to adults.”
- “Please see above. I would especially be focused on public areas frequented by vulnerable groups like children, pregnant women, etc.”
- “We should act from a place of fear but from a place of doing our research and informing ourselves about cannabis’ recommended use.”
- “Restrict areas for consumption - away from schools and parks would be very important but I don't know the provincial regulations.”
- “We should promote restrictions on public consumptions to decrease instances of crime in our beautiful city.”
- “Although it is very difficult to determine level of being under the influence restrictions on where to purchase is meaningless.”
- “It is dangerous for consumption thus will allow for addictions to our youth.”
- “Why spend money on regulations based on fear and a lack of education?”
“Tax.”
“Public consumption of recreational cannabis should be regulated by City law accordingly.”
“Limit or treat the same as smoking. Please provide and encourage use of ashtrays where smoking outside is permitted.”
“Like second hand smoke, the effects are noxious to all.”
“By doing so, this community in the North Shore will not be able to stay healthy and free from the weed smoke. Some seniors are vulnerable - they could have asthma, pneumonia and etc.”
“Also the same limitations as cigarettes re: secondhand smoke at bus-stops. Should be age limited as per alcohol sales to minimize public intoxication.”
“There is already a large Harry Jerome rebuild bill coming right?!"
“Cannabis should not be able to be smoked on the street or in public places (outdoor patios or parks for example). It’s bad enough to be walking behind someone who is vaping!”
“Absolutely as stated above! Ditto! You watch how crime, misbehaviour and lack of honour and repose for others will escalate!”
“Second hand smoke is a health hazard. This produce is being promoted by governments. The future consumer can only be youth to sustain the cannabis industry. Only 7% of Canadians lobbied for this industry. Amsterdam is one of Europe’s sleazy cities. Amsterdam is the stagg capital of Europe. It promotes drugs and sex industry. Do not let our beautiful area gain a poor reputation. Legalize pot is fine but assisting in promoting the product is not. One of my coworkers is a stoner. He has poor memory, makes major mistakes and is a true lobbyist of cannabis.”
“Ban smoking. Allow ingested cannabis products only.”
“I am in favour of strong restrictions on the use of marijuana. Now that restrictions on smoking tobacco have been so successful, it seems to me irresponsible to allow marijuana smoke to pervade public spaces. If you want to smoke marijuana, do it at home or consume it in other forms than smoking.”
“An amendment of the outdoor smoking/clean air bylaw to include cannabis vaping and smoking. However, it may be excessive to restrict all consumption of cannabis, including topicals, capsules, tinctures in all of those spaces as well.”
“Since the second smoke is an issue and since this is a drug. YES.. Transit stops. Playing fields, dog parks and so one come to mind. Also people smoking near or around children should not be allowed”
“No public use what-soever - the fumes waft all over the place. SHOULD PROHIBIT ANY SMOKING/VAPING or GROWING in all and any MULTIFAMILY UNIT DWELLINGS/CONDOMINIUMS as children and youth would live/visit there.”
“I think imposing the same restrictions as cigarettes will help keep it clear and straightforward for everyone.”
“Please bill the Federal for this additional charge.”
“Maybe. Wait until you have a problem rather than waste resources ahead of time. Again I haven’t smoked it since high school but these people won’t cause you any problems. There is enough rules about everything already.”
• “This is the one issue I feel really strongly about. Yes, you smoke cannabis; in this sense it is similar to tobacco. BUT CANNABIS IS A POWERFUL DRUG! It is not a little bit of nicotine.”

• “Lets keep it simple and consistent. This makes enforcement easier too. You may decide to further restrict public consumption, but right now, the smoking bylaws cover just about everywhere. Keep your options open and reconsider if necessary once this has been tested.”

• “No some of the general smoking laws are too restrictive, so no additional is required.”

• “As in #1: Excessive restrictions put an onerous burden on city resources with negligible impact. Putting more resources into general bylaw enforcement would have far more impact on a liveable city.”

• “The further regulations will cost the city more money than it’s worth. Police should not be having to monitor a legal substance. It would be no different than cigarette or alcohol.”

• “I don’t see much sense in restricting what the government is finally legalizing. We’ve managed to survive smelling pot at concerts.”

• “No smoking it on the streets”

• “If there are already federal and then provincial regulations, policies, and restrictions, the City does not need to create yet another layer for both the public and the current dispensary businesses to deal with. There are already enough hoops to jump through. And I would not consent to further financial resources (i.e. my tax dollars as a resident) going to more restrictions. It will be legal. We will learn to adjust to this. There’s no need to choke the life out of legalization before it even begins.”

• “Where exactly can a person legally smoke legal cannabis? The restrictions about seem restrictive enough.”

• “The statement on this board allows anyone to smoke cannabis as they are walking down the street. I feel this needs additional restrictions as I don’t want to be affected by this problem as I walk around my City.”

• “Yes. Cannabis is currently consumed more widely and in many more locations than cigarettes and/or alcohol and it’s illegal. I don’t see how this will be improved. It doesn’t take more resources to put common sense laws in place, it take resources to police them. It should also be controlled like Alcohol and it is to some extent which is already costing tax payers more. Ask the provincial gov’t for marijuana tax dollars to help police this new product.”

• “Restrictions set by federal government on public consumption is already adequate and there is no need to ban consumption anywhere else. Marijuana is being legalized for a reason, don’t make it impossible to consume it.”

• “The cigarette smoke is already a problem in this area and I hope that some consideration is given to the very strong stink of cannabis smoke. Please give consideration to cannabis smoking lounges where it doesn't inconvenience people who don’t consume these products.”

• “This is confusing. You're saying the consumption is not permitted or the smoking of cannabis is not permitted? Yes, smoking cigarettes should be banned in those places. So should smoking weed (due to smell, fire safety, second-hand etc.). However where is the danger in consuming edible cannabis products? How does the city expect to regulate people like this? Will I get stopped every time I eat a brownie in a school, beach,
playground, my apartment etc. because you might think it's a pot brownie? I suggest you use specific language that doesn't cost too much to replace signage. No smoking or vaping tobacco/cannabis is a clear, readable sign. But to say no consumption of cannabis in... everywhere? What is your goal?

- “If you checked the science - or contacted BC Cancer agency as I did you would discover that cannabis smoke causes no negative effects to the lungs, no cancer, no COPD. Smoking cannabis publicly merely creates an odour. I personally have been a vegetarian for 20 years, and find the smell of burning/charing flesh of animals to be very offensive. People can eat alternative foods, but should they have to just because I don't like the smell. People can use other substances - but should they have to if they choose cannabis? Also, as for vaping well no-one is restricting any kind of nicotine vaping, so the same should be applied to cannabis vaping.”

Question #3: How do you feel about this approach? (The City proposes to permit recreational cannabis businesses in land uses that permit retail sales. Map is shown in survey)

Comments:

- “Should not be in easily accessible public areas.”
- “The Harbourside should be a smoke free place for families to enjoy. Marijuana does not need to be part of this.”
- “As long as professionally run, anywhere.”
- “Considering we're thinking of allowing liquor to be sold in super markets, this seems a bit hypocritical.”
- “Should be away from the public, most commonly areas where the youth can have access.”
“This proposal encompassing the lonsdale corridor will have cannabis being sold near the present and future recreational facility, the Gordon Smith Gallery where children come and go and the City library. Keep retail outlets along marine drive but not near playground at McKay”

“Please limit number of businesses allowed. Eg. Not 1 or several per block or complex frontage.”

“Cannabis should neither create new retail spaces, nor be excluded from existing ones.”

“Central Lonsdale is the heartbeat of North Vancouver, its where community meets, eats, works and feel the vibrance of the North Shore, it’s also main commute route, you can’t skip CL if coming/going to/from NV! Cannabis shops should be placed in rural areas where not visible to ordinary ppl, kids, etc. Not at the core of the City!”

“Place sales next to or close by liquor stores.”

“Far too many possibilities! Not enough restrictions!”

“Don't care where you sell it, only where they smoke it.”

“Don't let them grow it here. There are no air-scrubbers that can remove that horrendous smell. Again putting mind/judgement altering chemicals into the air that people like me (asthmatic) and children should not be breathing in.”

“I have spent a miserable year in NVC due to the 4 - now 3 - cannabis stores on East 1st and 2nd Streets. The added noise from people and traffic and dogs tied up outside, the litter and the stink of pot.”

“Keep cannabis out of north van and protect people from its ill effects.”

“I think cannabis should follow the same rules for alcohol.”

“At least the City Council is proactive in doing something that positive.”

“It stinks and should be isolated away from centre of town. Smoke on the mountaintops. Increase drinking alcohol and reduce price of nanny-state Canada.”

“I'd rather it not be sold or restricted to 1 shop per area.”

“I do not think cannabis should be permitted to be sold in retail (mixed use) that is below any kind of residential. (I'm not sure what the above zonings permit??) I would be very upset if I owned an apartment and a cannabis shop was permitted below. I know businesses in downtown Vancouver who have pervasie marijuana smoke in their office because of users at street level.”

“Wherever liquor is licensed for sale, its appropriate to license the sale of cannabis.”

“Waterfront is the hub of tourism with youngsters spending a lot of time there - recreational use and thereby second hand exposure should be banned in these areas.”

“Cannabis retail should be treated the same as an other retail as far as zoning concerns.”

“Neighbourhood commercial is not a good mix. I know of one person who sold their apartment due to the pot shops that opened illegally in her area due to the negative conditions it brought on.”

“Only industrial areas”

“Harbourside Waterfront is a public gathering place for families and children and should not have a market for this.”

“I would like to see it restricted to major retail zones (e.g. along Lonsdale), but restricted from smaller retail areas (e.g. the small shopping area along Queensbury) as I would hate to see neighbourhood corner stores and coffee shops replaced with marijuana shops that don't fit the character of those quieter shopping areas”
• “Seems like a sensible balance - sales need to be regulated but not restricted”
• “I believe recreational cannabis stores should be restricted to industrial and commercial only areas - not mixed use areas.”
• “Curious as to why industrial areas would be exempt? We are allowing breweries to serve beer and they may be in industrial areas.”
• “The above map shows a lot of the Lonsdale corridor, which is ALL within residential areas. The statement above, that you are NOT considering locating recreational cannabis stores in residential areas therefore is a LIE.”
• “I don’t see much sense in restricting what the government is finally legalizing.”
• “Why treat it any different than a liquor store?”
• “Would not want to see cannabis or cannabis related products sold in the CNV”
• “Sales should not be allowed in commercial areas - should be restricted to a few industrial areas and with not storefronts allowed.”
• “No recreational cannabis in residential and mixed use areas.”
• “I disagree with the need for council approval in order to operate if this pertains to renewal of business licenses for dispensaries that are already open. Local dispensaries have, in some cases, already been in business for years. Years! What kind of a song and dance for council will they have to do just to renew their own business licenses for the next operating year? Pointless waste of time. I think council approval should only apply to new recreational cannabis businesses applying to open within the CNV.”
• “I think dispensaries should be in retail areas.”
• “There is a purposed store front development on 3rd Street East where the transit buses used to park. IT is in purple on the above map. Yet the comment says “The City is not considering locating recreational cannabis stores in residential or industrial areas." This lot is clearly on the middle of a residential area. A better map that shows where the City might consider locating these stores is needed, not just the potential OCP designated zones.”
Question #4A: Do you agree with separating recreational cannabis businesses from the sensitive uses listed above? (Schools, Library, Community & Recreation Centres, North Shore Shelter)

Comments:

- “Kids can get it easily anyway so not sure it really makes a difference.”
- “Keep it away from bars & restaurants. Bad enough already.
- “I don’t think this is restrictive enough”
- “Like bars selling alcohol and stores selling liquor I am grateful our residences are a distance from these locations.”
- “It’s marijuana, not heavy drugs…”
- “What about tenants & seniors that are fed up with the stench.”
- “Yes people need to be protected, especially those listed above.”
- “Away from schools and libraries.”
- “Thank you. Please also add parks.”
- “Absolutely! Keep it away from the young, aged and vulnerable.”
- “But I would add parks and boulevards.”
- “Why would we not use the same policy as for retail liquor stores, where children should not shop either?”
- “This is the bare minimum, not only should be far from areas where minors commute but also far from major streets, routes, transit, etc., if its legal doesn't mean we have to facilitate marketing or selling this products or its variations, time will show the harm!”
- “Yes please, it should be far away from our youth.”
- “Use BC Liquor Store locations as starting point; two harmful substances side by side.”
- “It is very obvious why it should be restricted in these areas.”
- “I don't see the point of adding the shelter in the list.”
- “It is good to know that the City is concerned about the effects of cannabis in our community, especially the influence it brings to our youth.”
• “If it’s up to me make it has hard as possible for people to buy. Make it more exclusive ensuring it will not make user abuse it.”
• “The caretaker of Talisman Tower found 2 bags of drug paraphernalia some months ago and twice called the RCMP but they failed to come so she disposed of the bags herself; I told her you have to go to them.”
• “Laws should be the same as for alcohol re-distance from vulnerable populations. ID checks should be enforced to deal with this issue.”
• “If youth want it, they will get it no matter where you restrict it. It’s been going on for years.”
• “Those who seek shall find, whenever, wherever.”
• “Is there a distance from the point of purchase than the product can be consumed?”
• “Absolutely!”
• “Health hazard due to second hand smoke. The city should not promote the dope culture. Only 7% of Canadians lobby for cannabis.”
• “Schools, library, rec centres agree. North Shore Shelter - can't understand the rationale.”
• “Hiding it will only create more stigma and thus curiosity for populations such as teens.”
• “Yes, however as we mentioned during the stakeholder’s meeting, daycares should be exempt as it is unlikely for any daycare-aged children to be unaccompanied in general. There is minimal to no risk of a daycare-aged child being enticed by cannabis retail or walking into a store and obtaining any cannabis products.”
• “It should be regulated like alcohol as there is a liquor store around the corner from the library so we have to rethink this. As smoking is not allowed in retail stores so the day cares has to be opt out of it.”
• “The Foundry should be on the list”
• “Need to increase distances (more than provincial regulations)”
• “Pointless - people are quite capable of walking a couple of hundred metres”
• “Sensitive areas not necessary - current bylaws for alcohol are enough to ensure safety for children and youth. Schools and shelters if any, are a much higher priority to protect vs. libraries and community centres. The libraries and community centres are in very central areas throughout our commercial districts and dependent on the separation would have a bigger impact than they should on permitted areas.”
• “I support the flexibility of a case by case evaluation by Council.”
• “City plaza, bus stops.”
• “I don't see much sense in restricting what the government is finally legalizing.”
• “I do not feel there is a need to separate cannabis retailers from places like rec centres, churches or shelters and feel it should focus solely on places primarily occupied by small kids like day cares and schools”
• “Cannabis is less dangerous than alcohol; should therefore not be subjected to any restrictions that are not placed on the sale of alcohol such as these items.”
• “Also not on east2nd street where Alanon has been meeting for years and people attending currently have to walk past pot store”
• “That can greatly limit where the cannabis businesses can be. I think as long as it's in a retail area with other shops around, its fine.”
• “The store itself should be responsible for ensuring people that shouldn't be buying marijuana aren't buying it. If a school is located adjacent to commercial use designated land then it should be allowed.”
• “Some laws are needed to protect detached home owners who may also have rental suites. Need to be able to stop tenants from growing and using cannabis on our property or near the property where it is unwanted.”
• “Yes it is very good to separate recreational cannabis businesses from places used by children and young teens.”
• “LOL. Do you even know what kind of person uses cannabis? When I was in high school, kids starting smoking pot around grade 10ish for the most part because when studies got harder, they used cannabis more to relax. I feel like y'all should have some better information on the profiles of cannabis users. Libraries: ya don't worry, they won't go near it. But this does sound quite arbitrary. Shelters: ya. That makes sense. Recreation Centres... sure... but it doesn't make too much sense.”
• “Cannabis use and users have been discriminated against and stigmatized around having been criminalized for 50 years for choosing a substance other than alcohol or nicotine. There is no need to hide cannabis purchasing (consumers) from children or library goers. I do not hide my conscious choice to use cannabis as an adult and we need to have honest open discussion with our children about the real dangerous drugs in our environment like alcohol and pharmaceuticals.


Question #4B: Are there other sensitive uses that should be included?

• “Not that I can think of.”
• “Restaurants and bars - its already a problem with regular smokers, eg. Browns on Lonsdale/2nd.”
• “Playgrounds, sport areas if not included. High rises as weed has a strong smell it would impact many people.”
• “Churches and other religious institutions”
• “Forests, playgrounds, beaches, anywhere near restaurants.”
• “Apartments - those who disagree with cannabis use are forced to breathe in the obnoxious fumes without choice”
• “Cemeteries.”
• “Local parks, hospitals, mental health facilities”
• “Senior home, hospitals, near bus stops.”
• “Not using at home - condo, apartments.”
• “Should be with alcohol liquor stores.”
• “Hospitals, liquor stores, sports turf/fields”
• “Hospital / daycares - addiction recovery centres / group homes.”
• “Yes, should be away from our city parks, water parks and all the parks where families come together.”
• “Seniors - so not near care homes, not in anyway should the smoke be breathed in by innocent bystanders.”
• “Parks & Harbourside - large community gathering places.”
“Cigarettes, cigars and similar”

“It should be away from City parks, crime and rape will be rampant if these are accessible to everyone.”

“Avoid hospitals, many vulnerable people there. Comprised immune systems - they are already sick!”

“Shopping centres, community villages like Lynn Valley Village or Edgemont Village malls, bus stations, public transit cores, beaches. :( (OMG)”

“With some sane considerations on sales outlets, the location is almost not a consideration because the person will use it wherever they like.”

“Hospital / medical centres, parks, consider whether Lonsdale Quay, Shipyards should be?”

“Seniors homes, hospital and hospice.”

“Considering the culture of alcohol consumption and the amount of alcohol vendors in North Van, I would expect equal treatment when it comes to marijuana businesses.”

“Churches, hospitals, hospices, gas stations.”

“Drug users buying from the illegal pot shops attract criminals to the area who target buildings to rob to feed their drug habits. Smoking anything harms non-smokers lungs, too, increasing medical care.”

“Hospitals, dental practice, medical practices, health house (mentally ill, women’s’ safe house).”

“Forest, water parks, business operation hours.”

“The entire North Shore is sensitive because families live here. There are no 'safe' areas for consumption.”

“Cannabis consumption have a long term unhealthy effects on the youths and young people. It sometimes causes mood fluctuations, for example, depression that could lead to suicide. No energy or passion to pursue other interests.”

“Playgrounds.”

“Access points to public transportation (Lonsdale Quay), day care centres, courthouse, police stations, churches or places where alcoholics or narcotics anonymous meetings may be held.”

“Shelters, hospitals, seniors housing and care facilities, tourist areas (i.e. Grouse Mountain, Suspension Bridges, bus/transit stops/areas, animal hospitals, clinics, movie theatres.”

“Parks in the heat wave.”

“Soccer parks, family friendly restaurants, tourist sites, dog parks, hiking & biking trails. Add on no smoking zones.”

“Transit stops. I have noticed people hanging out reselling cannabis or youths asking to get cannabis and using the bus stop as a cover. I would like to a minimum distance from cannabis retail shops to transit stops of at least 100 feet.”

“Animal shelters, all parks/trails, health clinics, hospitals, ALL MULTIFAMILY UNIT RESIDENCES”

“Yes - public gathering places like plazas, sports fields, parks and churches. Also halfway/transition houses and counselling offices.”

“I think it should not be sold near community parks to reduce the chance that the character of family-friendly parks will be changed by groups of stoned individuals hanging out (and perhaps smoking illegally in the public parks).”
“Non-community owned sports and recreation facilities where youth activities take place”
“City plaza, bus stops.”
“Hospitals - for recreational businesses but medical marijuana businesses should be allowed to be close to hospitals.”
“No”
“LGH. Also anywhere anyone with allergies or sensitivities to cannabis should be allowed to live free of the cannabis air pollution.”
“None”
“Hospitals”
“Places of worship, out of respect to many religions which make north van a strong and interesting community paying attention to this topic may warrant some thought”
“Any areas frequented by children and youth.”
“Child Daycare locations”
“Hospital and long term care facilities. Also North Shore Hospice.”
“Some laws are needed to protect detached home owners who may also have rental suites. Need to be able to stop tenants from growing and using cannabis on our property or near the property where it is unwanted.”
“Daycares, and Lions Gate Hospital”
“Water front”
“The stench of cannabis smoke. If someone can walk down the street smoking cannabis, I should be able to walk down the street with my glass of wine”
“Community Gardens I guess?”
“Cannabis should be available to more people in more places. In states where it's regulated and available they have seen a 20% drop in opioid deaths! Cannabis is a safe therapeutic agent that should be sold alongside coffee beans. There should also be an allowance for gathering places for cannabis consumers like coffee or vape bars like they have in Vancouver. Cannabis use causes no harms in society excepting the impact on pharmaceutical sales and alcohol sales...”
Question #5: Which option do you support the most? (Options for separation requirements)

![Pie chart showing support for different options]

Comments:
- “As far away as possible.”
- “Ban in North Van altogether!”
- “I do not support cannabis. It is a stupid idea. It only promotes crime and car accidents.”
- “300 metres would nearly block out CNV. Again, where does the issue differ from retail liquor stores?”
- “It should be more than 3,000m separation.”
- “Any area, tasteful.”
- “500m”
- “More real estate area would no concentrate users in some regions.”
- “Not all daycares are marked? Eg. Park Place Daycare”
- “The more the better, there can be only one (1) designated area in the North Shore, especially North Vancouver for cannabis shops. City shouldn't have to agree with them opening a shop across the municipality areas, why not have a cannabis city in North Van perhaps down the road in Dollarton Hwy only?? People can drive 10 m or take a bus if they want to shop there, let them take the burden not every single district!”
- “Don't support any!”
- “It’s hard to read this map due to the amount and shades of green.”
- “We are opposed to all options.”
- “Cannabis has always been part of our culture here in BC, it's exactly like alcohol, there's a fine line between protecting the population and demonizing it. It should be treated like alcohol.”
- “Maps are too small and blurry to make an informed reply.”
- “I do not see why we are making it easy for people to become impaired. If we are going to treat the stuff like alcohol then we need to have the same limitations in place. We
need to have clear guidelines. Anything consumed should be treated like alcohol with strength ratings, limitations of consumption and no smoking/vaping in public spaces. Why are you thinking of saying yes to cannabis retail around the automall? You are creating more and more mixed use areas which include residential housing. Aren't you contradicting yourself? It will be easier to put parameters in place before agreeing to any commercialization or public consumption. I urge you to think about what kind of place, atmosphere we want for our city.”

- “Option C provides maximum distance from sensitive zones, plus limits exposure. Don’t want the smell of smoke drafting up to residential balconies.”
- “Weed shops should not operate in residential areas. They can't control the odors.”
- “The further apart they are, the better!”
- “300 for schools and shelter, 100 for other.”
- “Don't understand this concept - needs better explanation.”
- “The 100m buffer allows for the most reasonable number of cannabis retail stores within the City of North Vancouver. It does not appear to either oversaturate or underserve the City.”
- “Due to the operating of the illegal shops in our area and what we have been exposed to the last couple of years I strongly believe option B is a good compromise. Also please include a sub separation requirement of 100 feet or 33 metres from transit stops. Also the no neighbourhood commercial sale locations.”
- “If any, option B for schools and shelters only.”
- “I support Schools being in a second category by themselves with a 300 metre separation. This is because a school is a designated sensitive use which is almost 99% young people. I believe that schools are high targets for drug pushers.”
- “100 metres is barely any separation, 200 metres feels appropriate, 300 metres verges on ridiculous as it excludes so many areas”
- “I don't see much sense in restricting what the government is finally legalizing.”
- “Should not be able to operate in the CNV”
- “50 meters is probably fine , b and c seem excessive”
- “buffer zones don’t work; should not be used”
- “I don't think any buffer is needed, but over 100 meters ends up severely limiting where dispensaries can be.”
- “The bigger the buffer around the sensitive areas the better.”
- “jeez, with option B or C there would be no place for a cannabis business to locate and operate. with option A the businesses that are just starting can buy or rent or lease places that have a lower more desirable cost than with locations available with option B or C”
- “Here's the thing. A pot user walks into the dispensary and assuming they don't choose edible/topical cannabis products, they're looking for a place to smoke. If they can't smoke inside the dispensary, they will ask staff where's the nearest best place to smoke. They almost NEVER go past 100 metres to find a spot to smoke. That's way too far.”
- “There is no justifiable reason why cannabis sales should be restricted any more than sales of the most harmful substances - namely alcohol and nicotine. When I last checked there are no such restrictions (100m for alcohol) and none for nicotine where it's available in many corner stores, near schools too. Please explain what dangers you are attempting to limit by proscribing these restrictions on cannabis people.”
Question #6A: Do you agree with separating recreational cannabis businesses from each other?

Comments:

- “If you visit Washington state there are often several businesses within the same block, without issues.”
- “We don’t want to see a Starbucks approach to business (one on every corner???)”
- “Do not believe concentration restriction is necessary”
- “No, less government, free market.”
- “An aggregate of these businesses could create a small pot alley”
- “I don't think there is a need. But maybe separation would help with the density of people being in one area.”
- “Restriction of numbers of businesses allowed is imperative. Should be no more than drugstores and not 1 or 2 per block.”
- “There are a plethora of weed shops in west van. They do not create a pleasant public space. The store fronts usually opaque, with windows blocked to hide the inside from public view. East van is turning into a nicer neighbourhood, but the spots where these stores are never nice spots.”
- “Avoiding these shops or protecting kids/teens/young adults from exposure would be much more difficult if they are distributed everywhere! They’ll grow like weeds soon! Please keep our City safe!”
- “Do we have a policy for separation of retail liquor? If so, why not use that? If not, why is cannabis considered worse?”
- “This is very important!”
- “I believe the separation of cannabis outlets should be a minimum of 1km apart. This might help to avoid a concentration of smokers in one area.”
- “Just make it the same as alcohol.”
- “How many do we really need?”
• “Use a similar approach to alcohol.”
• “The fewer, the better. The shops are tasteless and not exactly 'street appearance' proud and have ridiculous names.”
• “Who does the Mayor want to favour here?”
• “What difference could it make? To prevent conflict? It's all bad news.”
• “I don’t see why that would be necessary. We sell alcohol in the grocery store…”
• “It should be treated the same as cold beer and wine stores in relation to liquor stores vicinity”
• “Same as liquor outlets.”
• “I think its more important to limit the number of licenses / businesses permitted.”
• “What would be the point of doing so? How does this benefit the community?”
• “The city doesn't separate coffee shops and thus should not separate pot shops.”
• “All stores should be segregated into an area where the rest of the population is not exposed. Number of stores should be limited within the City /District.”
• “It prevents from oversaturation of the City of North Vancouver and allows for fair competition between the approved cannabis retail stores.”
• “Yes the concentration of illegal stores in lower Lonsdale made it not very nice for the residents. 300 metres or more”
• “In Vancouver, some neighbourhoods have multiple cannabis stores on the same block, so I am in favour of any regulations that would spread things out a little. I don't like the idea of some part of North Vancouver developing a "red light district" vibe due to multiple pot shops in the area.”
• “Same rules for alcohol sales as they are working great for the city now.”
• “I believe that separating from sensitive uses is a more powerful tool for gov't. Allow the business market to sort out which shops are better/worse and businesses 'in good standing' and compliant to by-laws to be allowed licenses. If we restrict the concentration of businesses, we could be in for unintended consequences and for the black market to fill any gaps. Early restrictions may not allow business to evolve or innovate as this industry matures and markets adjust.”
• “Also disagree with separating liquor stores. Let businesses sort it out amongst themselves. This patriarchal approach feels highly outdated.”
• “1 km separation seems reasonable.”
• “This simply amplifies use in certain areas.”
• “They should all be in the same place so they can be avoided entirely but those who want nothing to do with them.”
• “Competition will force companies to be clean, tidy and professional , in keeping with the beautiful new buildings and businesses opening in the lonsdale corridor”
• “LET THE MARKET DECIDE!”
• “Like any other type of retail business, if they plan poorly enough that they end up located close together and competing for the same foot traffic that's their own silly mistake. Did we limit sushi joints being located close together up and down Lonsdale? If they are away from schools and other sensitive populations as per the questions above, again let's not force too many restrictions on them if we don't have to.”
• “I don't want every storefront on a block to be a dispensary.... but when you limit where they can go, they end up being close to each other. I think there is a reasonable in between 5 on a block, and only 1 per neighbourhood.”
• “We don’t need a whole City block made up of cannabis businesses.”
• “I don’t think separating the location of the stores is beneficial or negative. There will be cannabis stores no matter what.”
• “Separate them like Starbucks on Lonsdale. That should be far enough from each other. Besides competition, I don’t really see why we should separate cannabis businesses.”
• “Unless you place restrictions on sales of coffee or nicotine products there is no justification for these kinds of regulations. Let us, the consumers decide where we would like to buy our products from. We do no harm in society for choosing a substance far safer than most other products.”

Question #6B: Which separation distance option between recreational cannabis businesses do you support?

Comments:

• “Neutral on this question.”
• “Even further!”
• “Concentrate all together in a designated area, this also eliminates marketing capability and their desire for opening more shops when it’s already saturated for North Van market!”
• “No need to have more per population density then drug store, liquor stores or grocery stores.”
• “Even 1km is not far enough. If it is for medical use why not it have dispensed at hospitals. Recreational users should not be encouraged by convenience no speculative new cannabis businesses. Let’s keep our air quality for non-users.”
• “Sales outlets are in competition with each other so they may self-regulate. As backup, one store per 5,000 persons or similar.”
• “More than 1km.”
“Prefer 750 Metres or more.”
“As long as they bring money and customers who cares?”
“Food places aren't separated. It’s called choice.”
“If they will like to purchase, they will drive more than 1 km for sure.”
“If the city allows the businesses, please put on the limitations that are there for alcohol, including no public consumption and no driving after consumption for a certain amount of time. Please put in parameters to keep our spaces safe and friendly.”
“Few outlets, closely monitored.”
“Keep it out period.”
“100M (or whatever the rule is for wine stores/beer stores/liquor stores).”
“Feel strongly about maintaining a quality neighbourhood that does not turn into a cannabis culture wasteland.”
“More important to limit the # of establishments.”
“This buffer seems reasonable given the available retail, commercial, and mixed-use areas available within the boundaries of the City of North Vancouver.”
“300 to 400 metres. But also they should not be combined with liquor outlets. One stop drug shop is not good. I feel since the two are not a good mix then there should also be a separation between retail liquor outlets and recreational cannabis shops.”
“Let the market sort it out. While you are at it, why not treat us like adults and remove distance restrictions on alcohol sales?”
“For reasons mentioned above”
“Do you restrict the number of coffee shops in an area?”
“None.”
“As far as possible”
“Put them all in one place.”
“100-300m sounds reasonable”
“FREE MARKET ENTERPRISE WILL DICTATE WHO SURVIVES - COMPETITION IS GOOD FOR EVERYONE”
“This seems a reasonable distance as it would allow several cannabises along Lonsdale, and then more down by the quay.”
“See above. No justification. Let us, the consumer decide - not a bunch of people who only consume alcohol.”

7. Should the City create additional restrictions for recreational cannabis businesses above federal and provincial requirements for the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Restriction</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>No Opinion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enhanced security measures (e.g. video surveillance)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limit operating hours</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limit products that may be sold</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Require record keeping of all business activities and criminal record searches for staff</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limit the number of business licences issued to a person/business</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limit signage and storefront obstructions</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Comments:

- “I don’t see the purpose of this and it infringes on someone’s privacy to purchase cannabis for responsible use.”
- “Shatter should not be allowed for sale within city limits. This is a highly concentrated form of cannabis product. See [https://www.massroots.com/learn/what-is-shatter/](https://www.massroots.com/learn/what-is-shatter/)”
- “Need more information, specificity.”
- “Do you limit drug stores / alcohol vendors?”
- “Less danger and harm to the bodies”
- “No edibles.”
- “Levels of THC and possible side effects should be mandatory like other medicines or supplements.”
- “Yes, I believe you should require criminal record checks but not require record keeping of all business activities. maybe only records of business activities in the most recent 2 months”
- “Is that a requirement (e.g. record keeping/criminal record searches) for cold beer and wine stores? If so, yes. If not, no.”
- “With the housing crisis, you already need to attract people here to work for minimum wage.”
- “Not unless this is a decision of the business owner.”
- “This should be up to the business owner. Of course some employees in the cannabis business will have records due to it being illegal previously.”
- “Dependent on hiring regulations.”
- “Would need to think about it more.”
- “People will find a store - no need for big flashy signs.”
- “Or prohibited all together”
- “We do not want to normalize use of something with proven negative repercussions.”
- “Signage and appearance of business must look professional. No sleazy signage, messy signs, look should fit with other businesses in the area.”
- “Advertising not needed that will draw people in and create more "users".”
- “These should be subject to the same bylaws as other retail operations, or, if stronger, those which apply to retail liquor.”
- “No large signage but with regulations of not meant for the youth.”
- “Either you allow sales or not, can't have it both ways.”
- “Baked goods must be sold in adult restricted outlets. They are already appealing to minors and the harm thereof is underestimated.”
- “No candy products, no cookies - nothing that can be mistakenly eaten by a child or someone unwillingly consuming.”
- “They should put a large warning sign of bad and harmful effects to the people.”
- “Manage similar to liquor stores as much as possible”
- “Should be limit on total no. of licenses.”
- “Make it is difficult for them as possible!”
- “The City needs to ensure proper procedures are in place but not to the point where they are so restrictive the owner cannot operate.”
- “Educate North Van, it's not crack cocaine....”
• “Mental health is already a problem. Who knows what happens to people who are struggling to cope having all of these addictive substance to be so available.”
• “Put it in liquor stores. They already check for ID.”
• “Make it less obscure the better. The younger aimless boys will not be subjected to the smoke.”
• “Lots of kids, teenagers in the area.”
• “Health warnings on the packaging is necessary as with any cigarette. Important to limit signage. Giant signs that offer cigarettes (tobacco or not) violate the health and fitness nature of North Vancouver.”
• “Signage should be neutral and not certain images of people smoking or the plant or the terms like "weed" or "pot", more clinical like a pharmacy or neutral like a liquor store.”
• “The point of legalizing cannabis is 1) harm reduction, 2) more effective use of tax dollars and 3) refocusing police / legal efforts on more severe problems. The city should focus on the opioid crisis in Vancouver, not limiting citizens access to recreational cannabis.”
• “No smokables - we don't need the added health risks to the consumer and the risk from secondary exposure.”
• “We don't have sufficient knowledge of the long-term ill consequences for frequent users of marijuana. I think there should be the same health warnings as they exist at present for tobacco smokers.”
• “This should be up to the tax paying business owner!”
• “All of these are requirements that fall under the provincial jurisdiction and will be regulated by the provincial application process already.”
• “I do not want to see a monopoly of a few people who control the sale and distribution of cannabis in our City. Full names and disclosure of any one owning and running these outlets is a must. Criminal checks on owners/operators and staff. Present shops operating illegally who have been requested to close and refused. Their owners should not be considered for any applications since they have shown complete disregard for the community.”
• “I think cannabis businesses should be restricted in a similar way to BC liquor stores have been - surveillance, limited operating hours, etc…”
• “Limitations should not exceed what we already have for liquor businesses. Allow insurance companies and businesses to police themselves and be compliant with existing by-laws. Do not make permits unnecessarily difficult or burdensome to business owners, however be prepared to pull licenses for those that are non-compliant or do not observe existing by-laws and federal/provincial regulations. This may require additional enforcement in the beginning, but we should give businesses a chance to be responsible. I'd like to think that we should limit the number of licenses per business so as not to have 'big box' or 'chain' stores as we do with other businesses. Keep things small and local and unique if possible.”
• “I have no opinion regarding signage. But I do think there should be limits on storefront obstructions. I think the interior of the store should be visible from outside. The laws are changing to permit responsible recreational use. If the storefronts are obstructed the message is that the permissible activity needs to be hidden. That's the wrong message.”
• “Excessive restrictions (other than video, for crime prevention as you would have in a liquor store) put an onerous burden on city resources with negligible impact. Putting
more resources into general bylaw enforcement would have far more impact on a liveable city.”

- “I don't see much sense in restricting what the government is finally legalizing.”
- “Treat it the same as alcohol.”
- “The City should use every limitation it can.”
- “I like how the dispensaries are now”
- “All of these seem like unnecessary meddling.”
- “If it is a legal business then it is a legal business. The more you restrict, the more that supports a black market. No restrictions over the federally mandated ones.”
- “Keep this classy. I agree with legalization, but I don't want to see stores everywhere and people smoking marijuana everywhere. Currently, it's offensive to go to a beach or park as the smell is everywhere, yet I can't drink a beer, which is a legal substance, in the park.”
- “I am particularly concerned with edibles (i.e. gummy bears, candies and chocolates) being consumed by children.”
- “Make sure the staff are safe and the users are safe. The way I see my city doing that is by promoting businesses who are organized with their paperwork, licenses, staff info etc. but don't stop them from having a nice sign outside if it has nothing to do with the professionalism of their business.”
- “Again, I have never seen any real justification for needing to regulate cannabis businesses. There have been no evident harms from all the present models, including Amsterdam, Portugal, Vegas, Nevada, California, Oregon and Washington. Regulate and use my tax dollars only where evident harms / problems exist.”

Tell us about yourself:

Do you live or work in the City of North Vancouver?

![Pie chart showing the distribution of responses to the question: Do you live or work in the City of North Vancouver?]

- Live: 3
- Work: 67
- Live and Work: 91
- None: 11
How old are you?

Comments:

- “I do not live or work in the CNV but I do frequent N. Van City as I reside in North Van district - I drive, shop, have a doctor and bank in N. Van City and go to the theatres there - and the library!”
- “MJ should be subject to the same or enhanced standards as any other recreational substance, no public intoxication, no sales to youth (without parental permission), no second hand smoke. This is a filthy habit that smells bad and makes people "intoxicated". It is habit-forming and should be offered carefully.”
- “Very concerned about the safety when driving.”
- “Thank you for the opportunity to comment.”
- “This survey is totally useless - no cut-off date, no limit to the number of surveys an individual can complete. It will have no statistical validity. A member of staff has gone to some effort - at a cost to residents - to no purpose.”